

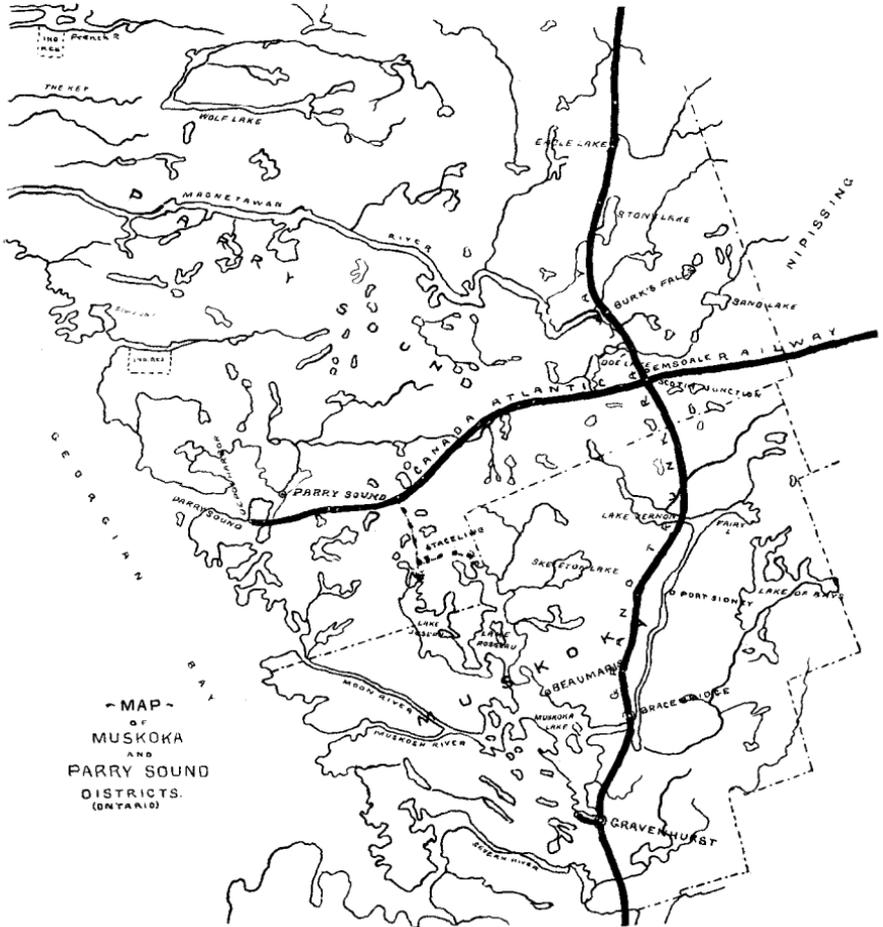
A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE DISTRICTS OF
PARRY SOUND AND MUSKOKA, ONTARIO.

BY JAMES H. FLEMING.

PARRY SOUND, and Muskoka are two districts lying to the east of the Georgian Bay in the Province of Ontario. The formation is Laurentian; the country is still largely covered with forest; though a proportion of the better land has been cleared, rock, lake and forest are what appear most prominently to the casual observer. These districts form the west slope of the watershed that finds its height in the Algonquin National Park, not far outside the east boundary of Parry Sound. The districts are drained by the French River (the northern boundary of Parry Sound), the Magnetawan, the Muskoka, and on the south, the Severn; all these run nearly west, and with assistance of many tributaries and lesser rivers carry off the surplus water into the Georgian Bay and thus to Lake Huron.

The forest, with the exception of white pine, most of which has been cut, is still largely in its primitive state, and forms a breeding shelter for many species of birds, that in the older parts of Ontario are only migrants, or, at the most, casual breeders. Many resident species find their limit here, appearing only in the more southern parts of Ontario when driven by stress of food. Although such a breeding ground, the forest seems to contain few if any birds, and only around the settlements are birds much in evidence. With the gradual clearing of the land birds that were formerly unknown in the districts are working gradually northward, though without displacing the forest species.

Of the ornithology of Parry Sound, as far as I know, nothing has been printed, and of Muskoka little beyond the notes published several years ago by Mr. A. Kay in the 'Transactions' of the Canadian Institute and the 'Biological Journal' of Ontario; Mr. Kay, whose long residence in Muskoka makes his notes of exceptional value, has allowed me to make full use of them; I have also made full use of the valuable notes furnished by Mr. P. A. Tavernier, principally relating to Lake Muskoka, about 30 species



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of Muskoka birds being added on his authority. To Mr. E. F. Handy, of Emsdale, the success of my work in Parry Sound is largely due, he having been my constant companion during all my collecting trips in that district. Much work remains to be done on Lake Nipissing, and on the Georgian Bay.

The position, and when possible, the altitudes of the principal points mentioned are given below, as follows: ¹

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>	<i>Height above Sea.</i>
Gravenhurst	44° 54'	79° 20'	770 feet
Huntsville	45° 19'	79° 8'	
Parry Sound	45° 19'	80° 0'	635 "
Emsdale	44° 30'	79° 14'	
Burks Falls	45° 30'	79° 18'	
North Bay	46° 34'	79° 30'	

Gravenhurst, mean temperature, summer, 64.8°; year, 41.4°.

Parry Sound, " " " 63.5, " 40.6.

The map gives only the larger lakes and takes in only a portion of the French River which, with Lake Nipissing, forms the northern boundary of Parry Sound.

1. *Colymbus holboëllii*. HOLBÆLL'S GREBE. — Mr. Kay had one taken at Windemere, on Lake Rosseau.

2. *Colymbus auritus*. HORNED GREBE. — Reported from Lake Muskoka, by Mr. Tavernier.

3. *Podilymbus podiceps*. — PIED-BILLED GREBE. — Breeds in both districts, but does not appear to be abundant.

4. *Gavia imber*. LOON. — Abundant summer resident, breeding in most of the lakes.

5. *Uria lomvia*. BRÜNNICH'S MURRE. — A straggler taken at the town of Parry Sound in December, 1897; Mr. Kay took one at Port Sydney.

6. *Larus leucopterus*. ICELAND GULL. — Mr. Kay reports having taken one on April 6, 1898, at Port Sydney; it was a female and is now in his collection.

7. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. AMERICAN HERRING GULL. — Common in both districts; breeds. At Sand Lake I noticed a curious habit these Gulls have of roosting at night on some dead pines that stood on a small island in the lake.

¹ From the reports of the Meteorological Service.

8. *Larus delawarensis*. RING-BILLED GULL.—Common in the Georgian Bay, breeds as far in as the Muskoka Lakes.
9. *Oceanites oceanicus*. WILSON'S PETREL.—Mr. Tavernier recorded one taken several years ago on Lake Muskoka; it was identified by Mr. Ridgway, and is now in my collection.
10. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN.—I recorded one taken on Lake Nipissing, in 'The Auk,' Vol. XVII, p. 177.
11. *Merganser americanus*. AMERICAN MERGANSER.—Common, breeds.
12. *Merganser serrator*. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Reported as wintering at Port Sydney by Mr. Kay. Breeds in both districts.
13. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—Reported as resident at Port Sydney by Mr. Kay. Breeds in both districts.
14. *Anas boschas*. MALLARD.—Reported by Mr. Tavernier, at Beaumauris.
15. *Anas obscura*. BLACK DUCK.—Generally distributed; breeds in suitable localities in both districts.
16. *Nettion carolinensis*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Occurs in the larger bodies of water.
17. *Querquedula discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Reported at Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.
18. *Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER.—Mr. Tavernier reports having seen one from Muskoka.
19. *Dafila acuta*. PINTAIL.—Mr. Tavernier reports one from Muskoka.
20. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—A common summer resident, breeds.
21. *Aythya americana*. REDHEAD.—I have met with this duck in both districts.
22. *Aythya marila*. AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK.—Reported from Muskoka by Mr. Tavernier.
23. *Aythya affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—Occurs not uncommonly in the autumn.
24. *Clangula clangula americana*. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.—Reported from Muskoka by Mr. Tavernier.
25. *Charitonetta albeola*. BUFFLE-HEAD.—Reported from Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.
26. *Harelda hyemalis*. OLD-SQUAW.—Mr. Kay records one taken at Port Sydney on April 26, 1890; and I heard of no further records for Muskoka till March, 1899, when, according to Mr. Tavernier, several were picked up at Beaumauris on the ice, in the last stages of starvation.
27. *Oidemia perspicillata*. SURF SCOTER.—A young bird taken at Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.
28. *Chen hyperborea nivalis*? GREATER SNOW GOOSE? A small flock of Snow Geese were seen at Emsdale, in the spring of 1898, and about a year later Mr. Handy saw a flock of about seven pass north over Emsdale.

29. *Branta canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE.—Considerable flocks pass north and south on their migrations but rarely alight.
30. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. AMERICAN BITTERN.—Generally distributed; reported as common at Beaumauris, by Mr. Tavernier; Mr. Kay found it breeding at Port Sydney.
31. *Ardetta exilis*. LEAST BITTERN.—I have not yet met with this Bittern in Parry Sound; I saw one at Washago in May, 1899; Mr. Tavernier saw one at Beaumauris; Wm. Melville records one taken at Gravenhurst.
32. *Ardea herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—An abundant breeding bird.
33. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—I saw one at Washago in May, 1899, and another a few days later on the Magnetawan River, between Burks Falls and Emsdale.
34. *Grus americana*. WHOOPING CRANE.—A pair were seen by Mr. Handy at Emsdale in 1895; he was attracted by their loud cries and watched them for some time as they hovered over, evidently undecided where to go.
35. *Grus mexicana*. SANDHILL CRANE.—Mr. Tavernier reports one taken at Beaumauris several years ago; it is now in the hotel there.
36. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—Mr. Kay reports it from Port Sydney. Reported from Gravenhurst by Wm. Melville, and at Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.
37. *Gallinula galeata*. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—Reported from Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.
38. *Fulica americana*. AMERICAN COOT.—Reported from Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.
39. *Philohela minor*. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—Mr. Handy saw one near Kearney in 1896; Wm. Spreadborough in Prof. Macoun's list of Canadian birds, refers to a pair that bred near Bracebridge.
40. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE.—A pair breed regularly at Emsdale, also reported at Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.
41. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Passes through both districts during migrations. Several years ago a flock was seen at Emsdale during a snowstorm.
42. *Helodromas solitarius*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—A summer resident in both districts; not common.
43. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Plentiful everywhere, even breeding on the rocky shores of the smaller forest lakes.
44. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—The only record I have is of one found on June 4, 1897, in a Duck Hawk's nest at Beaumauris, by Mr. Tavernier.
45. *Ægialitis vocifera*. KILLDEER.—Occurs regularly at Emsdale; probably breeds at Muskoka.
46. *Canachites canadensis*. CANADA GROUSE.—Local and much scarcer than it was some years ago. I have a specimen from Rosseau,

Mr. Tavernier has seen specimens taken at Beaumauris, and Mr. Handy regards it as scarce at Emsdale.

47. *Bonasa umbellus togata*. CANADIAN RUFFED GROUSE.— Both districts are essentially partridge country; they are plentiful everywhere, particularly in the unsettled parts of the country.

48. *Lagopus lagopus*. WILLOW PTARMIGAN.— Two were shot at Callander, eight miles south of North Bay, in December, 1896; Mr. Handy heard of some the same winter at a place not far from Burks Falls, but their presence in Parry Sound was, I believe, due to an unusual migration that occurred that season.

49. *Pediceetes phasianellus*. SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.— In October of 1896 a southern migration of this Grouse took place. They spread themselves over both districts. The two or three previous records I had regarded as belonging to the prairie form which is found at Port Arthur; but those taken in 1896 are, I believe, true *phasianellus*.

50. *Ectopistes migratorius*. PASSENGER PIGEON.— Once abundant in both districts, breeding; now, if it occurs at all, only in such small numbers as to escape detection.

51. *Zenaidura macroura*. MOURNING DOVE.— Mr. Tavernier heard one at Beaumauris in May, 1898, and Mr. Handy reported a pair at Emsdale in 1899.

52. *Elanoides forficatus*. SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.— Mr. Kay reports one as having been seen at Port Sydney on July 15, 1897; it sailed several times about his place, and was distinctly seen.

53. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.— Generally distributed; breeds in suitable places in both districts.

54. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.— Generally distributed, scarce. A nest taken by Mr. Handy at Emsdale, on May 18, 1893, contained one egg.

55. *Accipiter cooperii*. COOPER'S HAWK.— Reported as rare at Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.

56. *Accipiter atricapillus*. AMERICAN GOSHAWK.— Never a scarce bird, the number of breeding birds has greatly increased since the autumn of 1896, when the districts were invaded by considerable flights of this hawk; since that date the number of pairs breeding in the districts has noticeably increased.

57. *Buteo borealis*. RED-TAILED HAWK.— Not a common Hawk; breeds.

58. *Buteo lineatus*. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.— Generally distributed and fairly common; breeds.

59. *Buteo latissimus*. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.— Common; a large number breed. I took a nest with three eggs at Emsdale on May 27 1897.

60. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.— Sparingly distributed in Parry Sound as a migrant; reported at Port Sidney by Mr. Kay.

61. *Aquila chrysaetos*. GOLDEN EAGLE.— Previous to 1897 I was aware of only one record for Muskoka; since March of that year I have received several from Parry Sound.

62. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus*. NORTHERN BALD EAGLE.— A common resident, breeds. I believe this bird is the northern form.

63. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.— A pair nest on Lake Muskoka regularly; Mr. Tavernier took a set of four eggs from the nest on May 24, 1898; the bird is scarce in both districts.

64. *Falco columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.— Scarce; a pair bred for some years, regularly, on an island in Lake Joseph.

65. *Falco sparverius*. AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK.— A common breeding species, abundant in both districts.

66. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. AMERICAN OSPREY.— Generally distributed; not common inland. I met with a nest in the center of a large herony, in Parry Sound.

67. *Asio wilsonianus*. AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL.— I have one taken by Mr. Handy at Emsdale, and Mr. Kay has taken one at Port Sydney; but it can only be regarded as a straggler.

68. *Asio accipitrinus*. SHORT-EARED OWL.— The only records I have heard of are of two found at Port Sydney by Mr. Kay.

69. *Syrnium nebulosum*. BARRED OWL.— A common resident; breeds.

70. *Scotiaptex cinerea*. GREAT GRAY OWL.— Sometimes abundant in the winter.

71. *Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni*. RICHARDSON'S OWL.— Mr. Kay has met with one or two at Port Sydney.

72. *Nyctala acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.— Not common at Emsdale; reported as resident at Port Sydney by Mr. Kay.

73. *Megascops asio*. SCREECH OWL.— Rare at Emsdale; Mr. Kay reports it as resident at Port Sydney.

74. *Bubo virginianus*. GREAT HORNED OWL.— A common breeding species; resident.

75. *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*. WESTERN HORNED OWL.— I have a specimen taken at Rosseau.

76. *Bubo virginianus saturatus*. DUSKY HORNED OWL.— Large numbers of Horned Owls come into the districts every winter from the north, probably from Hudson Bay; among them are some as dark as the dark Labrador form.

77. *Nyctea nyctea*. SNOWY OWL.— This Owl is found in both districts in the winter, but is not common, except in years of unusual migrations.

78. *Surnia ulula caparoch*. AMERICAN HAWK OWL.— I have had specimens from both districts; it is rare and not by any means a regular winter visitor. Mr. J. Huges Samuel took a female at Scotia Junction on December 14, 1898.

79. *Coccyzus americanus*. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.— I have met with it nesting at Rosseau, and I believe it occurs at Emsdale.

80. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Generally distributed over both districts; breeds.

81. *Ceryle alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER.—Abundant everywhere; breeds.

82. *Dryobates villosus leucomelas*. NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.—One of the commonest resident woodpeckers; very fond of wind-brakes and burnt lands as breeding grounds.

83. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—An abundant resident species, usually nesting in the woods.

84. *Picoides arcticus*. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—A common resident in Parry Sound, rarer in Muskoka. This Woodpecker has a habit of sometimes nesting in colonies. I saw the nests of such a colony near Sand Lake in 1896; there were six or seven nests, each cut into the trunk of a living cedar, just below the first branch, and usually eight or ten feet from the ground. The cedars were in a dense forest, overlooking a small stream that empties into Sand Lake. Four eggs seems to be the full set. The young are hatched by the first of June.

85. *Picoides americanus*. AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Rare, only appearing in the winter; Mr. Handy sent me a pair taken at Emsdale, and it has been recorded from Muskoka.

86. *Sphyrapicus varius*. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—A common breeding species, perhaps the commonest of the Woodpeckers in the summer.

87. *Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola*. NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.—Resident in both districts; not plentiful.

88. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—One of the species that is increasing with the settlement of the country. Mr. Kay speaks of it as rare at Port Sydney in 1890, but increasing rapidly; in 1893 it was rare at Emsdale, but has become much commoner.

89. *Colaptes auratus luteus*. NORTHERN FLICKER.—Abundant; breeds.

90. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Fairly common in Muskoka; I have not met with it in Parry Sound.

91. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK.—Common summer resident; breeds.

92. *Chætura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Abundant; breeds.

93. *Trochilus colubris*. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—Plentiful during migrations. The males arrive at Emsdale soon after the 15th of May, the females a few days later; I think some go further north but a great many remain to breed.

94. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. KINGBIRD.—Abundant in the settled districts; breeds.

95. *Myiarchus crinitus*. CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—Reported as common at Beaumauris on May 12, 1898, by Mr. Tavernier; I believe it will be found distributed in the summer over both districts.

96. *Sayornis phœbe*. PHŒBE.—Abundant summer resident; breeds.

97. *Contopus borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—In the spring of 1894 I found this Flycatcher not uncommon in the country between Kearney and Sand Lake; they frequented the tops of the highest dead pines.

98. *Contopus virens*. WOOD PEWEE.—A common breeding species.

99. *Empidonax flaviventris*. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—A common and widely distributed species; breeds.

100. *Empidonax traillii alnorum*. ALDER FLYCATCHER.—I took a male at Emsdale on May 29, 1899. Mr. Kay has taken the nest of this species at Port Sydney.

101. *Empidonax minimus*. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—The most abundant of the small Flycatchers; breeds.

102. *Otocoris alpestris*. HORNED LARK.—Mr. Lambe of Toronto has a specimen taken at Gravenhurst.

103. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.—An abundant breeding resident. Mr. Kay gives 1887 as the date of its first appearance at Port Sydney.

104. *Pica pica hudsonica*. AMERICAN MAGPIE.—One was seen at Port Sydney by Mr. Kay, Dr. Brodie, and Mr. H. Brown, in the summer of 1898.

105. *Cyanocitta cristata*. BLUE JAY.—One of the most abundant resident birds.

106. *Perisoreus canadensis*. CANADA JAY.—Common in Parry Sound, reported by Mr. Kay as a winter resident only in Muskoka.

107. *Corvus corax principalis*. NORTHERN RAVEN.—A common resident in Parry Sound; rarer in Muskoka.

108. *Corvus americanus*. AMERICAN CROW.—Abundant about the settlements. On one occasion I saw Crows feeding in the same field with a pair of Ravens, but usually they do not intermingle.

109. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK.—One of the species that is finding its way northward. I saw a female at Emsdale in May, 1899; she was seen later in the summer with a male and a brood of young. Mr. Tavernier saw the first one at Beaumauris in August, 1897, and reported them as increasing in 1898.

110. *Molothrus ater*. COWBIRD.—I first saw this bird at Emsdale on May 26, 1899, about a dozen of both sexes; Mr. Kay gives 1889 as the year of their first appearance at Gravenhurst. Mr. Tavernier reported them as common at Beaumauris on April 22, 1898.

111. *Agelaius phœniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Common in marshy districts along the larger rivers.

112. *Sturnella magna*. MEADOWLARK.—Mr. Kay puts its first appearance in Muskoka about 1863, and regards it as becoming common at Port Sydney; it occurs at Beaumauris.

113. *Icterus galbula*. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—Mr. Kay gives 1887 as the year of its first appearance at Port Sydney, and Mr. Tavernier refers to it as increasingly common at Beaumauris.

114. *Scolecophagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—Assembling in large flocks in the autumn. I am not aware that they breed in either district.

115. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*.—BRONZED GRACKLE.—A common breeding species; at Kearney they nest in old Woodpecker holes.

116. *Coccothraustes vespertinus*. EVENING GROSBEAK.—Sometimes appears in large flocks in winter; it comes into Parry Sound much more regularly than is supposed. A flock remained at Emsdale till the end of the first week of May, 1897, feeding on the seeds of the sumach.

117. *Pinicola enucleator canadensis*. PINE GROSBEAK.—A common winter resident, sometimes appearing in immense flocks. In September, 1898, I saw small flocks feeding on the tops of the highest pines.

118. *Carpodacus purpureus*. PURPLE FINCH.—A common resident in both districts.

119. *Loxia curvirostra minor*. AMERICAN CROSSBILL.—Resident in both districts; they gather in immense flocks and come into the settlements or about the lumber shanties.

120. *Loxia leucoptera*. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—Not as abundant as the former; a resident in both districts.

121. *Acanthis hornemannii exilipes*. HOARY REDPOLL.—I examined one taken by Mr. Kay at Port Sydney.

122. *Acanthis linaria*. REDPOLL.—An abundant winter visitor, often remaining till the beginning of May.

123. *Acanthis linaria holbøllii*. HOLBÖLL'S REDPOLL.—A specimen taken by Mr. Kay at Port Sydney on April 14, 1890 (a male) was indentified at the Smithsonian Institution as this subspecies.

124. *Acanthis linaria rostrata*. GREATER REDPOLL.—Among a number of Redpolls from Parry Sound, examined by Mr. Ridgway, were specimens intermediate between this species and *A. linaria*. I have, however, seen typical specimens from Muskoka.

125. *Astragalinus tristis*. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.—An abundant resident in both districts.

126. *Passer domesticus*. HOUSE SPARROW.—Up to a few years ago this sparrow was seen only in the larger towns; it is now found in many of the smaller settlements. I saw a flock at Sand Lake in October, 1900, and shot a single bird in an uninhabited clearing of not more than half an acre, fully three miles in the bush, from the last house.

127. *Spinus pinus*. PINE SISKIN.—I have often met with immense flocks; they keep together till May when they either disperse or disappear. In the winter the flocks are joined by Redpolls and Goldfinches.

128. *Passerina nivalis*. SNOWFLAKE.—Abundant in the winter, the last leave for the north soon after the first of May, and some are back by the first of October.

129. *Calcarius lapponicus*. LAPLAND LONGSPUR.—The only record I am aware of is that of a flock reported by Wm. Melville at Gravenhurst on April 29, 1890, and published in the 'Biological Review' of Ontario.

130. *Poœcetes gramineus*. VESPER SPARROW.— One of the commonest summer residents.
131. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*. SAVANNA SPARROW.— Reported by Mr. Tavernier as common at Beaumauris on April 22, 1898. I have not met with it in Parry Sound.
132. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.— A fairly common migrant; they go further north to breed.
133. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.— A common migrant; a good many breed. I took a nest near Sand Lake on May 25, 1897. It was placed under some dead ferns on the flat grassy bank of a stream, and was lined with moose hair; there were four eggs in the set. I took a nest some years ago at Rosseau, built about three feet up in a raspberry bush.
134. *Spizella monticola*. TREE SPARROW.— A regular winter resident. Common at Sand Lake in October, 1900.
135. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.— A common summer resident, usually breeding about the settlements.
136. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.— Mr. Kay took one at Port Sydney in the summer of 1890.
137. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.— A common breeding resident, very fond of nesting near old bush roads.
138. *Melospiza fasciata*. SONG SPARROW. — Abundant; breeds.
139. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.— One taken at Beaumauris on May 14, 1898, by Mr. Tavernier is the only record I am aware of.
140. *Passerella iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.— Regarded as rare at Port Sydney in 1888, by Mr. Kay; reported as common on September 7, 1896, at Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.
141. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. TOWHEE.— First seen at Port Sydney by Mr. Kay in 1887, they bred there in 1891; reported as rare at Beaumauris in 1897 by Mr. Tavernier.
142. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK.— A common summer resident, breeding usually in second growth hardwood.
143. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.— A fairly common summer resident; arrives later than most species.
144. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET Tanager.— A common summer resident; breeds in hardwood bush.
145. *Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.— Reported as increasingly common at Bracebridge, and in the settled parts of Muskoka by Mr. Tavernier.
146. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. BARN SWALLOW.— Abundant summer resident; breeds.
147. *Tachycineta bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.— Abundant summer resident. I have met with them nesting in deserted Woodpecker holes.
148. *Clivicola riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.— An abundant summer resident.
149. *Ampelis garrulus*. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.— Occurs rarely in both districts in the winter.

150. *Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.— Common resident, usually nesting along the banks of streams.
151. *Lanius borealis*. NORTHERN SHRIKE.— A not uncommon winter resident. I met with them at Sand Lake in October, 1900.
152. *Lanius ludovicianus*. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE.— Reported as common at Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.
153. *Vireo olivaceus*. RED-EYED VIREO.— A very common summer resident.
154. *Vireo philadelphicus*. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.— A not uncommon bird in Parry Sound. I believe they breed, as they are always paired by the middle of May.
155. *Vireo gilvus*. WARBLING VIREO.— I have taken it several times at Emsdale in May; Mr. Tavernier has taken one at Beaumauris.
156. *Vireo flavifrons*. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.— One taken at Beaumauris by Mr. Tavernier.
157. *Vireo solitarius*. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.— Not uncommon in both districts in May; they probably remain to breed.
158. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.— A common summer resident.
159. *Helminthophila rubricapilla*. NASHVILLE WARBLER.— A summer resident, breeding in swampy places.
160. *Helminthophila peregrina*. TENNESSEE WARBLER.— On May 18, 1897, I took one of these Warblers in a large alder swamp near Emsdale, and saw several more in the same place on May 22. They continued common till the 26th, when I saw only one. I have not since met with this Warbler in Parry Sound, and I have no Muskoka records.
161. *Compsothlypis americana usneæ*. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER.— A common summer resident; they arrive about the middle of May and for the first two weeks keep to the highest trees.
162. *Dendroica æstiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.— I took a male at Emsdale on May 27, 1899, the only one I have seen in Parry Sound; it was not uncommon at Rosseau in 1887, and Mr. Tavernier regards it as common at Beaumauris.
163. *Dendroica cærulescens*. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.— An abundant summer resident. I took a nest on June 8, 1894. It was on the side of a hill in a dense hardwood bush, and was placed on the fallen branch of a dead hemlock, shaded by the horizontal branch of a seedling maple.
164. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.— Fairly common in the spring.
165. *Dendroica maculosa*. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.— An abundant summer resident.
166. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.— An abundant summer resident.
167. *Dendroica castanea*. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.— Not abundant; I have met with it only during migration.

168. *Dendroica blackburniæ*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—A common summer resident.

169. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—A common summer resident; breeds. Mr. Kay refers to it as only just becoming common at Port Sydney in 1890.

170. *Dendroica vigorsii*. PINE WARBLER. One taken by Mr. Tavernier on April 30, 1898, is the only record I have for either district.

171. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVEN-BIRD.—One of the most abundant summer residents; breeds on the ground, usually in the open hardwood bush.

172. *Seiurus noveboracensis*. WATER-THRUSH.—A pair taken by Mr. Kay at Port Sydney on May 24, 1889, is the only record I have for either district.

173. *Geothlypis philadelphia*. MOURNING WARBLER.—A fairly common summer resident; one of the latest arrivals in the spring.

174. *Geothlypis trichas*. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—A fairly common summer resident; arrives about the same time as the Mourning Warbler.

175. *Wilsonia pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER.—The only record I have is that of a male I took on the Magnetewan River, near Emsdale, on May 20, 1897.

176. *Sylvania canadensis*. CANADIAN WARBLER.—A common summer resident.

177. *Setophaga ruticilla*. AMERICAN REDSTART.—One of the most common summer residents.

178. *Anthus pensilvanicus*. AMERICAN PIPIT.—Reported as common at Beaumauris in the autumn by Mr. Tavernier; Mr. Kay saw some at Port Sydney on August 15, 1890; they occur regularly in Muskoka, and were common at Sand Lake in October, 1900.

179. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. CATBIRD.—An abundant summer resident, breeding usually on the edge of the forest or in gardens of the settlers.

180. *Harporhynchus rufus*. BROWN THRASHER.—Mr. Kay records one from Port Sydney, taken on May 7, 1890; I am sure it occurs at Emsdale but have never been able to take one.

181. *Troglodytes ædon*. HOUSE WREN.—Common summer resident; breeds in hollow fence posts or stumps, and under the roofs of houses.

182. *Anorthura hiemalis*. WINTER WREN.—A common species; breeds.

183. *Certhia familiaris fusca*. BROWN CREEPER.—A very common resident; breeds.

184. *Sitta carolinensis*. WHITE-BREADED NUTHATCH.—A common resident. I found a nest on May 24, 1893, at Emsdale; it was in a natural hollow in a large maple, and about thirty feet from the ground. The six eggs were laid on the rotten wood and surrounded by a few of the bird's feathers.

185. *Sitta carolinensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—A common resident; breeds.

186. *Parus atricapillus*. CHICKADEE.—An abundant breeding resident.

187. *Parus hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.—Mr. Kay saw a pair at Port Sydney in November, 1892; I have looked for it carefully in Parry Sound but without success.

188. *Regulus satrapa*. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—An abundant winter resident. On two occasions I have met with birds in May, that from their actions must have been nesting.

189. *Regulus calendula*. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—A common resident in the autumn and winter.

190. *Hylocichla mustelinus*. WOOD THRUSH.—I have one taken at Emsdale on May 17, 1897; in September, 1898, near the narrows of Lake Joseph I came across a flock feeding on choke cherries; I counted seventeen and there were probably more in the flock. Dr. Brodie says they were common in June at Port Sydney.

191. *Hylocichla fuscescens*. WILSON'S THRUSH.—An abundant breeding resident.

192. *Hylocichla ustulatus swainsonii*. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—A common summer resident; breeds.

193. *Hylocichla aonalaschkæ pallasii*. HERMIT THRUSH.—A common summer resident. I took a nest on May 17, 1897, which was built among dead leaves at the base of a dead iron-wood sapling, and contained four eggs.

194. *Merula migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN.—Common about the settlements. Reported as occurring at Gravenhurst in the winter of 1889-90, in Trans. Canadian Institute, Vol I, p. 19.

195. *Saxicola œnanthe*. WHEATEAR.—A female was taken at Beaumauris on September 24, 1896, by Mr. Tavernier. It was among a flock of Titlarks. The bird was identified by Mr. Ridgway, and is the first record for Ontario.

196. *Sialia sialis*. BLUEBIRD.—Again becoming commoner; formerly it was one of the common birds.