

lighted with it and quite agree with you in thinking it a notable and attractive likeness. The photograph which I have from the cameo [cast] owned by Mr. Kennard is not at all the same. Both have the same pose, and the hair, collar, and neck are the same, but there the points of resemblance cease. . . . I hope you will publish it in "The Auk."

The King cameos, which so far as I am aware have heretofore escaped public notice, are not only distinct additions to the known series of Audubon portraits, but to my mind form an important contribution to the material from which a true conception of Audubon's character may be gained. Most of the portraits are either poor, or show the naturalist as a young man, or in the decline of life; these reveal him at the noontide of his manhood and impress one with the strength and genius of his personality. The open frank expression, the clear eye, the firmly pressed lips, the strong nose and chin, the lofty forehead and the elevated pose of the head bespeak nobility of character, and make it easier to appreciate the vigor, determination, and courage that brought success in undertakings the very magnitude of which appals the ordinary man.

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## RECENT BIRD RECORDS FOR MANITOBA.

BY ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

?LONG-TAILED SKUA. *Stercorarius longicaudus*. In September, 1896, Samuel Slater brought to Alexander Calder of Winnipeg, in whose collection it now is, an immature Long-tailed Skua, shot on Lake Winnipeg. Its dimensions are: Length, 16½ inches; wing, 12 in.; tail, 6½ in.; tarsus, 1½ in.; middle toe and claw, 1⅝ in. All above sooty, except the neck, which is cream color, and crown, which is sharply blackish.

BLACK MALLARD OR DUSKY DUCK. *Anas obscura*. In my collection is a specimen from Shoal Lake taken by Geo. H. Meacham in 1901, and another taken near Winnipeg by W. R. Hine. According to Meacham two more were shot at Shoal Lake in 1899. C. C. Helliwell reports one taken on Lake Manitoba in the fall of 1898. It seems to be rare in this region yet it abounds on Athabaska River.

WOOD DUCK. *Aix sponsa*. Now shown to be a rare but regular summer visitant as far north as Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis.

Over a dozen were taken on the Souris River, about 25 miles southwest of Brandon, between 1882 and 1899, by H. O. W. Boger. Three were killed at Brandon by C. C. Helliwell, who also saw two on the roof of the town station, one day about 1890. G. H. Meacham reports it rare at Shoal Lake, but one or two are seen there each year.

These with previous records completely spot the map of southwestern Manitoba. The species is doubtless found throughout the Alleghanian region of the Province.

ROSS GOOSE. *Chen rossii*. A specimen was taken on Red River near Winnipeg by Frank Marwood of that city, Sept. 20, 1902. It is now in the collection of Alexander Calder at Winnipeg.

BLUE GOOSE OR SILVER BRANT. *Chen caerulescens*. Noted as a rare migrant. Specimens taken at Winnipeg and Brandon. At Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabaska, where 10,000 or more geese were killed each autumn, only one of this species was taken in several years. This is now in my collection.

LEAST BITTERN. *Ardetta exilis*. On Nov. 9, 1907, E. W. Darby showed me a Least Bittern, a young male, that was taken about Oct. 20, at Oak Point, Lake Manitoba, by J. C. McNab.

According to W. R. Hine a specimen was shot in the Bishop's Marsh near St. Boniface in 1885 by Wm. Gordon (of Winnipeg). C. C. Helliwell has seen one or two about Oak Lake, Manitoba. Frank M. Chapman saw one at Shoal Lake June, 1901.

AMERICAN EGRET. *Ardea egretta*. In the summer of 1888, David Armit, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company stationed at Manitoba House, while out shooting at Duck Bay, Lake Winnipegosis, came across and collected a fine adult specimen of this bird in breeding plumage. He has most generously sent the prize to me; it is now No. 1776 of my collection.

LITTLE GREEN HERON. *Ardea virescens*. W. Shaw Cottingham reports having seen a Green Heron at Brandon. C. C. Helliwell, another (not seen by me).

LITTLE BROWN CRANE. *Grus canadensis*. In Oct., 1892, I examined an adult specimen in the possession of Miss Ada Jewell of Toronto, Ont. It was taken in Qu'Appelle Valley, on the western boundary of Manitoba, about 1890. Its dimensions were wing, 19 in.; tarsus, 6 in.; toe,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.; beak,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Another is recorded (Man. Free Press, 5 March, 1904) from Portage la Prairie by Geo. E. Atkinson, May 6, 1898.

VIRGINIA RAIL. *Rallus virginianus*. The specimen in my collection was taken near Morden by D. Nicholson. I saw another in the collection of Geo. E. Atkinson of Portage la Prairie, and heard of another at Brandon. I have seen several taken near Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie; it is uncommon, but regular.

PASSENGER PIGEON. *Ectopistes migratorius*. The following are all the specimens I know of in Manitoba:— ♂ adult taken at Winnipeg in 1892, now in collection of Father Blain, St. Boniface College.

♂ adult taken at Winnipeg in 1894 by E. Wilson, now in possession of J. K. Hardy of St. Boniface.

♂ adult taken at Winnipegosis on 13 April, 1898, by J. J. G. Rosser.

The last year in which the Pigeons came to Manitoba in force was 1878. Next year they were comparatively scarce, and each year they have become more so. In the early 80's a few were seen each season. The above 3 specimens were the last reliable recorded. None have been seen since. It is interesting to note that 1878 was also the last year of the vast Buffalo herds on the Saskatchewan.

In my own collection are three specimens of Passenger Pigeon:—yg.

♂, taken at Carberry, Man., by Miller Christy, 30 Aug., 1883. Adult

♂ and ♀, taken at Fort Holmes, Ind. T., by C. Dewar, Jan., 1889.

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE. *Elanoides forficatus*. Geo. Grieve tells me that two have been taken at Winnipeg, one in 1889 and one in 1892. Neither seen by me.

COOPER HAWK. *Accipiter cooperi*. On May 10, 1907, at Edmonton, Alberta, Ed. A. Preble and myself saw at short range in the woods, a Cooper Hawk. It could have been collected, had we had a gun. (This is of course far beyond Manitoba, but an interesting find that should be recorded.)

KRIDER HAWK. *Buteo borealis krideri*. Three specimens of this beautiful hawk have been taken at Winnipeg: one shot at Rosenfeld by Charles Stewart, Sept. 20, 1905; two now in the collection of A. Calder.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK. *Buteo platypterus*. In my collection are two specimens, one collected near Winnipeg May 3, 1905, by Ashley Hine.

It is reported from various parts of the Province where well timbered, and is generally distributed though not abundant. A. Calder has a beautiful melanistic specimen killed at Winnipeg, April, 1907.

RED ROUGHLEG; GOPHER HAWK. *Archibuteo ferrugineus*. One in the collection of E. W. Darby was shot in 1895 at Neversville, fifteen miles southwest of Winnipeg, by Geo. Grieve. There is another specimen in the Manitoba Museum.

?GRAY GYRFALCON. *Falco rusticolus*. A specimen was killed near Winnipeg in the fall of 1904 and mounted by E. W. Darby for the Manitoba Museum.

RICHARDSON MERLIN. *Falco richardsoni*. A fine specimen was killed in Winnipeg during the summer of 1900 and brought in the flesh to A. Calder in whose collection it now is. It is said to be a regular summer resident along the Souris River.

BARRED OWL. *Syrnium varium*. In my collection is a Barred Owl taken at Winnipeg, March 30, 1906, by Harry Jones. E. W. Darby writes me that he had four taken at Winnipeg in 1906, and one early in April, 1908.

At Portage la Prairie I was shown a female taken by G. E. Atkinson May 19, 1899.

J. S. Charleson writes me that on May 9, 1901, while canoeing up the

Assiniboine near Winnipeg he saw a Barred Owl in a tree. Also he secured a specimen from Riding Mountain in January, 1905; it was killed by T. S. Kittson, and had in its stomach a flying squirrel.

WHITE HORNED OWL. *Bubo virginianus arcticus*. In A. Calder's collection are two superb specimens of this northern race. They were taken recently at Winnipeg.

BURROWING OWL. *Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea*. In August, 1899, at the taxidermist shop of G. E. Atkinson, Portage la Prairie, Man., I saw two Burrowing Owls that were taken by a farmer about four miles northwest of the town, on June 2, 1897. Two others were brought to the shop in May, 1899.

The specimen in my collection (No. 2594) is one of two taken at Morden, Man., by D. Nicholson, the taxidermist. He reports it rare but regular and increasing. Two others were taken in 1902.

E. W. Darby tells me that it is becoming quite common along the Pipestone and on the slope of Riding Mountain.

In 1904 J. P. Turner found a nest eight miles northwest of Winnipeg. The species utilizes the burrows of the Richardson ground squirrel for a nesting place.

?LEWIS WOODPECKER. *Asyndesmus torquatus*. My friend Geo. F. Guernsey, V. S., of Fort Qu' Appelle, Sask., one hundred miles west of Manitoba, writes me Aug. 3, 1898: "I shot a Woodpecker last fall that I would like you to identify. Size about as large as the Downy Woodpecker, black tail, wings, back of neck and head with green lustre; belly, breast and throat, rose color; very shy, I never saw one before."

RED-SHAFTED FLICKER. *Colaptes cafer collaris*. A full plumaged female in my collection (No. 2546) was shot near Winnipeg Sept. 30, 1904, by T. Dolphin.

CRESTED FLYCATCHER. *Myiarchus crinitus*. Now shown to be quite common along the Assiniboine. On Aug. 29, 1904, I got one at Lake Winnipegosis. This is the northernmost that I know of.

ENGLISH SPARROW. *Passer domesticus*. This species is now found in all the settled portions of Manitoba and at every farmhouse and in all the towns of the northwest as far as Athabaska Landing; Alberta, about N. Latitude 55°, W. Longitude 113°. It first appeared at Carberry in 1892 but was not found in numbers until 1894.

GRAY-CROWNED FINCH. *Leucosticte tephrocotis*. A specimen has reached me from Birtle where it was taken in January, 1891, by Geo. Copeland. It is there called 'Pink Snowbird.'

NELSON SPARROW. *Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni*. In 1892 I found this sparrow abundant at Carberry and secured specimens, both breeding and migrant. In 1901 I found it common at Shoal Lake. In my collection are three specimens taken at Winnipeg. There can be little doubt that it is found throughout southwestern Manitoba and breeds wherever found.

INDIGO BUNTING. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. A specimen, a male adult

(No. 2531 Seton Coll.), was killed on June 3, 1893, by Wm. R. Hine near St. Boniface, between the Seine and Assiniboine Rivers, on the land between the Bishop's Marsh and the River Seine.

Another adult male was taken at Estevan, South Saskatchewan, by D. L. Thorpe 29 May, 1893. Estevan is eighty miles west of Manitoba.

In the collection of Father Blain, St. Boniface College, is an extraordinary specimen killed at Winnipeg. After careful examination E. A. Preble and I agree that it is probably a hybrid Indigo Bunting  $\times$  Common Canary; may be escaped from captivity. With the general form and color of an Indigo Bunting female, it has some patches of yellow, and a white tail and wings.

DICKCISSEL OR BLACK-THROATED BUNTING. *Spiza americana*. August 10, 1899, I was shown an adult specimen of this bird, by G. E. Atkinson who shot it at Portage la Prairie, June 14, 1897. This was recorded in Man. Free Press, 5 March, 1904.

SCARLET Tanager. *Piranga erythromelas*. I have seen two specimens that were taken at Winnipeg in 1892; one in the collection of Geo. Grieve, the other in the collection of W. R. Hine. He also took another and saw a third in 1888. It was about the end of May during a sudden cold spell; the third he saw on the bank of Red River in the city limits; he was within two yards of it for some time, but did not collect it.

SAW-WINGED SWALLOW. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. In the Manitoba Museum is a specimen of this swallow taken at Winnipeg by W. R. Hine.

ARCTIC BLUEBIRD. *Sialia arctica*. E. H. Patterson secured one of a pair that he found at a place two miles west of Brandon, Man., and sent the same to G. E. Atkinson, who recorded it in Man. Free Press, 5 March, 1904. To this Norman Criddle of Aweme, Man., adds (Ottawa Naturalist, July 1904, pp. 85, 86) that the species is by no means uncommon about the Carberry Sandhills, and that he has taken numerous nests there.