

NOTES ON SOME LABRADOR BIRDS.

BY HARRISON F. LEWIS.

Plate XIX

As a part of the enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act by the Department of the Interior, Dominion of Canada, I visited the southern coast of the Labrador peninsula during the summer of 1921, travelling from the extreme western end of that coast to Blanc Sablon, on the Straits of Belle Isle, inspecting and protecting the sea-bird colonies, and overseeing the work of the Dominion Bird Officers stationed throughout the region. Certain of the observations made on this journey appear to be sufficiently valuable to be worthy of record.

My itinerary was as follows: Leaving Quebec by the steamer "North Shore" on June 3, I entered Labrador, at the "point where the fiftieth parallel of latitude strikes the coast a short distance to the west of the Bay of Seven Islands" (Townsend¹), on the afternoon of June 4. I debarked at Mingan on June 6. Leaving there on June 13, I travelled, chiefly in small motorboats, and with frequent delays, to Blanc Sablon, on the eastern boundary of the Dominion of Canada, where I arrived on July 12. I returned in a motorboat as far as Harrington, sailed from Harrington on the steamer Aranmore on July 28, passed the southwestern boundary of Labrador on the night of July 29, and debarked at Quebec on July 31.

The fact of chief importance brought out by the observations made is that the breeding sea-birds of this coast are markedly more numerous than recent literature on the subject would lead one to suppose. Not only has there been a noticeable increase in their numbers in the past few years, due to the protection given them in Canada and the United States by the Migratory Birds Convention, but the unanimous testimony of the residents of the Labrador coast is to the effect that, in spite of the awful

¹In Audubon's *Labrador*, 1918, p. 32.

destruction that has taken place among these birds, they were never actually as scarce as has been reported. There is every reason to expect them to continue to increase as long as the present protection is continued. A total of 79 species was observed in life by me in Labrador.

At the kind suggestion of the Ornithologist to the Canadian Geological Survey, Mr. P. A. Taverner, I have appended to my own notes a few notes of interest, relating to Labrador birds, and based upon specimens in the possession of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

I am much indebted to Dr. Charles W. Townsend for reviewing the manuscript of this paper.

1. *Fratercula arctica arctica*. PUFFIN.—One Puffin was seen on June 7 near the Perroquet Islands of Mingan. On June 13, at Bald Island, near Betchewun, I saw about 20 Puffins, and, in a hasty walk over the island, found 6 or 7 Puffin burrows. This colony appears to have decreased very much since 1909, when Townsend and Bent¹ "found about 150 pairs" of Puffins there. I was repeatedly informed from different sources that the largest colony of Puffins on the entire Canadian Labrador coast was on islands near Wolf Bay, and I saw a few Puffins as I rapidly passed that vicinity on June 26. On the St. Mary's Islands on July 5 I actually saw about 200 Puffins. Probably not less than 250 pairs of these birds breed there. I was reliably informed that a few Puffins still breed on Treble Hill Island, near Great Mecattina. The famous colony of Puffins on Perroquet Island, at Bradore, is still very large and thriving. Mr. R. T. Christie, who was camped near this island as Dominion Warden during the summer of 1921, estimated the number of Puffins there as about 50,000 and stated that early in the season, before incubation caused at least one-half of the birds to be always out of sight in the burrows, the entire side of the island toward him was white with them each evening at sunset, when all had returned from the day's fishing. On July 10, late in the afternoon, I estimated that I saw about 12,000 Puffins at this island, which would mean that, including the incubating birds, at least 20,000 to 25,000 Puffins were nesting there. There may be more, as, with such large numbers, exact estimates are impossible, and I have preferred that any error in my figures should be on the side of conservatism. The fact that Townsend and Allen, who passed this island in 1906, say² of the Puffins seen there, "There were at least 500 of them, perhaps many more," and that Townsend says³ of his visit to the island in 1915. "The birds were

¹ 'Additional Notes on the Birds of Labrador,' Auk, Vol. XXVII, No. 1, p. 7.

² 'Birds of Labrador,' Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXXIII, p. 303.

³ 'In Audubon's Labrador,' 1918, p. 239.

noticeably less in number than they were when I passed the island in 1906," is readily explainable. I visited the island on July 10, 11, 12, and 14, and found that at times, in the middle of the day, when conditions for fishing were good, not more than 100 Puffins remained in sight near the colony. I saw Puffins, doubtless from this island, fishing as far as twenty miles away. Mr. R. T. Christie informed me that he estimated that on Greenly Island, which is a few miles south of Perroquet Island, and which he visited frequently, though I did not go there, the number of nesting Puffins was about one-half of the number nesting on Perroquet Island.

2. **Cepphus grylle.** BLACK GUILLEMOT.—Generally distributed from Mingan to Old Fort. Average number seen in one day's cruising, 19; largest number seen in one day, 47 (between Mingan and Betchewun).

3. **Uria troille troille.** MURRE.—While this species is not now known to breed on the Labrador coast west of Natashquan, there are several colonies between Natashquan and Blanc Sablon which, with present protection, may again resume the appearance which they had when Audubon visited them. Dr. C. W. Townsend visited in 1915 a colony of about 2000 Murres at Outer Island, off Coacoachou Bay,¹ and another large colony at Gull Island, off Cape Whittle.² Circumstances prevented my visiting either of these colonies in 1921, but I have no reason to think that they are not in a flourishing condition. On Black Duck Island, a few miles east of Wapitagan, I found about half-a-dozen pairs of Murres on June 28. I estimated that, at St. Mary's Island, on July 5, I saw about 500 Murres. On these islands the Murres engaged in incubation are hidden in great crevices in the rocks, and, during the day, most of their mates are away fishing, so that I saw a comparatively small part of the colony. Probably more than 1000 pairs of Murres breed there. On Perroquet Island, at Bradore, I saw, on July, 11 and 14, about 20 Murres, and as the incubating birds are hidden on this island also, the total number breeding there is probably more than 40 pairs. I received reliable reports of a large Murre colony at The Bluff, between Romaine and Coacoachou Bay, of another on one of the Marianne Islands, near St. Mary's islands, and of a small colony on Treble Hill Island. It is said that, on the Murre Rocks, near Mecattina Harbor, about 400 Murres still breed. "Ringed" Murres were seen at Black Duck Island and at St. Mary's Island. They constituted about 25% of the total number of Murres seen, and, as far as I could discover, showed no tendency whatever to segregation.

4. **Alca torda.** RAZOR-BILLED AUK.—Mr. A. C. Bent stated³ in 1919, "A few pairs of Razor-billed Auks may still breed on some of the islands off

¹In Audubon's Labrador, Auk, Vol. XXXIV, No. 2, p. 140.

²I. c., p. 141.

³Life Histories of North American Diving Birds, Bull. 107, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 202.

the southern coast of Labrador . . . , but the only colony of any size still remaining is on that impregnable sea-birds' stronghold, Bird Rock." Unfortunately Mr. Bent himself had never visited the Labrador coast between Natashquan and Bonne Esperance, and I am sure that he, as well as others, will know with pleasure that conditions on those two hundred and twenty-five miles of coast have never been such as to support his statement quoted above. The status of the Razor-billed Auk in that region in 1915 is indicated by the following published statements of Dr. C. W. Townsend: "the waterways abounded in Razor-billed Auks" (near Wapitagan),¹ "There were . . . numerous Razor-billed Auks" (Derby Bay),² and "Razor-billed Auks were common" (Perroquet Island).³ A few miles west of Natashquan on June 21, I saw about 40 Razor-billed Auks, and it is possible that they were breeding in that vicinity. On June 24 and 25 a few Auks were seen between Natashquan and Romaine. East of Romaine on June 26, they were much more numerous. A large colony was seen near Wolf Bay, and small colonies were passed at frequent intervals as I sailed from Wolf Bay to Harrington. On June 28 I explored four small islands of the extensive Wapitagan group, and saw two or three hundred Razor-billed Auks breeding on them. About two hundred Auks were found at Black Duck Island on the same date, and many of their eggs were seen there. Doubtless similar conditions are to be found on others of the many similar islands in this vicinity. On St. Mary's Islands on July 5, I estimated that I saw 1200 Razor-billed Auks. Not less than 1500 pairs of these birds must have been breeding there. Small breeding colonies of Auks were also reported to exist on the Murre Rocks and on Treble Hill Island. On Perroquet Island, at Bradore, the number of Razor-billed Auks seen varied from day to day, but the number seen on July 11 was estimated at 150, and it is probable that about 100 pairs of this species were breeding there.

5. **Larus marinus.** GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—These wary birds continue to breed in considerable numbers along the southern coast of Labrador.

6. **Larus argentatus.** HERRING GULL.—This species breeds commonly wherever there are islands from the Bay of Seven Islands to Blanc Sablon. As its eggs and young are good eating, it has suffered much from human enemies, and is far less common than it should be in a region so well suited to its needs. It is hoped that the next few years will see a marked increase in its numbers along this coast.

7. **Larus delawarensis.** RING-BILLED GULL.—I saw a dead specimen on Black Duck Island, a few miles east of Wapitagan, but my only certain record of living birds is from the small island near Pointe au Maurier where Townsend in 1915 found⁴ a colony containing some five hundred

¹"In Audubon's Labrador, 'Auk,' Vol. XXXIV, No. 2, p. 141.

²l. c., p. 142.

³"In Audubon's Labrador, 1918, p. 240.

⁴"In Audubon's Labrador, 'Auk,' Vol. XXXIV, No. 2, p. 141.

individuals. I was told that this colony continued to thrive until 1921. In the spring of that year the Gulls returned to their island as usual, but after a few days nearly all of them, for some cause unknown, disappeared no one knew whither. Less than a dozen pairs remained to nest on the island where the colony had been accustomed to breed. These Gulls had been systematically robbed for many years of their first sets of eggs; they had been allowed to hatch later sets and to bring up in peace the young hatched from these. Under this treatment the colony had increased, and it was considered by residents of the vicinity to be a model of the "right way" to rob Gulls' nests. It seems possible, however, that the Gulls finally rebelled against the annually recurring unnatural drain upon their strength which this robbing involved, and that their abandonment of their old home resulted from this.

8. ***Sterna hirundo***. COMMON TERN.—This is still a common breeding species from the Perroquet Islands of Mingan to the Netagamiou Islands, near Harrington. No Arctic Terns were identified.

9. ***Sula bassana***. GANNET.—My records of the Gannet in Labrador in 1921 are as follows: 12 adults near Long Point of Mingan, June 7; 5 immature birds near Harrington, July 5; 3 immature birds near Mutton Bay, July 6; 2 immature birds near Natashquan, July 28; and about 10 immature birds and from 40 to 50 adults between Mingan and Thunder River, July 29. As the very small island near Mingan on which this species formerly nested is now occupied by the lighthouse, there is little hope that Gannets will ever breed there again.

10. ***Somateria dresseri***. AMERICAN EIDER.—The Eider was found to be a common breeding bird from the vicinity of Mingan to the vicinity of Old Fort. On June 9, about the Birch Islands and Harbor, or Mingan, Island, near Mingan, I counted 574 Eiders, and could easily have increased this number very much without visiting additional islands had counting Eiders been my sole occupation for the day. Owing to a combination of favorable conditions, the Eiders breeding on this coast were considered by the residents to be enjoying in 1921, one of the most successful breeding seasons within memory. On June 24 I found an Eider's nest with 6 eggs on a bush-covered rock in the midst of the second falls of the Kegashka River, more than a mile from the sea. In an expansion of the river nearby, I saw 7 female Eiders swimming about. Residents of the vicinity informed me that considerable numbers of young Eiders descended this river each autumn. It would be interesting to know just how and at what age the young Eiders from the nest which I found left their birth-place, situated as it was in the midst of a foaming cataract.

11. ***Branta bernicla glaucogastra***. BRANT.—A flock of 200 and another of 25 were seen flying westward at Mingan, June 9. A single bird was seen at Eskimo Point, June 13.

12. ***Botaurus lentiginosus***. AMERICAN BITTERN.—The familiar "pumping" of a male was heard at close range from a small swamp near the beach three miles west of Mingan on June 6, 8, and 9.

13. **Lobipes lobatus.** NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—A flock of about 1000 was seen on the surface of the water near the Perroquet Islands of Mingan on June 7.

14. **Buteo borealis borealis.** RED-TAILED HAWK.—One was seen near Mingan on June 11 and two together near Piashte Bay on June 16. I was able to observe clearly the broad red tail of the Mingan bird and that of one of the Piashte Bay birds.

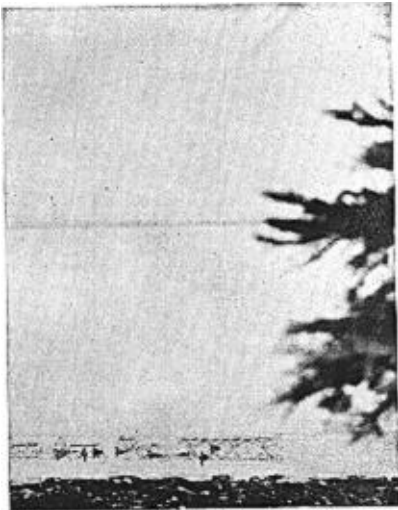
15. **Falco columbarius columbarius.** PIGEON HAWK.—On June 22, I found, a few rods west of the first falls of the Little Natashquan River, a rather unusual nest of this species. It was on the ground, among the Reindeer lichen, on the summit of a small knoll of gentle slope. A black spruce "tree" which had grown here for many years, until it had attained a height of about 3 feet and a width of 6 feet, had died, apparently two or three years previously, leaving a confused snarl of stiff dead limbs. The Pigeon Hawks had placed their nests beneath this shelter. The nest, which was about 6 inches across and 1 inch deep, was a depression in the soil, here composed of sand and rotten wood, and was lined with a few small scales of bark, picked by one or both of the Hawks from the base of the trunk of the sheltering "tree," as was clearly indicated by the recent scars on that trunk. Four eggs rested on these bits of bark. One Hawk flew from the nest when I approached it, and it and its mate scolded me vigorously, charging repeatedly to within a few feet of me, as long as I remained in the vicinity. A nest of the Pigeon Hawk in a very similar situation in Newfoundland has been described by W. J. Brown.¹

16. **Chordeiles virginianus virginianus.** NIGHTHAWK.—One was heard calling in the dusk at Piashte Bay on June 14.

17. **Nuttallornis borealis.** OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—One was seen and heard repeatedly near Mingan on June 11, 12, and 13, and another was observed near Piashte Bay on June 16.

18. **Empidonax trailli alnorum.** ALDER FLYCATCHER.—At Lake Patterson, near Mingan, on June 11, two Alder Flycatchers were heard calling (or "singing.") repeatedly from the depths of a dense and extensive growth of alders. I was able to identify their notes with certainty, as years of residence in Nova Scotia and Quebec had made me very familiar with the notes of the Alder, Yellow-bellied, and Least Flycatchers, and I was hearing numerous Yellow-bellied birds every day. The harsh "Waaow," of the Alder Flycatcher is quite unlike the "Chebec," of the Least or the "Jelet," of the Yellow-bellied. I made repeated attempts to see these two Alder Flycatchers, not desiring to present a record from voice alone if it could be avoided, but the alders were so luxuriant and the birds were so shy that I could not obtain even a glimpse of them. The

¹'Unusual Nesting Site of the Pigeon Hawk in Newfoundland,' *Ottawa Naturalist*, Vol. XXVI, p. 70.



PHOTOS BY HARRISON F. LEWIS. PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

2. Common Murre rushing forth from nesting crevice. St. Mary's Islands, P. Q. July 5, 1921.
2. Eider Ducks courting. Greater Birch Island near Mingan, P. Q. June 9, 1921.
3. Puffins on ledge, Perroquet Island, Bradore, P. Q. July 10, 1921.

only previous Labrador record of this species appears to be that of Audubon.¹

19. *Sturnus vulgaris*. STARLING.—A skin of this species was shown to me at the home of Mr. F. W. Salzman, at Betchewun, where it was taken. Under date of August 31, 1921, Mr. Salzman has written to me that this bird was killed "four years ago in April." This is the first Labrador record of the Starling.

20. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. BRONZED GRACKLE.—At the home of Mr. F. W. Salzman, at Betchewun, I was shown the skin of a Bronzed Grackle which had been taken at Betchewun. In his letter of August 31, 1921, Mr. Salzman states, "The Bronzed Grackle I shot near the last of April of this year." Mr. J. L. DeVany, Dominion Bird Officer, has informed me that he saw two or three Bronzed Grackles at Eskimo Point in the first half of May, 1921.

On searching the literature on the subject, I found that several authors stated that the range of the Bronzed Grackle extended to Labrador, but I did not discover any definite published record for the species in that area. However, Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, in response to my inquiry, very kindly informed me, in a letter dated September 22, 1921, that "All the statements of the occurrence of this bird in Labrador are based on the record of a Mr. Weiz, who found the bird at Okak, and recorded it as *Quiscalus niger* in the 'Proceedings' of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. X, 1865, p. 267."

After consulting this record, I desire to point out:

(1). That "*Quiscalus niger*" is the only species of Blackbird recorded in Labrador by Weiz.

(2). That Townsend and Allen state¹ that the Rusty Blackbird, *Euphagus carolinus* is a common summer resident throughout Labrador except in the Arctic zone. They quote Turner as saying that it is common and breeds at Fort Chimo, which is slightly farther north than Okak, where Weiz resided. They quote Low as saying that it is common throughout the interior (of the peninsula). They give several other records. As Weiz lived at Okak for seventeen years, it would be rather strange if he observed no Rusty Blackbirds in that time, as we must suppose to be the case if his "*Q. niger*" refers to the Bronzed Grackle.

(3). Okak is far to the northward on the Atlantic Coast of Labrador. If the Bronzed Grackle reached Labrador at all, it would be reasonable to expect it first in the southern or the southwestern part of the peninsula, rather than in the vicinity of Okak.

(4). I have not found "*niger*" among the synonyms of *Quiscalus g. aeneus*, but Ridgway gives,² in the synonymy of the Rusty Blackbird:

¹ 'Ornithological Biography,' 1839, Vol. 5, p. 289.

¹ 'Birds of Labrador,' Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXXIII, p. 389.

² 'Birds of North and Middle America,' Part II, p. 248.

[*Scolecophagus*] *niger* Bonaparte Consp. Av., i, 1850, 423.

[*Scolecophagus*] *niger* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., i, 1851, 195.

(5). There is no other record of the Bronzed Grackle in any part of Labrador until 1921, when the species occurred in the southwestern part of the peninsula, as noted above.

Therefore I conclude that Weiz's record of *Q. niger* at Okak cannot be considered a valid record of the Bronzed Grackle, and that the first Labrador record for the latter bird is that of the specimen taken by Mr. Salzman. Dr. Oberholser, in a letter dated October 25, 1921, has expressed his complete agreement with these conclusions.

21. ***Spinus pinus pinus***. PINE SISKIN.—This species was found to be common all along the coast, from Mingan (June 8) to Bradore (July 13). It was last seen at Harrington on July 27. It was as common in treeless regions as in those where forests grew.

22. ***Melospiza melodia melodia***. SONG SPARROW.—To my great surprise, I found a Song Sparrow among the bushes in a sheltered swamp on Bald Island, between Long Point and Mingan, on June 7. I saw the bird and its characteristic markings clearly at close range through binoculars (x3) and heard it sing several times. On June 11, at Long Point of Mingan, I distinctly heard a Song Sparrow sing in a nearby field, but was unable to take time to look for it. At Natashquan, between June 18 and June 24, I noted five male Song Sparrows, apparently settled on their nesting grounds for the season, as follows: One near steamboat wharf, one near dwelling-house of Robin, Jones, and Whitman's storekeeper, one near telegraph station, one near marsh on lower course of Little Natashquan River, and one near Post Office. Most of these were heard repeatedly and sometimes seen at a distance, but the one near the marsh was seen clearly and studied carefully on June 22. The greatest surprise of all was at Harrington, when, on June 29, in a thicket of bushes and small trees near the cemetery on Hospital Island, a Song Sparrow was heard singing repeatedly. I was able to devote a short time to an attempt to look at it, but succeeded only in obtaining a brief glimpse of it. Mr. J. L. DeVany, a Dominion Bird Officer, informed me that he noted several Song Sparrows at Eskimo Point about May 10, 1921. I have given these records in detail because, in spite of the many visits of ornithologists to this coast, the Song Sparrow has not been recorded previously from it except by Townsend¹ at Blanc Sablon. These observations therefore seem to point to an extension of the range of the Song Sparrow. I should add that I have been familiar with Lincoln's Sparrow and its song for a number of years, and that I was frequently seeing and hearing Lincoln's Sparrows during my stay in Labrador.

¹ 'In Audubon's Labrador,' Auk, Vol. XXXIV, No. 2, p. 146.

² 'The Mistassini Region,' Ottawa Naturalist, Vol. 4, p. 23.

23. **Bombycilla cedrorum.** CEDAR WAXWING.—In the collection of Mr. Johan Beetz, of Piashte Bay, I saw the skins of two male Cedar Waxwings which he had taken there, one on July 12, 1915, the other on July 24, 1915. I observed a flock of four Cedar Waxwings on Ile a Proie, near Mingan, on June, 8, 1921. They were engaged in catching low-flying insects on the stony beach. The only previous record of this species in Labrador appears to be that of Dr. A. P. Lowe² at Lake Mistassini.

24. **Mniotilta varia.** BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.—At Mingan, one observed on June 11, and one on June 12. Two noted at Piashte Bay on June 16.

25. **Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla.** NASHVILLE WARBLER.—At Mingan, two observed on June 11, and one on June 12. Two noted at Piashte Bay on June 16.

26. **Dendroica aestiva aestiva.** YELLOW WARBLER.—In addition to specimens observed from Kegashka westward, a male in song was seen plainly at very close range near Bradore on July 13, in a dense fog.

27. **Dendroica castanea.** BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.—A singing male was carefully watched at close range with binoculars (x3) and absolutely identified in dense woods about two miles inland from Piashte Bay on June 16. I know of no previous Labrador record of this species, except that of Turner¹ at Hamilton Inlet in 1882.

28. **Dendroica virens.** BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—In the vicinity of Mingan this species was found to be common, both on the mainland and on the forested islands, during the period from June 6 to 13. On June 16, between Piashte Bay and the first falls of the Piashte Bay River I saw two male Black-throated Green Warblers and one female, and heard four more males in song. Between Natashquan and the mouth of the Big Natashquan River, on June 23, I heard two males repeatedly sing their distinctive little songs in a small grove of spruce and fir, which, while near me, was on the opposite side of a deep, narrow slough which I was not equipped to cross. Although Townsend has stated³, concerning the birds of this species, that "it is evident that they pass through the coastal strip and breed only in the interior," my observations recorded above would seem to indicate that a few at least of the species breed on or near the coast at least as far east as Natashquan.

29. **Seiurus aurocapillus.** OVENBIRD.—On June 6 and again on June 12 the unmistakable "Teacher, teacher, teacher" of a male Ovenbird was repeatedly heard issuing from a dense fir woods near Mingan, in which the singer remained securely hidden. Except that Stearns² found Ovenbirds in the interior of the Labrador peninsula, there appears to be no previous Labrador record of this species.

¹ 'List of the Birds of Labrador,' Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 8, p. 237.

² 'In Audubon's Labrador,' 1918, p. 43.

³ 'Notes on the Nat. Hist. of Labrador,' Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 6, p. 116.

30. **Setophaga ruticilla.** REDSTART.—Townsend states¹ that he has not found this species in Labrador east of Piashte Bay. I was able to extend its known range in that region by observing ten individuals, including two females, between Natashquan and the mouth of the Big Natashquan River on June 23.

31. **Sitta canadensis.** RED-BREADED NUTHATCH.—At Harrington I saw one in stunted woods on Hospital Island on July 23, and three in the same neighborhood on July 27. On the latter date one alighted on my cap, as I sat on the edge of a cliff, and remained there for about half a minute.

ADDITIONAL SPECIES

I. **Podilymbus podiceps.** PIED-BILLED GREBE.—A bird of the year (sex?), obtained by John Goddard at Bonne Esperance, P. Q., during the winter of 1915-16, the skin of which is now in the Victoria Memorial Museum, is the first of this species to be recorded from Labrador.

II. **Mareca americana.** BALDPATE.—In the Victoria Memorial Museum is a specimen in the plumage of the female, obtained at Bonne Esperance in November, 1919, by John Goddard.

III. **Nettion carolinense.** GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—The Victoria Memorial Museum possesses a specimen in the plumage of the male, taken in the autumn of 1914, near Harrington.

IV. **Spatula clypeata.** SHOVELLER.—A specimen of this species in the plumage of the male, taken at Romaine on June 1, 1915, by Michael Blais, is also in the Museum. The only previous record of the Shoveller in Labrador is that of two specimens taken near Cartwright by Dr. W. T. Grenfell in September, 1901.²

V. **Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni.** RICHARDSON'S OWL.—There are two Labrador specimens (sex?) of this species in the Museum. Both were obtained by John Goddard at Bonne Esperance, one in the spring of 1916, and one in the winter of 1920-21. These are the second and the third record, respectively, of this species in Labrador.

92 Argyle Ave., Ottawa, Canada

¹ 'In Audubon's Labrador,' 1918, p. 43.

² 'Birds of Labrador,' Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXXIII, p. 327.