

7. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—Uncommon spring migrant.

8. *Astur a. atricapillus*. GOSHAWK.—One adult of this species was observed on January 15, 1927.

9. *Riparia riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.—Common summer resident in suitable localities.

10. *Protonotaria citrea*. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—Not uncommon summer resident locally. Numbers were found breeding at Myers' swamp near Shreve, Ohio, during 1926 and 1927.

11. *Mimus p. polyglottos*. MOCKINGBIRD.—One was seen on September 18, 1926.

12. *Parus c. carolinensis*. CAROLINA CHICKADEE.—A common breeder in various localities of the county. Specimens of adult birds were collected in different months of the year, the Black-capped Chickadee (*P. a. atricapillus*) however, is much more common in winter.—JAMES STEVENSON, *Chicago, Illinois*.

Notes on Birds of the Labrador Peninsula in 1927.—The period from May 20, 1927, to September 15 of that year I spent along the southern coast of the Labrador Peninsula, between the Bay of Seven Islands and Blanc Sablon. During most of this time I travelled back and forth along the coast in a motorboat. A few of the ornithological notes made in the period mentioned seem worth publishing and are recorded below.

1. *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*. KITTIWAKE.—On that part of the coast situated between Cape Whittle and Harrington Harbour this species seemed much more abundant in the latter half of July than is usual there at that season. The largest number recorded in one day was 1200 on July 27, in the vicinity of the Boat Islands, but about 200 were recorded on each of several days, at various points. There is no suggestion that these birds were breeding in this region.

2. *Phalacrocorax carbo*. CORMORANT.—The colony of this species on the cliffs of Lake Island, near Cape Whittle, which is the only one known on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was not found to be any larger in 1927 than in 1926. There were 33 occupied nests in the colony in 1926,¹ while in 1927 only 32 such nests of this species were identified with certainty. There may, however, have been 33 occupied nests of *P. carbo* here in 1927, as there was one nest, hidden under a great bulge of rock on the cliff face, that I did not succeed in identifying, and it may have belonged to a pair of Common Cormorants or to a pair of Double-crested Cormorants.

The Common Cormorants seemed to have good success in rearing their young at this place in 1927.

3. *Histrionicus histrionicus histrionicus*. HARLEQUIN DUCK.—This species was observed about outer rocks and reefs, a flock of 32 being seen

¹ Auk, XLIV, No. 1, p. 62.

near the mouth of Kégashka River on June 10 and a flock of 7 near Wapitagan on June 17.

4. *Somateria mollissima dresseri*. AMERICAN EIDER.—American Eiders returned to this coast in the spring migration in numbers noticeably larger than those found here in recent years. By averaging my daily records of these birds for 1927 and comparing the result with figures similarly obtained in previous years, I find that an increased abundance was apparently maintained through this year's breeding season. In the Canadian Government's bird sanctuaries at Betchewun, Watshishu, Fog Island, Wolf Bay, and Cape Whittle this increase in numbers of the Eiders was especially observable.

Presumably because of a very wet summer, the reproduction of the American Eider in this region did not appear to me to be more than 75% of the normal in 1927.

While spending the night of July 16-17 on one of the Cormorant Rocks, in Cape Whittle Sanctuary, I saw with interest that between sunset and dark several Eider mothers swam with their downy young to a place where the shore of a small island was smooth and sheltered, and went ashore there for the night. The old birds carefully guided their offspring up the smooth, steep rock until they reached some small level areas, covered with grass and other low vegetation, where they settled down to pass the night in comfort. They all went back to the water and swam away the next morning between 3:00 and 4:00 o'clock.

5. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—In July and August this species appeared to be more numerous than in previous summers (1921-1926) that I have spent in this region. I did not, however, see very large numbers on any one day, my highest daily records for the species in 1927 being 80 at Bradore Bay, on August 26, and 60 + at Natashquan on August 10.

6. *Pluvialis dominica dominica*. GOLDEN PLOVER.—On Wapitagan Island, on September 1, Mr. Howard H. Cleaves and I saw a flock of this species containing at least 16 individuals. They were found on a small bog, some distance from the shore, and in identifying them we noted especially the lack of black axillars, and the call-notes, which were quite different from the familiar ones of the Black-bellied Plover. This is my first observation of this species in seven summers spent largely in this region, but Townsend and Allen¹ refer to it as an "uncommon autumn transient visitor" in the Labrador Peninsula.

7. *Lagopus lagopus lagopus*. WILLOW PTARMIGAN.—For the third² successive year birds of this species spent the summer on an island near the Bluff Harbour, and apparently nested there. On this island on August 1, I flushed a flock containing two adults and 10 young birds able to fly well. Local residents claimed that there were at least two such family groups of this species on the island.

¹ Birds of Labrador, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXXIII, 1907, p. 358.

² Auk, XLIV, No. 1, p. 64.

8. *Nyctea nyctea*. SNOWY OWL.—Mr. Howard H. Cleaves and I saw a Snowy Owl on Fright Island, in the Mingan Islands, near Havre St. Pierre, on June 4, 1927.

Another individual of this species spent the summer in the vicinity of Perroquet Island, in Bradore Bay, where the thousands of nesting Puffins and Razor-billed Auks offered an abundant food supply. This Owl was seen frequently by Officer Esdras Carbonneau, who was stationed at this point to protect the seabird colonies, and it was also seen, on June 28 and August 26, by Mr. Howard H. Cleaves.

9. *Nuttallornis borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—Two individuals of this species were clearly seen and identified near the mouth of Kégashka River on June 10. As they were hunting insects along the beach, they were probably still on migration. This is my easternmost record for this species on this coast.

10. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. BRONZED GRACKLE.—A Bronzed Grackle was seen at Tabatière, on July 7 and 8, by both Mr. Howard H. Cleaves and me. This is the easternmost point on this coast at which this species has so far been recorded.

11. *Certhia familiaris americana*. BROWN CREEPER.—An individual of this species was clearly observed and identified as it was creeping up the trunks of fir trees in a small grove in Natashquan village on September 13. This is the third record of this species in the Labrador Peninsula, and extends the known range of the Creeper in that area eastward from Seven Islands to Natashquan—a distance of about two hundred miles.¹—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Ottawa, Ontario*.

Migration Flight of Goldfinches, Kingbirds, and Nighthawks.—At 7:40 A.M., December 22, 1927, I observed a large flock of Goldfinches (*Astragalinus tristis tristis*) flying northward back of the sand dunes which line the ocean beach. Goldfinches are usually uncommon in this part of Florida (Daytona Beach). Accordingly, I was much surprised when several more large flocks passed in the course of the next ten minutes, totalling an estimate of about 1000 birds.

At 8:30 A.M., observing that still other flocks were passing, I began to count the birds, by estimating the approximate number in each flock. Some flocks certainly contained more than 200. Small bands of 10 to 20 were not counted. 60 flocks were counted in the next 40 minutes. In the next 20 minutes, 28 flocks were counted. On a basis of 50 birds per flock (a conservative estimate), at least 4400 Goldfinches were seen to pass in this hour.

The rate of passing, which was about 100 birds per minute at 7:40 A.M. declined to about 50 per minute by 9:30 A. M. A count from 9:55 A.M. to 10:20 A.M. gave 20 flocks, or at least 1000 birds—a rate of 40 per minute. Occasional observation, as business permitted, until 12:05,

¹ Auk, XLIV, No. 1, p. 66.