

## GENERAL NOTES

**A new Gannet colony in Newfoundland.**—A colony of approximately two hundred nests of the Gannet (*Moris bassana*) was found on a cliff on the eastern side of Bacalieu Island, Newfoundland, on June 24, 1941. This rocky island lies several miles offshore from the small fishing village of Bay de Verde, at the northernmost tip of the Avalon peninsula, and in the mouth of Conception Bay. Old residents told me that the Gannets have been there for about forty years, but the colony has not been before recorded. Mr. H. M. Froude and two other employees of the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources visited this colony with me. As a matter of interest we found about 25,000 Kittiwakes (*Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*), 10,000 Atlantic Murres (*Uria aalge aalge*), 5,000 Atlantic Puffins (*Fraterecula arctica arctica*), and about 750 Black Guillemots (*Cepphus grylle grylle*) also nesting on this island, most of them on the bold eastern side facing the sea.—HAROLD S. PETERS, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, South Carolina.*

**Cormorants found breeding on Prince Edward Island, Canada.**—A mixed colony of Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*) and European Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo carbo*) was found at Cape Tryon, Queens County, Prince Edward Island, Canada, on June 11, 1941. About 100 nests, approximately 25 being of European Cormorants, were constructed on a cliff about 110 feet high, and facing the sea, near the lighthouse at the western entrance of New London harbor, as nearly as could be determined in approaching darkness and a very strong wind at the time of my visit. Mr. W. A. Reddin, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and Col. H. H. Ritchie, Chief Game Warden of New Brunswick, accompanied me to this colony. This is believed to be the first record of either species of cormorant nesting on Prince Edward Island. Since the colony was not known when Lewis wrote his paper on the population of European Cormorants in North America (Auk, 58: 360-363, 1941) an additional fifty breeding individuals of this species can be added to his total.—HAROLD S. PETERS, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, South Carolina.*

**Trumpeter Swans in British Columbia.**—Mr. John P. Holman, of Fairfield, Connecticut, President of The Audubon Society of the State of Connecticut, is authority for the statement that a flock of Trumpeter Swans (*Cygnus buccinator*) spends every winter on the sloughs of a river in British Columbia. Hearing of this flock in 1925 while on a hunting trip around the headwaters of this river, he was instrumental in getting the Canadian authorities to appoint as custodian of the swans the settler who had informed him of their whereabouts. In his book 'Sheep and Bear Trails' (1933), published by Frank Walters, Grand Central Palace, New York City, Mr. Holman devotes 42 pages to publishing letters written by this settler, in which the welfare of the swans is frequently mentioned. In 1925, the flock numbered seventy individuals. They usually arrive in November and depart for the north in April. The custodian has fed the birds during the severe winters. The late Dr. E. W. Nelson, former Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, and an old friend of Mr. Holman, was greatly interested in this flock. In 1926, there were 150 swans in the locality. Quotations from these letters follow.

February 26, 1926.—"The swan came down in November. They are certainly a beautiful sight rising from the lake airplane-wise, tooting their trumpets as you