

ART. X.—A CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—
 BY A. DOWNS, *Cor. Mem. Zool. Soc. of London.*

Read May 14, 1888.

The following catalogue presents all the birds we have personally observed as occurring in Nova Scotia, with the addition of one or two additional ones which are inserted on the authority of those whose names follow them.

The nomenclature and classification adopted is that of the *Code of nomenclature and check-list of North American birds*, as issued by the American Ornithologist's Union. The numbers in parenthesis refer to that work.

ORDER PYGOPODES. DIVING BIRDS.

Suborder PODICIPEDES. Grebes.

FAMILY PODICIPIDÆ. GREBES.

Genus COLYMBUS Linnæus.

Subgenus Colymbus.

1. **Colymbus holboellii** (*Reinh.*). (2.) HOLBOELL'S GREBE;
 "RED-NECKED GREBE."

Rare, migrant in spring and fall. It breeds near St. Stephens, N. B., but, so far as is known, the eggs have not been obtained from this Province. *When opened it is found full of whitish feathers.*

Subgenus DYPES Kaup.

2. **Colymbus auritus** (*Linn.*) (3.) HORNED GREBE.

I only know of one instance of this bird having been taken in Nova Scotia.

Genus PODILYMBUS Lesson.

3. **Podilymbus podiceps** (*Linn.*), (6) PIED-BILLED GREBE;
 "DAB CHICK."

Occasionally got in the fall.

Suborder CEPPHI. Loons and Auks.

FAMILY URINATORIDÆ. LOONS.

Genus URINATOR Cuvier.

4. *Urinator imber* (*Gunn.*) (7.) LOON.

Common. Arrives as soon as the lakes are open and remains until they are frozen.

5. *Urinator lumme* (*Gunn.*) (11.) RED-THROATED LOON.

Not very plentiful. A purely salt-water diver.

FAMILY ALCIDÆ. AUKS, MURRES, AND PUFFINS.

Subfamily Fraterculinæ. Puffins.

Genus FRATERCULA Brisson.

6. *Fratercula arctica* (*Linn.*) (13.) COMMON PUFFIN.

Rather common in winter and breeds on the coast.

Subfamily PHALERINÆ.

Genus CEPPHUS Pallas.

7. *Cepphus grylle* (*Linn.*) (27) BLACK GUILLEMOT.

Very common in winter. Breeds on the Isle Haut, Bay of Fundy.

Subfamily ALCINÆ.

Genus URIA Brisson.

8. *Uria troile* (30.) MURRE.

Common in winter.

9. *Uria lomvia* (*Linn.*) (31.) BRUNNICK'S MURRE.

Inserted on Boardman's authority. Said to be common in the Bay of Fundy during winter.

Genus ALCA.

10. *Alca torda* (*Linn.*)

Not very common. Breeds on Sable Island. Winter.

Genus PLAUTUS.

11. *Plautus impennis* GREAT AUK.

Now extinct, but, no doubt, formerly common on our shores. Three of these birds were found entombed in the ice of the Funk Islands, Newfoundland, and one of them was forwarded to Mr. J. Matthew Jones, of Halifax, and thence to the British Museum.

Subfamily ALLINÆ.

Genus ALLE.

12. *Alle alle* DOVEKIE; "LITTLE AUK."

Formerly common, but now rare. At one time it was not uncommon to see them shot from the wharves.

ORDER LONGIPENNES. LONG-WINGED SWIMMERS.

FAMILY STERCORARUÆ. SKUAS & JAEGER.

Genus MEGALESTRIS.

13. *Megalestris skua*. SKUA.

Not very common. Winter and Spring.

Genus STERCORARIUS.

14. *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temm). (36.) POMARINE JAEGER.

Very rare.

15. *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Temm). (37.) PARASITIC JAEGER.16. *Stercorarius logicaudus* (38.) LONG-TAILED JAEGER.

Probably occurs here.

FAMILY LARIDÆ. GULLS & FERNS.

Subfamily LARINÆ. GULLS.

Genus GAVIA.

17. *Gavia alba* (Gunn). (39.) IVORY GULL.

Rare.

Genus RISSA Leach.

18. *Rissa tridactyla* (Linn.). (40.) KITTIWAKE.

Common in winter.

Genus LARUS Linnaeus.

19. *Larus glaucus* (Brunn). (42). GLAUCOUS GULL; "BURGOMASTER."

Not common. Winter.

20. *Larus leucopterus* (Faber). ICELAND GULL; "WHITE WINGED GULL."

Rare. Winter.

21. *Larus marinus* (Linn.) (47). GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL; "SADDLE-BACK."

Very common. Seems to be two varieties, *alargerand* a

medium sized. I have seen the large ones breeding on the lakes and the smaller ones on the Isle Haut, breeding with the Herring Gull.

22. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus* Coues. (51.) AMERICAN HERRING GULL.

This is the most common gull we have. Breeds on the Isle Haut in great numbers.

23. *Larus philadelphia* (Ord.) (60.) BONAPARTE'S GULL.

Rather common. It is rarely that one is got in full breeding plumage with the black hood.

Genus XEMA.

24. *Xema sabinii*. SABINE'S GULL.

Subfamily STERNINÆ. Terns.

Genus STERNA Linnæus.

Subgenus THALASSEUS Boil.

25. *Sterna tschegrava* (Lepech.) (64.) CASPIAN TERN.

Very rare. A very fine specimen shot at Cole Harbor.

Subgenus STERNA.

26. *Sterna hirundo* (Linn.) (70) COMMON TERN; "MACKEREL GULL."

Very common. Breeds all along the coast. Favourable localities are Meagher's Beach and Sable Island. At the latter place numbers of the eggs are consumed for food.

27. *Sterna paradisæa* (Brunn.) (71) ARCTIC TERN.

The same remarks may be applied to this one.

28. *Sterna dougalli* (Montag.) (72) ROSEATE TERN.

Rare.

Subgenus STERNULA Boie.

29. *Sterna antillarum* (Less.) LEAST TERN.

Very rare. One specimen was obtained at Polly Bog, N. S.

ORDER TUBINARES.

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDÆ.

Subfamily PROCELLARUNÆ.

Genus FULMARUS.

Subgenus Fulmarus.

30. *Fulmarus glacialis* (Stephens.) FULMAR.

Rare. Mr. T. Egan has a young one.

Genus PUFFINUS.

31. *Puffinus stricklandi*. SOOTY SHEARWATER.
Rare.

Genus PROCELLARIA.

32. *Procellaria pelagica* (*Linn.*) STORMY PETREL.
Common all the year. Breeds on St. Paul's Island and other favourable localities. Nest in a bank. Eggs pure white.

Genus OCEANODROMA.

33. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*. LEACH'S PETREL.
Rare.

Subfamily OCEANITINÆ.

Genus OCEANITES.

34. *Oceanites oceanicus*. WILSON'S PETREL.

ORDER STEGANOPODES. TOTIPALMATE SWIMMERS.

FAMILY PHAETHONTIDÆ.

Genus PHAETHON.

35. *Phaethon flavirostris* (*Brandt.*) YELLOW-BILLED TROPIC BIRD.

Accidental. One of this species was taken, after a storm, at Shubenacadie, and is now in the Provincial Museum collection.

FAMILY SULIDÆ. GANNETS.

Genus SULA.

Subgenus DYSPORUS. Illiger.

36. *Sula bassana* (*Linn.*) (117.) GANNET.
Common all the year. Breeds on the coast.

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDÆ CORMORANTS.

Genus PHALACROCORAX. Brisson.

Subgenus PHALACROCORAX.

37. *Phalacrocorax carbo* (*Linn.*) (119) CORMORANT.
Not common. Breeds here.

38. *Phalacrocorax dilophus* (*Sw. & Rich.*) (120) DOUBLE-
CRESTED CORMORANT.

Not common. The crest is only present in the breeding season.

FAMILY FREGATIDÆ.

Genus FREGATA.

39. *Fregata aquila* (Vieill.) MAN O'-WAR BIRD.

One shot at Cole Harbour after a southerly gale.

ORDER ANSERES. LAMELLIROSTRAL SWIMMERS.

FAMILY ANATIDÆ. DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS.

Subfamily MERGINÆ. Mergansers.

Genus MERGANSER Brisson.

40. *Merganser americanus* (Cass.) (129.) AMERICAN MERGANSER; "GOOSANDER."

Very common, chiefly in spring. Breeds on the Nepisiquit River, N. B.

41. *Merganser serrator* (Linn.) (130.) RED-BREASTED MERGANSER; "SHELL-DRAKE."

Common in Grand Lake. Winter.

Genus LOPHODYTES Reichenbach.

42. *Lophodytes cucullatus* (Linn.) (131.) HOODED MERGANSER.
Not very common. Migrant.

Subfamily ANATINÆ. River ducks.

Genus ANAS Linnæus.

43. *Anas boschas* (Linn.) (132.) MALLARD.

Rare.

44. *Anas obscura* (Gmel.) (133.) BLACK DUCK.

This may be called our commonest fresh-water duck and is also, perhaps, the best eating. Breeds in all our lakes. The cross obtained by breeding with the common domestic duck, has puzzled many naturalists (Audubon included) who have come upon it in a wild state.

Subgenus MARECA Stephens.

45. *Anas penelope* (Linn.) (136.) WIDGEON.

Rare.

46. *Anas americana* (Gmel.) (137.) BALDPATE.

Rare.

Subgenus NETTION Kaup.

47. *Anas crecca* (Linn.) (138.) EUROPEAN TEAL.

Very rare. Only know of one example of this species having been taken here. It is now in the collection of Sir Arthur Guinness, who purchased it at the Dublin Exhibition.

48. *Anas carolinensis* *Gmel.* (139). GREEN-WINGED TEAL.

Abundant. Breeds to the northward.

Subgenus QUERQUEDULA Stephens.

49. *Anas discors* *Linn.* (140). BLUE-WINGED TEAL.

Uncommon. A good many young birds are shot during their fall migration.

Genus SPATULA Boie.

50. *Spatula clypeata* (*Linn.*) (142). SHOVELLER.

Rather rare migrant.

Genus DAFILA Stephens.

51. *Dafila acuta* (*Linn.*) (143). PINTAIL.

Not very rare. Migrant. Excellent eating. Sometimes called "Wood Duck" in this province.

Genus AIX Boie.

52. *Aix sponsa* (*Linn.*) (144). WOOD DUCK; "SUMMER DUCK."

Rare. A few breed in the province.

Genus AYTHYA Boie.

53. *Aythya americana* (*Eyt*) (146). REDHEAD.

Rare migrant. This is one of the most abundant species which visits the Upper Provinces.

54. *Aythya vallisneria* (*Wils.*) (147.) CANVAS-BACK.

Rare. Mr. T. Egan, obtained a specimen.

Subgenus FULIGULA Stephens.

55. *Aythya marila nearctica* *Stejn.* (148.) AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK.

Rare migrant.

56. *Aythya affinis* (*Eyt.*) (149.) LESSER SCAUP DUCK; "LITTLE BLACK-HEAD."

Rare migrant. Once had a brood of young ones which were captured at Grand Lake.

57. *Aythya collaris* (*Donov.*) (150). RING-NECKED DUCK.

Rare. Winters in Guatemala and the West Indies.

Genus GLAUCIONETTA Stejneger.

58. *Glaucionetta clangula americana* (*Bonap.*) (151). AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE; "WHISTLER."

Abundant. All winter. Breeds north.

59. *Glaucionetta islandica* (*Gmel.*) (152). BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE.

Rare. Of late years it has been occasionally taken in the spring.

Genus CHARITONETTA Stejneger.

60. *Charitonetta albeola* (*Linn.*) (153). BUFFLE-HEAD.

Common migrant in winter.

Genus CLANGULA Leach.

61. *Clangula hyemalis* (*Linn.*) (154.) OLD-SQUAW; "LONG-TAILED DUCK;" "COCKAWEE."

Very common. They pair in the province, but breed farther north.

Genus HISTRIONICUS Lesson.

62. *Histrionicus histrionicus* (*Linn.*) (155.) HARLEQUIN DUCK; "LORD;" "IMP."

Rather common in winter. It is called "Lord" by our fishermen on account of the gaudy plumage of the male, while the name "Imp" has been applied to it by reason of its being a very hard shot.

Genus CAMPTOLAIMUS Gray.

63. *Camptolaimus labradorius* (*Gmel.*) LABRADOR DUCK; "PIED DUCK."

Now extinct. Boardman reports it to have been common in the Bay of Fundy in 1845. William Winton, of Halifax, and Capt. Waderburn, of the 42nd Highland Regiment, each obtained a male in the market. *Vide*, Notes on the Pied, or Labrador Duck. Trans., 1885-6.

Genus SOMATERIA Leach.

Subgenus SOMATERIA.

64. *Somateria mollissima borealis*. GREENLAND EIDER; "SEA DUCK."

Common. Breeds on the Isle Haut, Bay of Fundy.

Subgenus ERIONETTA.

65. *Somateria spectabilis* (Linn.) (162). KING EIDER; "BOTTLE-NOSE DRAKE."

Rare. Winter.

Genus OIDEMIA Fleming.

Subgenus OIDEMIA.

66. *Oidemia americana* (Sw. & Rich.) (163). AMERICAN SCOTER; "BLACK COOT."

Very common migrant.

Subgenus MELANITTA Boie.

67. *Oidemia deglandi* Bonap. (165). WHITE-WINGED SCOTER; "VELVET DUCK."

Uncommon. Winter.

Subgenus PELIONETTA Kaup.

68. *Oidemia perspicillata* (Linn.) (165). SURF SCOTER; "BOTTLE-NOSE COOT."

Common migrant. Winter.

Genus ERISMATURA Bonaparte.

69. *Erismatura rubida* (Wils.) (167). RUDDY DUCK.

A good many are shot during the fall migration, but they are never obtained in breeding plumage.

Subfamily ANSERINÆ. Geese.

Genus CHEN Boie.

70. *Chen hyperborea* (Pall.) (169). LESSER SNOW GOOSE.

Rare. Capt. Waderburn, of the 42nd Highlanders, had a specimen. Some were also killed on the "Common" in 1874; others, again, occurred at the Eastern Passage, and were driven in with the domestic geese and shot. Those killed on the "Common" are now in the possession of Mr. James Walker, of Halifax. These Dr. Gilpin erroneously described as the Barnacle Goose (*B. leucopsis*). *Vide* Trans., I. N. S., 1879-80.

Genus BRANTA Scopoli.

71. *Branta canadensis* (Linn.) (172). CANADA GOOSE; "WILD GOOSE."

Common migrant.

72. *Branta bernicla* (Linn.) (173). BRANT.

A few are obtained every winter. In Prince Edward Island it is very common. Its favourite food is the eel grass which grows in great abundance along the shores. Its flesh is highly esteemed by epicures, and Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, formerly Governor of the Province, used to consider it, of all geese, the best for the table.

Subfamily CYGNINÆ. Swans.

Genus OLOR Wagler.

73. *Olor columbianus* (Ord.) (180). WHISTLING SWAN.

There are only one or two instances of this species being taken in Nova Scotia. Liverpool was the locality for one of these captures.

ORDER HERODIONES. HERONS, STORKS, IBISES, ETC.

Suborder IBIDES. Spoonbills and Ibises.

FAMILY IBIDIDÆ. IBISES.

Genus PLEGADIS Kaup.

74. *Plegadis autumnalis* (Hasselq.) (186). GLOSSY IBIS.

A flock ran the gauntlet along the shore from New England to Country Harbor, N. S. Their number had been considerably diminished by the time they arrived within our limits.

Suborder HERODII. Herons, Egrets, Bitterns, etc.

FAMILY ARDEIDÆ. HERONS, BITTERNS, ETC.

Subfamily BOTAURINÆ. Bitterns.

Genus BOTAURUS Hermann.

Subgenus Botaurus.

75. *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montag.) (190). AMERICAN BITTERN.

Very common, during summer, in our marshes. It breeds in the Province, making its nest on dry hilly ground at some distance from the water.

Subfamily ARDEINÆ. Herons and Egrets.

Genus ARDEA Linn.

Subgenus ARDEA.

76. *Ardea herodias* Linn. (194). GREAT BLUE HERON.

Common. Breeds in great quantities at Mount Uniacke, on

the tops of high birch trees. Lays a beautiful greenish egg of rather small size. It is locally called "Crane."

Subgenus HERODIAS Boie.

77. *Ardea egretta* (*Gmel.*) (196). AMERICAN EGRET.
Casual. Summer.

Subgenus GARZETTA Kaup.

78. *Ardea candidissima* (*Gmel.*) (197). SNOWY HERON.
Casual visitor. A fine specimen was shot by Mr. G. Drillio, of Halifax, in a marsh up the country, and another was obtained at Musquodoboit. Mr. T. Egan informs us of the capture of one near the St. Margaret's Bay Road (1887).

Subgenus FLORIDA.

79. *Ardea cœrulea* (*Linn.*) LITTLE BLUE HERON.
Very rare. Inserted on the authority of Mr. T. Egan, who reports the capture of one specimen in immature plumage.

Subgenus BUTORIDES Blyth.

80. *Ardea virescens* (*Linn.*) (201). GREEN HERON.
Mr. Egan has had several of these herons from Prospect and other localities.

Genus NYCTICORAX Stephens.

Subgenus NYCTICORAX.

81. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius* (*Bodd.*) (202). BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.
Rare. One year a number of them visited our Province and Mr. Egan obtained some specimens.

ORDER PALUDICOLÆ. CRANES, RAILS, ETC.

Suborder RALLI. Rails, Gallinules, Coots, Etc.

FAMILY RALLIDÆ. RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS, ETC.

Subfamily RALLINÆ. RAILS.

Genus RALLUS Linnæus.

82. *Rallus virginianus* (*Linn.*) (212). VIRGINIA RAIL.
Rare. Autumn.

Genus PORZANA Vieillot.

Subgenus PORZANA.

83. *Porzana carolina* (*Linn.*) (214). SORA ; "CAROLINA RAIL."
Rare. Autumn.

Subgenus COTURNICOPS Bonaparte.

84. *Porzana noveboracensis* (*Gmel.*) (215). YELLOW RAIL.
Rare. Autumn.

I have obtained the young of one of the Rails at Cole Harbour. They were inky black in colour.

Subfamily GALLINULINÆ.

Genus IONORNIS Reichenbach.

85. *Ionornis martinica* (*Linn.*) (218). PURPLE GALLINULE.
Very rare. Only accidental.

Subfamily FULICINÆ.

Genus FULICA Linnæus.

86. *Fulica americana* (*Gmel.*) (221). AMERICAN COOT.
Not very common. Autumn.

ORDER LIMICOLÆ. SHORE BIRDS.

FAMILY PHALAROPODIDÆ. PHALAROPES.

Genus CRYMOPHILUS Vieillot.

87. *Crymophilus fulicarius* (*Linn.*) (222). RED PHALAROPE.
Uncommon. Summer. One shot this year (Austen). Specimens from Sable Island, where it is plentiful (Downs).

Genus PHALAROPUS Brisson.

Subgenus PHALAROPUS.

88. *Phalaropus lobatus* (*Linn.*) (223). NORTHERN PHALAROPE.
Occasional. Spring and fall.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDÆ. SNIPES, SANDPIPERS, ETC.

Genus PHILOHELA Gray.

89. *Philohela minor* (*Gmel.*) (228). AMERICAN WOODCOCK.

Common. This well-known bird is nearly the first to breed in the spring; its nest being sometimes made before the snow is off the ground. When discovered with its young it attempts to draw attention from them by feigning injuries.

Genus GALLINAGO Leach.

90. *Gallinago delicata* (*Ord.*) (230). WILSON'S SNIPE.
Common. A few breed in the Province.

Genus TRINGA Linnæus.

Subgenus ARQUATELLA Baird.

91. *Tringa maritima* (Brunn.) (235). PURPLE SANDPIPER.
Uncommon. Winter resident.

Subgenus ACTODROMAS Kaup.

92. *Tringa maculata* (Vieill.) (239). PECTORAL SANDPIPER;
"JACK SNIPE."

Common in the fall and spring.

93. *Tringa fuscicollis* (Vieill.) (240.) WHITE-RUMPED SAND-
PIPER.

Common in fall.

94. *Tringa minutilla* (Vieill.) (242). LEAST SANDPIPER.

Common. Autumn.

Subgenus ANCYLOCHEILUS.

95. *Tringa ferruginea* (Brunn.) (244). CURLEW SANDPIPER.
Very rare. One purchased in the Halifax market (Downs).

Genus EREUNETES Illiger.

96. *Ereunetes pusillus* (Linn.) (246). SEMIPALMATED SAND-
PIPER.

Uncommon.

Genus CALIDRIS Cuvier.

97. *Calidris arenaria* (Linn.) (248). SANDERLING.

Common during autumnal migration.

Genus LIMOSA Brisson.

98. *Limosa hæmastica* (Linn.) (251). HUDSONIAN GODWIT.

Common during autumnal migration.

Genus TOTANUS Bechstein.

Subgenus GLOTTIS Koch.

99. *Totanus melanoleucus* (Gmel.) (254). GREATER YELLOW-
LEGS.

Common during the vernal and autumnal migrations. Win-
ters as far south as Chili.

100. *Totanus flavipes* (Gmel.) (255). YELLOW-LEGS.

Rather common in spring and fall.

Subgenus HELODROMAS.

101. *Totanus solitarius* (*Wils.*) (256). SOLITARY SANDPIPER.
Rather common in August.

Genus SYMPHEMIA Rafinesque.

102. *Symphemia semipalmata* (*Gmel.*) (258). WILLET.
Common. Summer and fall. Breeds at Port Petpiswick.

Genus TRYNGITES Cabanis.

103. *Tryngites subruficollis* (*Vieill.*) (262). BUFF-BREADED SANDPIPER.

Uncommon migrant. Fall. Locally called "Robin Snipe."

Genus ACTITIS Illiger.

104. *Actitis macularia* (*Linn.*) (263). SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

This is the most common sandpiper we have. It is early in spring when its "*peet weet*" is first heard near our brooks and shores and it remains with us until the fall, when the approaching cold forces it to retreat farther south. Breeds near the side of streams and on salt-water beaches.

Genus NUMENIUS Brisson.

105. *Numenius hudsonicus* (*Lath.*) (265). HUDSONIAN CURLEW.

Common fall migrant. Arrives about the 23rd August, with the plover and a north-east gale.

106. *Numenius borealis* (*Forst.*) (266). ESQUIMAUX CURLEW.

Rather less abundant than the last. Arrives about the same time and under the same circumstances.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDÆ. PLOVERS.

Genus CHARADRIUS Linnæus.

Subgenus SQUATAROLA Cuvier.

107. *Charadrius squatarola* (*Linn.*) (270). BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER; "BULL-HEAD."

This bird is rarely taken in its nuptual dress (face and entire under parts black) but is very common in the less striking winter plumage. September to October.

Subgenus CHARADRIUS Linnæus.

108. *Charadrius dominicus* (*Mull.*) (272). AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.

A few stragglers visit us. These birds used to be very abundant on the "Common." After a heavy rain the gunners have been out in such force as to present the appearance of a sham-fight. Fall.

Genus *ÆGIALITIS* Bcic.

Subgenus *OXYECHUS* Reichenbach.

109. *Ægialitis vocifera* (Linn.) (273). KILLDEER.

Very rare. One was killed at Meagher's Beech, on New Year's Day, by W. G. Winton.

Subgenus *ÆGIALITIS* Boie.

110. *Ægialitis semipalmata* Bonap. (274). SEMIPALMATED PLOVER; "RING NECK."

Abundant.

111. *Ægialitis meloda* (Ord.) (277.) PIPING PLOVER.

Common. Breeds at Port Petpiswick. Summer and fall.

FAMILY APHRIZIDÆ. SURF BIRDS AND TURNSTONES.

Subfamily *ARENARUNÆ*. Turnstones.

Genus *ARENARIA* Brisson.

112. *Arenaria interpres* (Linn.) (283). TURNSTONE.

Not very abundant. Some young birds obtained by Mr. R. Allen may probably be referred to this species.

ORDER GALLINÆ. GALLINACEOUS BIRDS.

Suborder PHASIANI. Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, Quails, etc.

FAMILY TETRAONIDÆ. GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, ETC.

Subfamily TETRAONINÆ. Grouse, Partridges, etc.

Genus *DENDRAGAPUS* Elliot.

Subgenus *CANACHITES* Stejneger.

113. *Dendragapus canadensis* (Linn.) (298). CANADA GROUSE; "SPRUCE PARTRIDGE."

Common. On account of its tameness it will probably in time be exterminated; that is, at the present rate of destruction. I have never known of any one—even an Indian—who had found a nest. The only way in which I managed to obtain the eggs was by keeping the birds in confinement. Mr. Bishop, of Kentville, adopted the same method with success. Collectors occasionally give as much as a dollar each for the eggs. This

species frequents the soft-wooded districts, and feeds principally on the haccatac or larch (*L. americana*) in summer, and on the balsam fir (*A. balsamea*) in winter.

Genus *BONASA* Stephens.

114. *Bonasa umbellus togata* (*Linn.*) (300). CANADIAN RUFFED GROUSE; "BIRCH PARTRIDGE."

More abundant than the above species. It is this bird, not the last, which occasions "partridge poisoning." The poisonous properties probably arise from its eating the leaves and berries of the sheep-laurel or "lamb-kill" (*Kalmia angustifolia*). An emetic of mustard and water is the best remedy.

- 114 a. A cross between *D. canadensis* and *B. umbellus togata*, was purchased at a butcher's shop in Halifax. I never saw another.

ORDER COLUMBÆ. PIGEONS.

Family COLUMBIDÆ. Pigeons.

Genus *ECTOPISTES* Swainson.

115. *Ectopistes migratorius* (*Linn.*) (315). PASSENGER PIGEON; "WILD PIGEON."

At one time bred in Nova Scotia and were very abundant. It is now rare to the eastward of Manitoba, and, in all probability, is becoming extinct.

Genus *ZENAIDURA* Bonaparte.

116. *Zenaidura macroura* (*Linn.*) (316). MOURNING DOVE; "CAROLINA DOVE."

Appears to be becoming rather common. A few are killed every fall. It was once rare.

ORDER RAPTORES. BIRDS OF PREY.

Suborder FALCONES. Vultures, Falcons, Hawks, Buzzards, Eagles, Kites, Harriers, etc.

FAMILY FALCONIDÆ. Vultures, Falcons, Hawks, Eagles, etc.

Subfamily ACCIPITRINÆ. Kites, Buzzards, Hawks, Goshawks, Eagles, etc.

Genus *CIRCUS* Lacepede.

117. *Circus hudsonius* (*Linn.*) (331). MARSH HAWK; "HEN, OR MARSH HARRIER."

Common. Summer. Flies very low and "comes up" sharp. Mr. John Bayers says that there is a great difference in the size of the eggs, females being hatched from much larger ones than the males. Breed on the ground in pasture land near Blockhouse (Standford's) Pond. Food being scarce when they first arrive, they eat the Green Snake (*C. vernalus*).

Genus ACCIPITER Brisson.

Subgenus ACCIPITER.

118. Accipiter velox (*Wils.*) (332). SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.

This daring little hawk is a common summer resident. Breeds in the Province. One flew through a pane of glass to attack a cage of doves. Audubon mentions its hardihood in plunging headlong into a patch of briars to secure a bird.

Subgenus ASTUR Lacepede.

119. Accipiter atricapillus (*Wils.*) (334). AMERICAN GOSHAWK.

This handsome bird is the commonest hawk we have, and also, unfortunately, the most destructive. Found with us during the entire year.

Genus BUTEO Cuvier.

120. Buteo borealis (*Gmel.*) (337). RED-TAILED HAWK.

Not very common. I think it breeds here. One of these birds was taken by a soldier at the Ordnance Yard, while it was in the act of seizing a pet crow belonging to Mr. Pringle, Ordnance Store keeper. He came into my possession, and one day Mr. Livesey was looking at him and I told him that I had tried and condemned my specimen for attempted murder. Mr. Livesey remarked that he had evidently made a bad use of his talents (talons).

121. Buteo latissimus (*Wils.*) (343). BROAD-WINGED HAWK.

Very rare. One specimen was obtained in the market, September, 1888, and I think Mr. W. Winton had another which he shot some years ago in Stewiacke. My bird, when opened, was found to contain a green snake and a grasshopper.

Genus ARCHIBUTEO Brehm.

122. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis* (*Gmel.*) (347 a).
AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.

Not common and becoming more rare. This bird is feathered to the toes and by this circumstance it may be readily recognized.

Genus AQUILA Brisson.

123. *Aquila chrysaetos* (*Linn.*) (349). GOLDEN EAGLE.

Not a common bird. Mr. Winton caught a pair in a trap at Stewiacke. They are not so common as the Bald Eagle from which it may be distinguished by the feathers on the legs, those of the Golden Eagle extending far down to the toes.

Genus HALIÆTUS Savigny.

124. *Haliæetus leucocephalus* (*Linn.*) (352). BALD EAGLE;
"WHITE-HEADED EAGLE."

Common. Breeds along our coast. He is the sworn enemy of the diligent Fish Hawk which is deprived of many a hard-earned prize by this lazy, theiving bully. Audubon grieved with Franklin that it should have been selected as the emblem of the United States; "he is a bird of bad moral character—does not get his living honestly—and besides, is a rank coward."

Subfamily FALCONINÆ. Falcons.

Genus FALCO Linnæus.

Subgenus HIEROFALCO.

125. *Falco islandus* *Gmel.* (353). WHITE GYRFALCON.
Casual visitor. An Arctic bird.

Subgenus RHYNCHODON Nitzsch.

126. *Falco peregrinus anatum* (*Bonap.*) (356). DUCK HAWK;
"PEREGRINE HAWK."

Very rare. Obtained a specimen from the market.

Subgenus ÆSALON Kaup.

127. *Falco columbarius* *Linn.* (357). PIGEON HAWK.

Common in fall, breeding in the wooded parts of the Province.

Subgenus TINNUNCULUS Vieillot.

128. *Falco sparverius* *Linn.* (360). AMERICAN SPARROW
HAWK.

Common in fall. Breeds here. Feeds on grasshoppers in the autumn.

Subfamily PANDIONINÆ. Ospreys.

Genus PANDION Savigny.

129. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* (*Gmel.*) (364). AMERICAN OSPREY; "FISH HAWK."

This noble fisherman is a common summer resident, breeding in the vicinity of the coast. He has great powers of flight, the wings extending some distance beyond the tail. The breast-bone (sternum) is very deep in proportion to the size of the bird.

Suborder STRIGES. Owls.

FAMILY BUBONIDÆ. HORNED OWLS, ETC.

Genus ASIO Brisson.

130. *Asio wilsonianus* (*Less.*) (366). AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL.

Not common. Occurs in the fall.

131. *Asio accipitrinus* (*Pall.*) (367). SHORT-EARED OWL.

Not common. Fall.

Genus SYRNIUM Savigny.

132. *Syrnium nebulosum* (*Forst.*) (368). BARRED OWL.
Common resident.

Genus NYCTALA Brehm.

133. *Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni* (*Bonap.*) (371). RICHARDSON'S OWL; "TENGMALMI'S OWL."

Becoming very rare. Winter. Breeds in Newfoundland.

134. *Nyctala acadica* (*Gmel.*) (372). SAW-WHET OWL; "ACADIAN OWL."

Becoming rare. Resident.

Genus BUBO Cuvier.

135. *Bubo virginianus* (*Gmel.*) (375). GREAT HORNED OWL.

Common resident. I once had a pair of these birds in confinement. The female was very fierce, and eventually killed and ate her mate. "The Lord Chancellor" she was called, on account of her dignified deportment. Mr. McKay, of the *Illustrated*

London News, was so struck with the appearance of this owl that I had her photographed in order to present him with a copy.

Genus NYCTEA Stephens.

136. *Nyctea nyctea* (Linn.) (376). SNOWY OWL.

Some years plentiful, but generally scarce. Winter visitor. This bird hunts by day and is extremely fond of sea ducks. Mr. Bayers found their flesh of a fishy flavour and very distasteful. One of these birds in confinement would swallow a one-month-old kitten whole, head foremost. Sable Island, since 1827, has been regularly visited by this owl, which is drawn thither by the tempting food presented in the rabbits which were introduced about that time.

Genus SURNIA Dumeril.

137. *Surnia ulula caparoch* (Mull.) (377 a). AMERICAN HAWK OWL.

Now become very rare. Winter.

ORDER COCCYGES. CUCKOOS, ETC.

Suborder CUCULI. Cuckoos, Etc.

FAMILY CUCULIDÆ. CUCKOOS, ANIS, ETC.

Subfamily COCCYGINÆ. American Cuckoos.

Genus COCCYZUS Vieillot.

138. *Coccyzus americanus* (Linn.) (387). YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.

Very rare. One of these birds I recently mounted for Lord Russel, and Mr. Egan obtained the nest in Cunard's grounds. This is the only record of its having been taken in Nova Scotia.

139. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* (Wils.) (388). BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.

Not very common. Summer. The Cuckoo builds its nest in a careless and slovenly manner. Its note is said to be usually heard before rain, which circumstance has given rise to the name by which it is known to many of the country people—"the Rain-crow."

Suborder **ALCYONES**. Kingfishers.

FAMILY **ALCEDINIDÆ**. KINGFISHERS.

Genus **CERYLE** Boie.

Subgenus **STREPTOCERYLE**.

140. Ceryle alcyon (*Linn.*) (390). BELTED KINGFISHER.

This is a common bird, breeding all over the Province, and there are few favorable localities where its ratting notes are not heard. Summer resident, migrating south to Panama and the West Indies.

ORDER **PICI**. WOODPECKERS, WRYNECKS, ETC.

FAMILY **PICIDÆ**. WOODPECKERS.

Genus **DRYOBATES** Boie.

141. Dryobates villosus leucomelas (*Linn.*) (393 b). NORTH-ERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.

Common resident.

142. Dryobates pubescens (*Linn.*) (394). DOWNY WOODPECKER.
Rather common. Resident.

Genus **PICOIDES** Lacepede.

143. Picoides arcticus (*Swains.*) (400). ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER; "BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER."

Not common. Resident. Prefers burnt barrens.

Genus **SPHYRAPICUS** Baird.

144. Sphyrapicus varius (*Linn.*) (402). YELLOW-BELLIED SAP-SUCKER.

Abundant summer resident. Breeds in the vicinity of Grand Lake.

Genus **CEOPHLÆUS** Cabanis.

145. Ceophlæus pileatus (*Linn.*) (405). PILEATED WOODPECKER.

Uncommon resident in heavily timbered districts. This handsome bird is also called the "Great Northern Chief," while the name of "Great Southern Chief" is given to the Ivory-billed Wood-pecker of the United States.

Genus MELANERPES Swainson.

Subgenus MELANERPES.

146. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linn.) (406). RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

Very rare. Only a mere straggler.

Genus COLAPTES Swainson.

147. *Colaptes auratus* (Linn.) (412). FLICKER; "GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER;" "YELLOW-HAMMER;" "HIGH-HOLDER."

This is the commonest woodpecker we have. Arrives as soon as the season opens and stops until late in the fall. Will breed in any favorable place, and brings up a very large family. *All the young have the black moustache.* This the females subsequently lose, and these birds present, in this particular, a curious exception to the general rule, by which the young males usually resemble the females in plumage, and their distinctive dress is a later acquisition.

ORDER MACROCHIRES. GOATSUCKERS, SWIFTS, ETC.

Suborder CAPRIMULGI. Goatsuckers, etc.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDÆ. GOATSUCKERS, ETC.

Genus ANTROSTOMUS Gould.

148. *Antrostomus vociferus* (Wils.) (417). WHIP-POOR-WILL.

Formerly common, but now become rare. Summer resident. It used to breed regularly near Hosterman's mill, at the head of the Arm.

Genus CHORDEILES Swainson.

149. *Chordeiles virginianus* (Gmel.) (420). NIGHTHAWK.

Very common. Arrives about the 1st of June and departs for the south before the first frosts of autumn arrive. It is said to breed occasionally on the gravel of flat-roofed houses in the city.

Suborder CYPSELI. Swifts.

FAMILY MICROPODIDÆ. SWIFTS.

Subfamily CHÆTURINÆ. Spine-tailed Swifts.

Genus CHÆTURA Stephens.

150. *Chætura pelagica* (Linn.) (423). CHIMNEY SWIFT; "CHIMNEY SWALLOW.

Abundant summer resident. Makes a nest of a very log-house style of architecture.

Suborder TROCHIL. Humming Birds.

FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ. HUMMING BIRDS.

Genus TROCHILUS Linnæus.

Subgenus TROCHILUS.

151. *Trochilus colubris* Linn. (428). RUBY-THROATED HUMMING BIRD.

Abundant summer visitor. Arrives as soon as the Red Maple (*A. rubrum*) is in blossom.

ORDER PASSERES. PERCHING BIRDS.

Suborder CLAMATORES. Songless Perching Birds.

FAMILY TYRANNIDÆ. TYRANT FLYEATCHERS.

Genus TYRANNUS Cuvier.

152. *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linn.) (444). KING-BIRD.

Common inland but rare about Halifax. Summer. Several of these birds regularly visit the residence of Mr. H. Piers at Willow Park, Halifax.

Genus CONTOPUS Cabanis.

Subgenus NUTTALLORNIS.

153. *Contopus borealis* (Swains.) (459). OLIVE-SIDED FLY-CATCHER.

Common summer resident.

Subgenus CONTOPUS.

154. *Contopus virens* (Linn.) (461). WOOD PEWEE.

Common summer resident.

Genus EMPIDONAX Cabanis.

155. *Empidonax flaviventris* Baird. (463). YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

Common summer resident.

156. *Empidonax pusillus traillii* (Aud.) (466 a). TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.

Rather common. Summer resident.

157. *Empidonax minimus* Baird. (467). LEAST FLYCATCHER.
Common summer resident.

Suborder OSCINES. Song Birds.

FAMILY ALAUDIDÆ. LARKS.

Genus OTOCORIS Bonaparte.

158. *Otocoris alpestris* (Linn.) (474). HORNED LARK;
"SHORE LARK."

Common during the vernal and autumnal migrations.

FAMILY CORVIDÆ. CROWS, JAYS, MAGPIES, ETC.

Subfamily GARRULINÆ. Magpies and Jays.

Genus CYANOCITTA Strickland.

159. *Cyanocitta cristata* (Linn.) (477). BLUE JAY.
Common resident.

Genus PERISOREUS Bonaparte.

160. *Perisoreus canadensis* (Linn.) (484.) CANADA JAY;
"MOOSE BIRD;" "WHISKEY JACK."

Abundant resident. Breeds in March. The young are almost black in colour.

Subfamily CORVINÆ. Crows.

Genus CORVUS Linnæus.

161. *Corvus corax principalis* (Ridg.) (486). NORTHERN
RAVEN.

Common resident. Builds its nest in February and incubation goes on during March. We follow Mr. Chamberlain in adopting the above name for this sub-species in place of *C. Corax sinuatus*. Vide Canadian Birds, and Ridgway's Manual of N. A. Birds.

162. *Corvus americanus** Aud. (488). AMERICAN CROW.
Common resident.

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ. BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, ETC.

Genus DOLICHONYX Swainson.

163. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linn.) (494). BOBOLINK.
Common. Summer. Breeds on all our marshes.

* Crows have been shot on the coast, which, from their small size, I consider were Fish Crows; but, in the absence of specimens, and in view of the differences of opinion held by naturalists as to its occurrence here, I have omitted this bird from our list until further proof is adduced.

Genus AGELAIUS Vieillot.

164. *Agelaius phœniceus* (Linn.) (498). RED-WINGED BLACK-BIRD.

Very rare. Summer resident. A few occur in the western part of the Province.

Genus STURNELLA Vieillot.

165. *Sturnella magna* (Linn.) (501). MEADOWLARK.

Very rare. Only a mere straggler. One was shot at Stewiacke.

Genus SCOLECOPHAGUS Swainson.

166. *Scolecophagus carolinus* (Mull.) (509). RUSTY BLACK-BIRD; "RUSTY GRACKLE."

Common summer resident.

Genus QUISCALUS Vieillot.

Subgenus QUISCALUS.

167. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus* (Ridgw.) (511 b). BRONZED GRACKLE.

Rare. Three of these birds are all that come under my notice. One was shot near my pond at Dutch Village, another at Block House (Standford's) Pond, and a third at Cornwallis.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ. FINCHES, SPARROWS, ETC.

Genus PINICOLA Vieillot.

168. *Pinicola enucleator canadensis* (515). AMERICAN PINE GROSBEAK.

Common in winter. Breeds in Newfoundland.

Genus CARPODACUS Kaup.

169. *Carpodacus purpureus* (Gmel.) (517). PURPLE FINCH.

Common. A few stop with us all winter. It is known to the country people under the name of "Red," or Grey Linnet."

Genus LOXIA Linnæus.

170. *Loxia curvirostra minor* (Brehm.) (521). AMERICAN CROSSBILL.

Common. Arrives after the breeding season.

171. *Loxia leucoptera* Gmel. (522). WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.
Irregularly abundant after the breeding season. This year

(1888) they are very common indeed. Judge Ritchie informs me that this bird was breeding at St. John, N. B., in February.

Genus ACANTHIS Bechstein.

172. *Acanthis linaria* (Linn.) (528). REDPOLL.

Rather common in winter. Breeds north.

Genus SPINUS Koch.

173. *Spinus tristis* (Linn.) (529). AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.

Common. Breeds in the Province. A few remain all winter.

174. *Spinus pinus* (Wils.) (533). PINE SISKIN; "PINE FINCH."

At one time common, then, from some unknown cause, they became rare, and now are again appearing in their former abundance. Mr. W. Winton obtained a nest of this species with eggs in it in the month of March. Summer resident.

Genus PASSER Brisson.

175. *Passer domesticus* (Linn.) EUROPEAN HOUSE SPARROW.

Recently introduced. Common resident.

Genus PLECTROPHENAX Stejneger.

176. *Plectrophenax nivalis* (Linn.) (534). SNOWFLAKE;
"SNOW BUNTING."

Becoming rather scarce. Formerly abundant in winter. Arrives with the first snow-storm, and departs about the beginning of March. Breeds in the Arctic regions.

Genus CALCARIUS Bechstein.

177. *Calcarius lapponicus* (Linn.) (536). LAPLAND LONGSPUR.

Mr. Jones shot some of these birds at Cole Harbor. This is the only instance of its occurring in Nova Scotia that has come under our notice.

Genus POOCÆTES Baird.

178. *Poocætes gramineus* (Gmel.) (540). VESPER SPARROW;
"GRASS FINCH;" "BAY-WINGED SPARROW."

Common summer resident. In fields.

Genus AMMODRAMUS Swainson.

Subgenus PASSERCULUS Bonaparte.

179. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna* (Wils.) (542 a.)
SAVANNA SPARROW.

Uncommon. Passes through the Province in the spring. When running it suggests the appearance of a rat.

Subgenus AMMODRAMUS.

180. *Ammodramus candacutus subvirgatus*. ACADIAN SHARP-TAILED SPARROW.

I think this bird occurs in the Province.

Genus ZONOTRICHIA Swainson.

181. *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmel.) (558). WHITE-THROATED SPARROW; "KENNEDY BIRD;" "PEABODY BIRD."

Abundant summer resident. Its welcome song—"Oh come pity-me, pity-me, pity-me"—is first heard about the end of April. When walking through the woods late at night, this bird is sometimes heard to break forth into his sweet and plaintive lay, as though unconscious of the darkness which hangs in the trees around.

Genus SPIZELLA Bonaparte.

182. *Spizella monticola* (Gmel.) (559). TREE SPARROW.

Common winter visitor. Breeds in the north.

183. *Spizella socialis* (Wils.) (560). CHIPPING SPARROW.

Lately became rather common. Summer. Builds in Mr. Nisbit's grounds and other favourable localities.

184. *Spizella pusilla* (Wils.) (563). FIELD SPARROW.

Not very common. A few observed about Mr. W. Winton's place. Breeds here. Summer resident.

Genus JUNCO Wagler.

185. *Junco hyemalis* (Linn.) (567). SLATE-COLOURED JUNCO; "BLACK SNOWBIRD."

This is one of the commonest birds we have. It breeds everywhere. Resident. Locally called the "Blue-bird."

Genus MELOSPIZA Baird.

186. *Melospiza faciata* (Gmel.) (581). SONG SPARROW.

Very common. A few remain all winter. Sometimes called "Spring Bird" by the country people.

187. *Melospiza lincolni* (*Aud.*) (583). LINCOLN'S SPARROW.
Not uncommon inland. Summer resident.

188. *Melospiza georgiana* (*Lath.*) (584). SWAMP SPARROW.
Common summer resident.

Genus *PASSERELLA* Swainson.

189. *Passerella iliaca* (*Merr.*) (585). FOX SPARROW; "FOX-BIRD."

Common during the vernal and autumnal migrations. Breeds about the fish-flakes of Newfoundland. Sometimes called "Tom Fox" by the country people.

Genus *HABIA* Reichenbach.

190. *Habia ludoviciana* (*Linn.*) (595). ROSE-BREADED GROSEBEAK.

Not common about Halifax, but of more frequent occurrence in the vicinity of Truro and Pictou. Summer resident. Frequents hardwood hills. It is rather common in Prince Edward Island.

Genus *GUIRACA* Swainson.

191. *Guiraca cærulea* (*Linn.*) (597). BLUE GROSEBEAK.

Accidental. I have one specimen of this bird which was shot at the Four-mile House, Bedford Basin, in the spring.

FAMILY TANAGRIDÆ. TANAGERS.

Genus *PIRANGA* Vieillot.

192. *Piranga erythromelas* *Vieill.* (608). SCARLET TANAGER.
A few occur in the spring but generally die.

193. *Piranga rubra* (*Linn.*) (610). SUMMER TANAGER.

One or two instances of their having been taken in the spring has come to my notice.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDÆ. SWALLOWS.

Genus *PROGNE* Boie.

194. *Progne subis* (*Linn.*) (611). PURPLE MARTIN.

Rare. A few are seen in spring but never stop. It is more common about Windsor.

Genus PETROCHELIDON Cabanis.

195. *Petrochelidon lunifrons* (Say.) (612). CLIFF SWALLOW;
"EAVE SWALLOW."

Common summer resident. Builds its nest under the eaves of buildings.

Genus CHELIDON Forster.

196. *Chelidon erythrogaster* (Bodd.) (613). BARN SWALLOW.

Common summer resident, breeding in most of the barns of the country.

Genus TACHYCISETA Cabanis.

197. *Tachycineta bicolor* (Vieill.) (614). TREE SWALLOW;
"WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW."

Common summer resident. Breeding in boxes and holes in trees. It is the earliest swallow we have, arriving here about the 23rd of April and leaving us for the south about August 10th.

Genus CLIVICOLA Forster.

198. *Clivicola riparia* (Linn.) (616). BANK SWALLOW.

Not found about Halifax, but is plentiful about the shores of the Bay of Fundy. Summer.

FAMILY AMPELIDÆ. WAXWINGS, ETC.

Subfamily AMPELINÆ. Waxwings.

Genus AMPELIS Linnæus.

199. *Ampelis garrulus* Linn. (618). BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

This bird occurred here in the winter of 1864-5. A flock of about twelve were seen near the Three Mile House, and some specimens were shot by Mr. Bellis. This is the only instance of its appearance in the Province, so far as I know. Audubon was under the impression that it was a common bird here and I had some correspondence with him on the subject.

200. *Ampelis cedrorum* (Vieill.) (619). CEDAR WAXWING.

Common summer resident. Arrives about June 1st. Feeds on apple blossoms, spiders, and berries. Locally called "Spider-bird" and "Blossom-bird."

FAMILY LANIIDÆ. SHRIKES.

Genus LANIUS Linnæus.

201. *Lanius borealis* Vieill. (621). NORTHERN SHRIKE.

Rare. I don't think it has ever been found breeding here. Occurs in winter time; always single. Have known it to carry away a snow-bunting (*P. nivalis*), and even attack a canary which it had seen through a window.

FAMILY VIREONIDÆ. VIREOS.

Genus VIREO Vieillot.

Subgenus VIREOSYLVA Bonaparte.

202. *Vireo olivaceus* (Linn.) (624). RED-EYED VIREO.

Common summer resident. Prefers hardwood groves. Its note sounds like "Whip Tom Kelly."

203. *Vireo gilvus* (Vieill.) (627). WARBLING VIREO.

Common summer resident.

204. *Vireo solitarius* (Wils.) (629). BLUE-HEADED VIREO;
SOLITARY VIREO.

Probably occurs.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDÆ. WOOD-WARBLERS.

Genus MNIOTILTA Vieillot.

205. *Mniotilta varia* (Linn.) (636). BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER;
"BLACK AND WHITE CREEPER."

Common summer resident.

Genus HELMINTHOPHILA Ridgway.

206. *Helminthophila ruficapilla* (Wils.) (645). NASHVILLE
WARBLER.

Not very common. Summer resident.

207. *Helminthophila peregrina* (Wils.) (647). TENNESSEE
WARBLER.

Rather common inland (about Stewiacke, &c). Never noted as occurring near Halifax. Summer resident.

Genus COMPSOTHLYPIS Cabanis.

208. *Compsothlypis americana* (Linn.) (648). PARULA
WARBLER; "BLUE YELLOW-BACKED WARBLER."

Rare summer resident, occurring inland in hardwood districts. I have shot several specimens; always perched on the tops of the highest maples and other hardwood trees, over brooks of running water. Mr. Egan has also obtained specimens from Grand Lake.

Genus DENDROICA Gray.

Subgenus PERISSOGLOSSA Baird.

209. *Dendroica tigrina* (Gmel.) (650). CAPE MAY WARBLER.

Very rare. The only specimen I have obtained was taken with young at Middle Stewiacke in midsummer.

Subgenus DENDROICA Gray.

210. *Dendroica æstiva* (Gmel.) (652). YELLOW WARBLER;
"SUMMER YELLOW-BIRD."

Very common in gardens, etc. Summer resident. It builds a beautiful nest frequently ornamented with the red fluff of the cinnamon fern (*O. cinnamomea*).

211. *Dendroica cærulescens* (Gmel.) (654). BLACK-THROATED
BLUE WARBLER.

Not common. Summer resident.

212. *Dendroica coronata* (Linn.) (655). MYRTLE WARBLER;
"YELLOW RUMP WARBLER."

This is the commonest warbler we have, arriving about the 1st of May. Summer resident. It is easily kept in confinement, and may be fed on bread-and-milk and raw meat.

213. *Dendroica maculosa* (Gmel.) (657). MAGNOLIA WARBLER;
"BLACK AND YELLOW WARBLER."

Abundant summer resident, arriving about the 10th of May.

214. *Dendroica pennsylvanica* (Linn.) (659). CHESTNUT-SIDED
WARBLER.

Abundant summer resident. It is usually observed in hardwood groves in such localities as Herring Cove Falls or the western side of the Arm.

215. *Dendroica castanea* (Wils.) (660). BAY-BREASTED WAR-
BLER.

Not common. Summer resident. Usually observed inland,

although I have shot it at the "Rocking Stone" (Kidston's). Frequents spruce and hemlock woods.

216. *Dendroica striata* (Forst.) (661). BLACK-POLL WARBLER.

Not common. Summer resident.

217. *Dendroica blackburniæ* (Gmel.) (662) BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

Very rare. Summer resident. Inland.

218. *Dendroica virens* (Gmel.) (667). BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.

Common in pine and spruce woods. Its note sounds like "*a little bit of bread and no cheese.*" Summer resident.

219. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea* (Ridgw.) (672 a) YELLOW PALM WARBLER; "YELLOW REDPOLL."

Not very common. Summer resident. This hardy bird arrives early in the season (about St. George's Day.) I have found its nest in a swamp. It jerks its tail up and down in the manner of a Wagtail.

Genus SEIURUS Swainson.

220. *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linn.) (674). OVEN-BIRD; "GOLD-FN-CROWNED THRUSH."

Common summer resident. This bird, which is a fine, loud singer, is met with in thick, sombre forests. It may be kept in confinement.

221. *Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmel.) (675). WATER-THRUSH.

Rather common summer resident. Occurs in the vicinity of Kentville and Grand Lake. It is found about the margins of solitary lakes in the woods, and is rarely seen by common observers.

Genus GEOTHYLPIS Cabanis.

222. *Geothlypis philadelphia* (Wils.) (679). MOURNING WARBLER.

Rare about Halifax, but more common in the interior. Summer resident.

223. *Geothlypis trichas* (Linn.) (681). MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.

Abundant summer resident, breeding in wet places. In habits it resembles the wren.

Genus SYLVANIA Nuttall.

224. *Sylvania pusilla* (Wils.) (685). WILSON'S WARBLER; "WILSON'S BLACK CAP;" "BLACK-CAPPED YELLOW WARBLER."

Rare summer resident.

Genus SETOPHAGA Swainson.

225. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.) (687). AMERICAN REDSTART.

Abundant summer resident, arriving about the 10th of May. Locally called "Gold-finch." My old friend, Charles Waterton, author of Wanderings in South America, writes, "I wonder where this little bird breeds?" He found it during the winter season in the forests of Demerara. It breeds in great numbers in Nova Scotia.

FAMILY MOTACILLIDÆ. WAGTAILS.

Genus ANTHUS Bechstein.

Subgenus ANTHUS.

226. *Anthus pensilvanicus* (Lath.) (697). AMERICAN PIPIT; "TITLARK."

Common migrant in fall only. It arrives on its way south about the 20th September, and only remains a week or ten days. I never have seen it alight on a bush. It runs about the bare pastures and perches on stone walls.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDÆ. WRENS, THRASHERS, ETC.

Subfamily MIMINÆ. Thrashes.

Genus GALEOSOPTES Cabanis.

227. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* (Linn.) (704). CATBIRD.

Rather common. Summer resident. It does not arrive until the summer is well advanced. Breeds in alder swamps. Locally called "Mocking-bird."

Subfamily TROGLODYTINÆ. Wrens.

Genus TROGLODYTES Vieillot.

Subgenus ANORTHURA Rennie.

228. *Troglodytes hiemalis* (*Vieill.*) (722). WINTER WREN.

Not very common. Occuring here usually in the fall. A few breed in the Province.

FAMILY CERTHIIDÆ. CREEPERS.

Genus CERTHIA Linnæus.

229. *Certhia familiaris americana* (*Bonap.*) (726). BROWN CREEPER.

Rather uncommon. Resident.

FAMILY PARIDÆ. NUTHATCHES AND TITS.

Subfamily SITTINÆ. Nuthatches.

Genus SITTA Linnæus.

230. *Sitta carolinensis* *Lath.* (727). WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.

Rather common summer resident.

231. *Sitta canadensis* *Linn.* (728). RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.

Fairly common. Resident. Associates with the chickadees.

Subfamily PARINÆ. Titmice.

Genus PARUS Linnæus.

Subgenus PARUS Linnæus.

232. *Parus atricapillus* *Linn.* (735). CHICKADEE; "BLACK CAP-TIT."

Abundant resident.

233. *Parus hudsonicus* (*Forst.*) (740). HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE; "HUDSON'S BAY TIT."

Rather common resident. Often found in company with the last species.

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ. WARBLERS, KINGLETS, GNATCATCHERS.

Subfamily REGULINÆ. Kinglets.

Genus REGULUS Cuvier.

234. *Regulus satrapa* *Licht.* (748). GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.

Common resident. Generally found in pine woods, feeding on the larva of insects.

235. *Regulus calendula* (Linn.) (749). RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.

Uncommon. Occurs chiefly in spring.

FAMILY TURDIDÆ. THRUSHES, SOLITAIRES, STONECHATS, BLUEBIRDS, ETC.

Subfamily TURDINÆ. Thrushes.

Genus TURDUS Linnæus.

Subgenus HYLOCICHLA Baird.

236. *Turdus fuscescens* Steph. (756). WILSON'S THRUSH; "TAWNY THRUSH;" "VEERY."

Not very common, (only inland). Breeds at Stewiacke.

237. *Turdus ustulatus swainsonii* (Cab.) (758 a). OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.

Not as common as the Hermit Thrush. Summer. Builds its nest in a bush and lays four or five freckled eggs.

238. *Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii* (Cab.) (759 b). HERMIT THRUSH.

Abundant summer resident. Its sweet yet melancholy song has caused it to be locally termed the "Nightingale." It lays four unspotted eggs of a bluish colour. Nest on ground. I have kept this bird in confinement.

Genus MERULA Leach.

239. *Merula migratoria* (Linn.) (761). AMERICAN ROBIN.

Abundant summer resident, arriving about the 17th of March. Many of them pass through the Province and breed in Newfoundland. A few stragglers remain all winter. It is one of the commonest birds we have.

Genus SIALIA Swainson.

240. *Sialia sialis* (Linn.) (766). BLUEBIRD.

Uncommon. I have seen it breeding in an apple tree at Kentville. It appears to be getting a footing in Nova Scotia.

NOTE I.

Special List, giving the Species known to breed in Nova Scotia.

(The numbers refer to the previous Catalogue.)

4, 7, 10, 21, 22, 26, 27, 32, 36, 37, 38 (?), 40, 41, 44, 52, 56, 64, 75, 76, 87 (?), 89, 90, 102, 104, 111, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 124, 127, 128, 129, 132, 134, 135, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 166, 169, 173, 174, 175, 178, 181, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 194 (?), 195, 196, 197, 198, 200, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240.

Other species probably breed occasionally, but are not known to do so.

NOTE 2.

Chen hyperborea (70). Lesser Snow Goose. Through the kindness of the present possessor of these birds, we are enabled to give the following description, which will enable others to decide for themselves as to its specific identity:—

Description:—Bill much higher than broad at base and rising high on the forehead and towards the eye; tip consisting of a large convex decurved nail; sides with deep longitudinal furrows, in one of which is situated the nasal aperture. Lower edge of upper mandible much arched; the teeth showing prominently *without* the edge of the lower mandible. Tarsus much longer than bill; tip of hind toe reaching to the ground. Wings long; reaching to about the end of the tail. Tail rounded, of sixteen (?) feathers.

Colour:—Bill, dark blackish brown; nail lighter. Iris dark. Legs brown. Head and upper part of neck white, with a dusky reddish stripe passing from the bill through the eye and meeting on the nape a like-coloured, but broader, stripe, which proceeds from the crown, and, becoming more narrow, passes down the back of the neck to the shoulders. Lower part of neck and sides of body ashy. Back and greater part of wing coverts dark ash (darker in male) each feather with a lighter margin. Primaries black at the ends; shafts whitish to within a short distance of the

tip. Secondaries blackish, broadly margined with white. The rest of the wing, from the carpal angle to the beginning of the black portion of the primaries, pure white. Tail pure white, with a rusty tinge near the vane of each feather. Upper and lower tail coverts and body beneath white.

Total length of male, 27; wing, 15; tarsus, 2.8; bill along ridge, 2.1; ditto along gape, 2.1; height of bill at base, 1.2.

Total length of female, 26; wing 14.6; tarsus, 2.7; bill above, 2.1; ditto along gape, 1.9; height of bill, 1.1.

I am not a book-naturalist, and the above catalogue is simply given as the result of sixty-six years of *practical field work*, during which time few of our birds could have escaped coming to my knowledge.

ARRANGED AND EDITED BY HARRY PIERS.

ERRATA.

- Page 142, before the title insert *Appendix*.
 “ “ omit *Art. IV.* and Read *May 14, 1833*.
 “ “ line 14, for *Holboellii* read *Holbællii*, and for *Holboell's Grebe* read *Holbæll's Grebe*.
 “ 143, line 9 from bottom, for (*Linn.*) read *Linn*, and insert (*32.*) *Razor-billed Auk*.
 “ “ line 6 from bottom, insert (*33.*)
 “ 144, line 3, insert (*34.*)
 “ “ line 7, for *Stercorarua* read *Stercorariæ*.
 “ “ line 9, insert (*35.*)
 “ “ line 17, for *Ferns* read *Terns*.
 “ “ line 10 from bottom, for *Linnæus* read *Linnæus*.
 “ “ line 9 from bottom, for (*Brunn.*) read (*Brunn.*)
 “ “ line 6 from bottom, for (*Faber.*) read *Faber*.
 “ 145, line 15, for *Boil* read *Boie*.
 “ “ line 16, for (*Lepech.*) read *Lepech*.
 “ “ line 19, for (*Linn.*) read *Linn*.
 “ “ line 23, for (*Brunn.*) read *Brunn*.