

THE AUK:

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
ORNITHOLOGY.

VOL. III.

APRIL, 1886.

No. 2.

THE BIRDS OF WESTERN MANITOBA.

BY ERNEST E. T. SETON.

FOR the sake of conciseness and convenience of reference I will first distinguish the various natural divisions of the country.

1. The Assiniboine Valley, or first prairie steppe. This includes all of Manitoba south and west of a line drawn from Pembina Mountain north, just west of Portage la Prairie, and thence northwest to Fort Pelly. This line is also the eastern edge of the cretaceous formation. The district is essentially a prairie region, the only wooded tracts of any extent being the flat tops of the elevated table lands, known as Pembina, Turtle, Riding, and Duck Mountains. The first two are at the United States Boundary. The others are on the northeast edge of this region. Carberry is just north of the Assiniboine River, about the center of the region. The Big Plain is an unusually flat prairie, between Carberry and the Riding Mountain. The Big Swamp is a spruce and tamarac swamp, between Carberry and the river. Moose Mountain is just outside and west of Manitoba, at the head of the Souris River. Qu'Appelle is on the Qu'Appelle River, outside and west of Manitoba, one hundred miles up the river from its junction with the Assiniboine.

The observations for the region are my own, as I have visited nearly every part of it. I have, however, received much valuable

assistance from Mr. G. F. Guernsey, who is responsible for the records from Qu'Appelle.

2. The Red River Valley. This includes the country east of the first region, south of the large lakes, west of the 96th meridian, and north of the United States Boundary. This also is a prairie region, but of lower level than the preceding and characterized by extensive tracts of marsh. It is partially wooded in the southwest. Geologically it is chiefly Silurian on the east side of the river, and Devonian on the west. Long Lake is a long, marshy body of water lying just west of Winnipeg. Shoal Lake is an extensive marshy lake near the southeast end of Lake Manitoba. Although I have visited this region myself, my notes are chiefly from information supplied by Mr. Wm. L. Hine of Winnipeg, and Mr. C. W. Nash of Portage la Prairie.

3. The Winnipegosis Basin. This includes the country which drains into Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba. This is a forest region, and is apparently all of the Devonian formation. Red Deer Lake and River, and Swan Lake and River empty into the northwest end of Lake Winnipegosis. Waterhen River and Lake empty into the same lake on the east. Porcupine Mountain is at the northwest point of the region. Manitoba House is on the east side of Lake Manitoba, thirty miles south of the narrows. I have visited this region myself, but my information is chiefly based on notes by Professor Macoun.

The fauna of the basin of Lake Winnipeg appears to resemble that of the Winnipegosis region, but as yet almost nothing is known of the district. Norway House, on the Nelson River at the north end of the Lake, is outside of the province, but is referred to in several brief notes on distribution.

Except when otherwise stated, all records for the Assiniboine region are to be accredited to myself; all for Red River region to Mr. Hine; all for the Winnipegosis region to Professor John Macoun of the Canadian Geological Survey; and all for the Nelson River region to Professor Robert Bell of the Canadian Geological Survey. And I would here take the opportunity of thanking these gentlemen for their courteous assistance.

By "all over," I mean in suitable places throughout the Red River and Assiniboine Valleys. The generalization is sometimes based on the occurrence of a species in five or six chief localities, but usually on more extensive observation. Dates for arrival and

departure are given for Carberry and are approximate. "Summer resident" means also breeding. The nomenclature is that of the new A. O. U. Check List. The local English names are added after the English name of the A. O. U. List.

1. *Æchmophorus occidentalis*. WESTERN GREBE.—Tolerably common summer resident in Red River Valley, chiefly towards the north. Quite common at Shoal Lake, near Lake Manitoba. "Breeding on Lake Manitoba and very abundantly in the marshes of Waterhen River, between it and Lake Winnipegosis."

2. *Colymbus holboëllii*. HOLBØELL'S GREBE.—Rare summer resident in Red River Valley. "Breeds abundantly in the marshes of Waterhen River."

3. *Colymbus auritus*. HORNED GREBE.—Abundant summer resident all over. April to October.

4. *Colymbus nigricollis californicus*. AMERICAN EARED GREBE.—"Breeding abundantly on Turtle Mountain and at points along the Mouse [Souris] River" (*Coues*). "Quite common in the western prairie regions" (*Macoun*).

5. *Podilymbus podiceps*. PIED-BILLED GREBE. DABCHICK.—Common summer resident all over.

6. *Urinator imber*. LOON.—Tolerably common summer resident on the large lakes and rivers only. "Common only on the northern lakes in forest (Winnipegosis) country." Nelson River District.

7. *Urinator lumme*. RED-THROATED LOON.—Tolerably common summer resident about the large lakes. Breeds on Duck Mountain, and not uncommon in the Upper Assiniboine Valley. Common in Red River Valley. Found at Norway House.

8. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. AMERICAN HERRING GULL.—Apparently of general distribution. "Breeding in *all* the large prairie lakes" (*Macoun*). Breeds in great numbers at Lake Winnipeg (*Gunn*).

9. *Larus delawarensis*. RING-BILLED GULL.—Apparently of general distribution. "Breeding in all the lakes of any size" (*Macoun*). Breeds in considerable numbers in the swamps of the Saskatchewan (*Richardson*). Lake Winnipeg (*Hine*).

10. *Larus franklinii*. FRANKLIN'S GULL. ROSY GULL.—Noted only as a common spring migrant on the Big Plain. Abundant and breeding in the marshes of the Red River Valley. "Breeding abundantly on Lake Winnipegosis." Breeds at Selkirk and at Lake Manitoba (*Gunn*).

11. *Larus philadelphia*. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—"Breeding on all the large lakes of the prairie region" (*Macoun*). "Common fall migrant at Winnipeg." Breeds near Shoal Lake (*Gunn*).

12. *Sterna forsteri*. FORSTER'S TERN.—"Breeding abundantly on Lake Manitoba, Waterhen River, and Lake Winnipegosis." Breeds at Shoal Lake, Selkirk, and Lake Winnipeg (*Gunn*).

13. *Sterna hirundo*. COMMON TERN.—Common summer resident on the large lakes. "Breeding with the preceding" (*Macoun*). Occurs at Winnipeg (*Hine*).

14. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.—Abundant summer resident all over. Arrives May 20; departs August 30.

15. *Hydrochelidon leucoptera*.—WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN.—“Six of these birds seen on a small lake near the source of the western branch of Swan River on September 1, 1881. One of these was shot and examined, but owing to our lack of food and hurried movements it was not skinned” (*Macoun*). I give this as it stands and assume no responsibility.

16. *Phalacrocorax dilophus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT. CROW DUCK.—At Qu'Appelle, “summer visitant, breeding.” “Breeding on Lake Winnipegosis.” Occasional on Red River. Once observed at Pembina (*Coues*). Common on Lake Winnipeg (*Hine*). Breeds at Shoal Lake (*Gunn*).

17. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN.—Apparently of general distribution. At Qu'Appelle, “Common, breeding at the lakes; have seen flocks of upwards of five hundred in the migrating season.” Not observed in middle Assiniboine region. Common in Red River Valley, breeding about the large lakes. “Breeding on Lake Winnipegosis.”

18. *Merganser americanus*. AMERICAN MERGANSER. SHELDRAKE.—At Qu'Appelle, “Tolerably common summer resident.” Breeding abundantly in the rivers emptying into Lake Winnipegosis.” “Rare” in Red River Valley.

19. *Merganser serrator*. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. FISH DUCK.—At Qu'Appelle, “Tolerably common summer resident.” “Breeds in all the northern streams” (*Macoun*). Rare in Red River Valley.

20. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—Tolerably common summer resident all over. “Very common in streams around the Porcupine Mountain.”

21. *Anas boschas*. MALLARD.—Very abundant summer resident all over. “The most abundant Duck of the Northwest, breeding near all marshes north of the boundary” (*Macoun*). This includes the Winnipegosis region. Nelson River; abundant. Arrives April 15; departs late in October.

22. *Anas obscura*. BLACK DUCK.—Very rare. Three or four specimens taken at Long Lake in four years.

23. *Anas strepera*. GADWALL.—Very rare in Red River Valley. “Only one specimen shot on the Assiniboine, September, 1881” (*Macoun*). Along the south boundary “abundant, breeding” (*Coues*).

24. *Anas americana*. BALDPATE.—Summer resident. Not common. One taken near Shell River, on the upper Assiniboine, July, 1882. “Frequent on the Assiniboine, 1881” (*Macoun*). Not common in the Red River Valley. In the boundary region, “abundant; breeding” (*Coues*).

25. *Anas carolinensis*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Abundant summer resident all over. “Very common near Norway House; scarce northward.” Arrives April 20; departs in October.

26. *Anas discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Very abundant summer resident all over. Arrives late in April; departs early in October.

27. *Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER.—Common summer resident all over. Lake Winnipeg (*Bell*). Arrives late in April; departs late in October, like the other Ducks, when the frost seals the ponds.

28. *Dafila acuta*. PINTAIL.—Common summer resident all over. Breeds near Norway House. Arrives late in April; departs in October.

29. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—Very rare in Assiniboine Valley. One pair taken on the Big Plain. In Red River Valley, "rare, but a few pairs are always to be found about the creeks flowing into Lake Winnipeg from the south."

30. *Aythya americana*. REDHEAD.—Abundant summer resident all over. "Breeds abundantly in the marshes of Waterhen River." Arrives in April; departs in October.

31. *Aythya vallisneria*. CANVAS-BACK.—"Fairly common at Lake Manitoba, but not generally breeding" (*Hine*). Breeding on Turtle Mountain (*Coues*).

32. *Aythya marila nearctica*. AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK. BIG BLUE-BILL.—Common summer resident in Red River Valley, and northern part of Assiniboine region at least. "A few breeding on Lake Winnipegosis, June, 1881." Arrives late in April; departs in October.

33. *Aythya affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK. LITTLE BLUE-BILL.—Very abundant summer resident all over. "Breeding more commonly than the preceding, 1881."

34. *Aythya collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK. MARSH BLUE-BILL.—In Red River Valley "abundant." "Breeding in the marshes of Waterhen River, 1881."

35. *Glaucionetta clangula americana*. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE. WHISTLER.—Near Winnipeg, "common, breeding." Rare, breeding at Portage La Prairie (*Nash*). "Tolerably common" at Qu'Appelle. "A few breed in the Waterhen River marshes." "Breeds at Norway House."

36. *Charitonetta albeola*. BUFFLEHEAD.—Common summer resident all over. Arrives April 15; departs in October.

37. *Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—Found it apparently breeding at Shell River, on the upper Assiniboine, July 6, 1882. At Qu'Appelle it is a "common summer visitant." In the Red River Valley, scarce but regular.

A single specimen of the Surf Scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*) was taken by Mr. Guernsey at Qu'Appelle in the fall of 1883.

38. *Erismatura rubida*. RUDDY DUCK.—At Qu'Appelle, a common summer visitant. At Portage la Prairie, "very rare summer resident" (*Nash*). Red River Valley, "a few breed each year about Long Lake." At Shoal Lake, breeding (*Nash*). Common and breeding at Turtle Mountain and along the boundary west (*Coues*).

39. *Chen hyperborea nivalis*. GREATER SNOW GOOSE. WAVEY.—Abundant spring migrant all over; less common in the fall. Arrives May 15, and again in October.

40. *Anser albifrons gambeli*. AMERICAN WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.—Secured one of a pair near Turtle Mountain, May 19, 1882.

41. *Branta canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE. WILD GOOSE.—Tolerably common summer resident all over; abundant in the migrations. Arrives in April; departs late in October.

✓ 41 a. *Branta canadensis hutchinsi*. HUTCHINS'S GOOSE.—Taken on Red River by Kennicott. (In Museum of the U.S.A.)

42. *Branta bernicla*. BRANT.—Occurs as a migrant on Big Plain. No specimens taken.

43. *Olor columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—Not uncommon about the large lakes. Not demonstrated to breed.

44. *Olor buccinator*. TRUMPETER SWAN.—This species doubtless occurs as a migrant though I can give no authentic records.

45. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. AMERICAN BITTERN.—Common summer resident all over. Throughout the Winnipegosis region. North to York Factory. Arrives about the middle of May; departs in October.

46. *Botaurus exilis*. LEAST BITTERN.—One taken by Mr. Hine, near Winnipeg.

47. *Ardea herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Not noted by me anywhere in the Assiniboine region, though reported a "tolerably common summer resident" at Qu'Appelle. A very rare summer visitant at Portage la Prairie (*Nash*). More common in the Red River Valley. "Shot on Swan River, April 28th, 1881. Not very common." Said to be common on the Duck Mountain.

48. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Rather common summer resident along the Red River and at Shoal Lake.

Professor Macoun gives the Green Heron as "rather common on the Assiniboine, near the mouth of Shell River. September 25, 1881." Surely this remark should refer to the present species, which he omits altogether.

49. *Grus americana*. WHOOPING CRANE. FLYING SHEEP.—Tolerably common migrant all over. "Breeding in the marshes at Moose Mountain" (*Macoun*). Also, I am informed, at Shoal Lake, near the southeast corner of Lake Manitoba.

50. *Grus canadensis*. LITTLE BROWN CRANE. SANDHILL CRANE.—Common summer resident all over. Norway House. Arrives April 21; departs late in September.

51. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—Summer resident about Winnipeg. Throughout Winnipegosis region, "not common."

52. *Porzana carolina*. SORA. COMMON RAIL.—Abundant summer resident all over. Have taken half-a-dozen nests in a day, on the Duck Mountain. "Common west of Porcupine Mountain, and at the head of Swan River, September 1, 1881."

53. *Porzana noveboracensis*. YELLOW RAIL. WATER SPARROW.—On the 13th of July, 1883, a specimen of this Rail was brought to me alive by a farmer, who caught it in a slough where he was cutting wild hay. Being just then called away, I placed the bird in a coop, and on my return it was gone. But the record is, I believe, safe, especially as Hutchins reported the species from Hudsons Bay.

54. *Fulica americana*. AMERICAN COOT.—Abundant summer resident all over. Not common in the Winnepigoosis region. Arrives in April; departs late in October.

55. *Phalaropus lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—Rare spring and fall migrant; noted about Winnipeg only.

56. *Phalaropus tricolor*. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—Common on the prairies in spring in Red River Valley; breeds at Long Lake and at Lake Winnipeg. "Breeding around ponds at Moose Mountain, July 24, 1880" (*Macoun*).

57. *Recurvirostra americana*. AMERICAN AVOCET.—"Very abundant around saline ponds and lakes throughout the Northwest. Shot at the base of the Coteau [du Missouri], July 28, 1880" (*Macoun*). The region referred to is to the southwest, and may be partly within Manitoba. No other records.

58. *Philohela minor*. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—Very rare summer resident of Red River Valley, as follows. At Winnipeg less than a dozen birds noted during four years. At Portage la Prairie, one or two pairs seen each year (*Nash*).

59. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE.—Abundant summer resident all over, including Winnepigoosis region. North to Nelson River. Arrives April 20; departs September 30.

60. *Macrorhamphus griseus*. DOWITCHER.—Abundant migrant on the Souris, and probably breeding (*Coues*). Very rare migrant about Winnipeg; observed only in August and September. "Very abundant at Swan Lake House and Red Deer Lake, July and August, 1881."

A specimen of the Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) was taken by Professor Macoun, just west of Manitoba, north of the River Qu'Appelle, September 16, 1880.

61. *Tringa canutus*. KNOT. ROBIN SNIPE.—Common migrant along Red River.

62. *Tringa maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—A rare migrant in Red River Valley and on Big Plain. Common fall migrant on Turtle Mountain (*Coues*). Apparently common to the west, as it is given "abundant on the great plains and northward during 1881" (*Macoun*). The plains are chiefly outside of Manitoba.

63. *Tringa fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Observed in large flocks near Shoal Lake (Riding Mountain), June 4, 1884. Also on Duck Mountain, June 8, 1884.

64. *Tringa bairdii*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—Noted as a migrant on the Big Plain. Migrating in small flocks along the Souris River near the Boundary (*Coues*). "Shot on Red Deer River, July 23, 1881."

65. *Tringa minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.—A migrant along Red River. Observed at Turtle Mountain as a migrant (*Coues*). "Shot on Red Deer River, July 23, 1881."

66. *Tringa alpina pacifica*. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER. BLACKHEART.—Common migrant along Red River.

67. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—A migrant

along Red River, frequenting the wet prairies. Observed along the Boundary during August (*Coues*). "Shot on Red Deer River, July 23, 1881."

68. *Calidris arenaria*. SANDERLING.—"Abundant on the west shore of Lake Manitoba, June 12, 1881." Numerous about Lake Winnipeg in June (*Kennicott*).

69. *Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.—Common summer resident on the wet prairies near Winnipeg, and on the Plains of the Souris.

70. *Limosa hæmastica*. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—A rare migrant along Red River.

71. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS. — Common migrant all over. Very abundant at Red Deer River. Norway House. Spring migration, late in April; fall, early in August.

72. *Totanus flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS.—Common migrant all over. Abundant throughout the Winnipegosis region. Nelson River. Chiefly noted in Assiniboine Valley about August 15.

73. *Totanus solitarius*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Rare migrant all over. Frequent throughout the Winnipegosis region. Abundant fall migrant along the Boundary; possibly breeding (*Coues*).

74. *Symphemia semipalmata*. WILLET.—Tolerably common summer resident on the Souris and Brandon Plains; occasional along the Boundary, from Red River westward (*Coues*).

75. *Bartramia longicauda*. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER. PRAIRIE PLOVER. QUAILY.—Abundant summer resident all over. "Not seen in the forest (Winnipegosis) region." Arrives May 7; departs August 30.

76. *Tryngites subruficollis*. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—Rare migrant along Red River.

77. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Common summer resident all over. Frequent in the Winnipegosis region. Norway House.

78. *Numenius longirostris*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—Rare summer resident on the wet prairies of the Red River, and noted in May, 1882, as tolerably common on the Souris.

79. *Charadrius squatarola*. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Tolerably common spring migrant on Big Plain. Noted on Riding Mountain June 4, 1884. Common spring migrant along Red River, frequenting fields; returns in large numbers during the summer.

80. *Charadrius dominicus*. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.—Common spring and fall migrant all over. Affects burnt prairies and ploughed land. Spring migration, middle of May; fall, in August and September.

81. *Ægialitis vocifera*. KILLDEER.—Common summer resident all over. Manitoba House. Arrives late in April; departs last of August.

82. *Ægialitis semipalmata*. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER. RING PLOVER.—Rare migrant. "Occurs along Red River." "Shot on Red Deer River at Salt Springs, July 22, 1881, and at Lake Manitoba." Lake Winnipeg (*Kennicott*).

83. *Ægialitis meloda*. PIPING PLOVER.—"Shot in company with Sanderlings on the shores of Lake Manitoba, June 12, 1881." Four specimens taken at Lake Winnipeg (*Gunn*).

84. *Arenaria interpres*. TURNSTONE.—Along Red River; rare. “Found occasionally about the prairie ponds, and in pairs about Lake Winnipeg; apparently goes further north to breed. Returns about August 15.”

85. *Dendragopus canadensis*. CANADA GROUSE.—“Very numerous in the poplar woods to the north of Fort Pelly (*Macoun*). “Abundant in the woods about Lake Winnipeg, but so tame and fearless that its pursuit can scarcely be called sport” (*Hine*).

86. *Bonasa umbellus umbelloides*. GRAY RUFFED GROUSE.—Abundant resident, probably all over, as it was noted on Duck and Riding Mountains, all along the Assiniboine, and about the Big Plain, as well as in the Red River region. Throughout Winnepigoosis region. Exhibits considerable variation of plumage. (See ‘Auk’ for July, 1885, pp. 270, 271.)

87. *Lagopus lagopus*. WILLOW PTARMIGAN.—Has been taken on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg (*Hine*). Norway House.

88. *Tympanuchus americanus*. PRAIRIE HEN.—In 1872 Dr. Coues wrote: “I have no reason to believe that it occurs at all in Northwestern Minnesota or Northern Dakota.” In 1882, when first I visited Manitoba, the species was nearly unknown in the country; the only known specimen having been taken near Winnipeg in 1881. In 1883, Mr. Hine informs me, it began to be common at Pembina. In 1884 it was not only common at Winnipeg, but had also for the first time made its appearance at Portage la Prairie, on the Assiniboine.

89. *Pediacætes phasianellus columbianus*. COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE. PRAIRIE CHICKEN.—Very abundant resident all over. North to the narrows of Lake Winnipeg, and thence eastward as far as Long Lake and Pic River, on Lake Winnipeg (*Bell*). This species lives exclusively on the open prairie in the summer, and exclusively in the wooded districts in the winter, so that it is in a sense migratory.

90. *Ectopistes migratorius*. PASSENGER PIGEON.—Common summer resident, probably all over, as it was noted on Riding Mountain, along the Assiniboine, on Big Plain, on Turtle Mountain (*Coues*), and northward, as well as all over the Red River Valley. Throughout the Winnepigoosis region. Often very abundant during the migrations. I am not aware of the existence of any extensive “rookeries.” Arrives early in May; departs in October.

91. *Zenaidura macroura*. MOURNING DOVE.—“Common in Pembina in June” (*Coues*). Rare at Winnipeg.

92. *Cathartes aura*. TURKEY VULTURE.—Common summer resident in the Assiniboine Valley only. One specimen taken on Red River (*Blakiston*). The present species, the Missouri Skylark, and others, appear to confine themselves to the Assiniboine region as defined; while the Bluebird, the Woodcock, and others are as characteristic of the Red River Valley.

93. *Circus hudsonius*. HARRIER.—Abundant summer resident all over. The adults in blue plumage are common in spring and fall. Arrives April 15; departs October 15.

94. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—Common summer resident of Red River Valley. Taken on the Souris (*Coues*). Rather rare on the Big Plain. Arrives April 15; departs October 15.

95. *Accipiter atricapillus*. AMERICAN GOSHAWK.—Tolerably common fall and winter visitant on the Big Plain and about Winnipeg. Not noted during the breeding season; usually appearing in August.

96. *Buteo borealis*. RED-TAILED HAWK.—Tolerably common summer resident of the wooded regions all over. Apparently complementary of the next, which is found in more open country and on the prairie. Arrives April 15; departs October 15. None that I took appeared to be referable to the form *krideri*.

97. *Buteo swainsoni*. SWAINSON'S HAWK. COMMON HENHAWK.—Very abundant summer resident all over; breeds perhaps twice each season. Have seen two black specimens. Arrives April 15; departs October 15.

98. *Buteo latissimus*. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—Very rare summer visitant on the Big Plain. More common and probably breeding in Red River Valley.

99. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—Tolerably common fall visitant on the Big Plain and about Winnipeg. Less common in the spring.

100. *Archibuteo ferrugineus*. FERRUGINEUS ROUGH-LEG.—This species is doubtless Manitoban, as Dr. Coues found it breeding on the Pembina Mountain, and I have seen a specimen taken immediately to the west of the Province.

101. *Aquila chrysaëtus*. GOLDEN EAGLE.—Very rare, but apparently resident on Big Plain and along Red River.

102. *Haliaëtus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE.—Very rare summer visitant on Big Plain and on Red River, probably breeding.

103. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—Much like the Goshawk in movements and distribution. Probably breeds in the neighborhood of the large lakes. Quite common on the Big Plain, about August.

104. *Falco columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.—Common fall migrant on Big Plain, Riding Mountain, and in Red River Valley. Norway House.

105. *Falco richardsonii*. RICHARDSON'S MERLIN.—Probably Manitoban. Taken by Dr. Coues on the boundary at the headwaters of the Souris.

106. *Falco sparverius*. AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK.—Abundant summer resident all over. Throughout the Winnipegosis region. Arrives April 20; departs late in September.

107. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. AMERICAN OSPREY.—FISH HAWK. Not yet taken in Manitoba, though it doubtless occurs, as it is given, "Common around Lake Superior and at Churchill River" (*Bell*). Occasional at Qu'Appelle. North to Barren Grounds (*Richardson*). These with other records surround without actually touching our Province.

108. *Asio wilsonianus*. AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL.—Common summer resident on the Big Plain and in the Red River Valley. Probably all over, as it is found north to the Saskatchewan (*Richardson*). Arrives April 15; departs October 20.

109. *Asio accipitrinus*. SHORT-EARED OWL. MARSH OWL.—Common summer resident on Big Plain and in Red River Valley. Arrives April 1; departs October 30.

110. *Syrnium nebulosum*. BARRED OWL.—Tolerably common summer resident about Winnipeg and northward in Red River Valley, arriving April 1, departing November 1.

111. *Ulula cinerea*. GREAT GRAY OWL.—One specimen taken on the Big Plain, September 29, 1884. Rather common along the Red River, and resident in the woods about Lake Winnipeg.

112. *Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni*. RICHARDSON'S OWL.—Rare on Big Plain. Tolerably common resident along Red River.

113. *Nyctala acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.—Rare resident. Noted only on Red River.

114. *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*. WESTERN HORNED OWL.—Common resident all over. This form of *Bubo* is lighter in color than the true *B. v. subarcticus*. It is probably just intermediate between that form and var. *arcticus*.

114 a. *Bubo virginianus arcticus*. ARCTIC HORNED OWL.—One shot near Duck Mountain in the fall of 1883. Touchwood Hills, October, 1880 (*Macoun*).

115. *Nyctea nyctea*. SNOWY OWL. WHITE OWL.—Common winter visitant, probably all over, as it is reported from all points where observations have been made in winter; this excludes only the Souris Plains. Rare summer resident near Lake Winnipeg (*Gunn*). Arrives October 1; departs April 15.

116. *Surnia ulula caparoch*. AMERICAN HAWK OWL.—Tolerably common winter visitant on the Big Plain and in the Red River Valley. Exceedingly abundant in the winter of 1884-85. Arrives late in September and remains until April.

117. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—A tolerably common summer resident, probably all over, as it was noted at Riding Mountain, Big Plain, and in the Red River region. First seen at Carberry usually late in June, but given by Mr. Nash as arriving at Portage la Prairie late in May. Departs early in the fall.

118. *Ceryle alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER.—Common summer resident all over. Very abundant on Red Deer and Swan Rivers. Lake Winnipeg (*Bell*). Arrives April 20; departs in October.

119. *Dryobates villosus leucomelas*. NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Common resident all over. Found throughout the Winnipegosis region.

120. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Common resident about Winnipeg, the Big Plain, Lake Manitoba and westward.

121. *Picoides arcticus*. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Abun-

dant resident in the wooded parts about the Big Plain and in the Red River Valley. Red Deer River. Most plentiful in winter, therefore probably in some degree migratory.

122. *Picoides americanus*. AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Not taken, but Richardson ascribes to it a range which includes Northern Manitoba.

123. *Sphyrapicus varius*. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—Common summer resident about the Big Plain, on the Souris (*Coues*), and in the Red River Valley. Manitoba House and Swan Lake House.

124. *Ceophlœus pileatus*. PILEATED WOODPECKER. COCK-OF-THE WOODS.—Rare resident in heavy timber. Occurs at Lake Winnipeg and Lake of the Woods (*Hine*). Selkirk (*Gunn*). At Swan River. Probably in all the great forests to the north, as it is found north to latitude 63° (*Richardson*).

125. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—A tolerably common summer resident about the Big Plain, and also along the Red River. It is probably a summer resident in all wooded sections.

126. *Colaptes auratus*. FLICKER. HIGHHOLDER.—Very abundant summer resident all over. Red Deer Lake. Arrives April 15; departs September 30.

127. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Abundant summer resident at Big Plain, Turtle Mountain, and in Red River Valley. Manitoba House. Arrives May 20; departs September 15.

128. *Chordeiles virginianus henryi*. WESTERN NIGHT-HAWK.—Very abundant summer resident all over. Manitoba House. Arrives May 24; departs August 30.

129. *Chætura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Tolerably common summer resident all over. "A few observed at Swan Lake House."

(To be concluded.)

NOTES ON BIRDS OF THE SALT POND MOUNTAIN, VIRGINIA.

BY WILLIAM C. RIVES, JR., M. D.

It has been well established by numerous observations that, as far as birds are concerned, the northern and southern limits of the various faunæ correspond far more closely with isothermal lines than with parallels of latitude.