sides of face and sides of neck whitish, washed with grayish brown; throat and chest light brown; breast and abdomen whitish; the two white spots of sides of back well developed.

REMARKS.—This is a common bird in the cool waters of the lakes and lagoons of the páramos of the Central and Eastern Andes, and during winter it comes to the Savanna of Bogotá, at altitudes varying from 2500 to 4000 meters.

Ducklings have been taken February 3, 1939, at Fúquene; September 14, 1942, at Boca-Grande, Eastern Andes; and August 27, 1945, at Tota. At Laguna San Rafael Lake, Puracé, Cauca, I have taken ducklings at several other dates.

In Caldasia, 9: 408, 1944, I have referred Colombian specimens of this duck to the southern race *ferruginea*, but later study of specimens of *ferruginea* leads me to describe the Colombian Ruddy Duck as a new race of *jamaicensis* on account of its white face and paler under parts. *Oxyura ferruginea* (Eyton) has been taken at Cumbal, Nariño, Colombia, by von Sneidern. (*See* Caldasia, *loc. cit.*).

I wish to express my gratitude to Professor Gustavo Orcés V. of Quito, for his kind advice and help extended to me during my recent visit to that country, and also to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, of Washington, who has read this account in manuscript and also has examined the proofs.

Carrera 3a. N° 1–83
Popayán, Cauca
Colombia, S. A.

ORNITHOLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BAFFIN ISLAND EXPEDITIONS OF 1928–1929 AND 1930–1931, TOGETHER WITH MORE RECENT RECORDS

(*Continued from Page 24*)

BY J. DEWEY SOPER

20. **Buteo lagopus s.johannis** (Gmelin), AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. Eskimo: *Kĭn'ēwā''yoūauk'*.—Breeds sparingly along the south coast from at least Lake Harbour to Foxe Channel. At present it is not known to occur elsewhere on the island. None was seen on the 1928–1929 expedition to southwest Baffin Island. At Lake Harbour it was first noted on June 2, 1931; thereafter, individuals were observed in the district on four occasions up to early July—in one instance about fifteen miles up Soper River. The bird is far from common, but the Eskimos assert that it breeds there regularly in small numbers. Shortt (1942: 342) observed examples at Lake Harbour during the Eastern Arctic Patrol in 1938.

21. **Falco rusticolus obsoletus** Gmelin, BLACK GYRFALCON. Eskimo: *Kĕgŭv''-ĭk'*.—White Gyrfalcons were noted at wide intervals in Foxe Peninsula from August until late October, 1928. None was seen during the winter until February 25, when a solitary bird appeared at Dorset Harbour. Another circled the locality a few days later. It was not again seen until May 14, when a pair flew northward over Cape Dorset. At Camp Kungovik two were noted in late May, and one on June 1, which were the only ones observed here or elsewhere during the summer. They are also scarce in the Lake Harbour region. A single individual was seen on August 6, 1930—the only one for the season. Three were observed in company flying south over Lake Harbour on January 14, 1931; the species was not again detected in the district that year. The Eskimos state that it nests sparingly thoughout the country.

A very dark raptor was seen by the writer along White Strait in early September 1930, which was thought to have been this subspecies. It was evidently a dark gyrfalcon that Bailey collected at Lake Harbour on August 11, 1930, and a black adult was seen by Peters a few miles inland from this point on August 15, 1939 (Shortt and Peters, 1942: 342).

22. **Falco peregrinus anatum** Bonaparte, DUCK HAWK. Eskimo: *Kĭk'kēvēok''-jŭk'*.—The rarity of this falcon in Foxe Peninsula is well demonstrated by the fact that only three adult individuals were observed by the writer during the entire expedition of 1928–1929. A pair was seen with three well-fledged young on a cliff at Schooner Harbour, August 17, 1928, and the last example on September 24, at Kingungealuk Lake, north of Andrew Gordon Bay. Occasional individuals were observed at Lake Harbour throughout August and September 1930, after which it was absent for the winter. It was next noted here on May 30, 1931, followed by four others in early June, but was not again seen during the summer. The species nests sparingly throughout the region.

*23. **Lagopus lagopus leucopterus** Taverner, WHITE-SHAFTED PTARMIGAN. Eskimo: *Arkăgē''vĭk'*.—For details regarding this new subspecies, see Taverner (1932). The writer first encountered these birds in Baffin Island at Ungenuk Lake, Foxe Peninsula, on April 12, 1929. These were apparently early migrants to the island, as none had been observed anywhere earlier in the winter. The next were seen on May 23 when hundreds were met with on the lowlands approaching Bowman Bay. As the party travelled northward they were found in large numbers. At Camp Kungovik (type locality) the astonishing abundance of these birds was maintained until nearly the middle of June. After this they became widely dispersed and relatively few were seen. While we were crossing the peninsula from Foxe Basin to Hudson Strait, a pair was observed at Crystal Lake on August 16, with six juveniles just able to fly—the first definite breeding record for the island. A comparatively large series of specimens was collected during the spring and summer.

During the expedition of 1930–1931, these birds were not seen in the Lake Harbour district. The Eskimos, however, report occasional *Arkagevik* during migration; they know nothing of its breeding, except that one hunter a few years ago is said to have taken several young near White Strait. In view of the scarcity of these ptarmigan along the south and east coasts, and the apparent lack of pronounced migration anywhere along Hudson Strait, it is believed that most of the birds cross directly from Southampton Island to central and northern Foxe Peninsula to Bowman Bay, and north to Taverner Bay (*see* Bray and Manning, 1943: 516). As the Baffin Island situation appears at present, *leucopterus* is almost wholly a bird of the western lowlands, whereas *rupestris* is distributed in the rocky hill and mountain masses, with greatest abundance to the south and east.

24. **Lagopus mutus rupestris** (Gmelin), ROCK PTARMIGAN. Eskimo: *Ark"-ăgĭk'*.—This is one of the most characteristic land birds of southern Baffin Island. It is certain to be encountered by the explorer almost anywhere along the coasts and in the interior the year round, but in much smaller numbers during the winter. Though it is not especially abundant in the Cape Dorset region, except during the spring migration, it nests with fair frequency in suitable localities. In 1928, a female with young was seen near Dorset Harbour on August 3. Throughout the late summer and autumn it was noted regularly over the country at large, both along the mountainous coasts and on low ridges in the interior. In late September, the species was especially numerous at Tessikjuak Lake and along Moukjunil River, frequently appearing in flocks of eighteen to twenty individuals.

Relatively few were met with during the winter. They were generally distributed, however, and individuals were noted from time to time, in late March, over rocky terrain as far north as Hantzsch River. The race becomes more common again in April and early May. At Camp Kungovik it was fairly numerous on isolated ridges by May 24 and continued tolerably common throughout the summer. On June 18, a female was collected with a fully formed egg in the oviduct, and on the 28th a nest was found containing ten fresh eggs. The birds were fairly common in early August all along the south coast of Foxe Basin and across Foxe Peninsula interior from Kommanik River to Andrew Gordon Bay; adults were several times seen accompanied by immatures well grown and in flight.

White and native residents in the Lake Harbour district state that in some years Rock Ptarmigan arrive in great numbers during migration. It appears that this was the case in the spring of 1928. There is sometimes also a very striking migrational wave during the autumn. No such marked migration occurred during 1930–1931; in fact, ptarmigan were phenomenally scarce throughout the summer and fall of 1930. The following spring an insignificant movement was noted between May 5 and 20, but not a single example was personally recorded in the Lake Harbour district after May 22. Very large flocks congregate at Cape Chidley, Labrador, in the spring and fall, which ostensibly migrate to and from Baffin Island (Hantzsch, Jan., 1929: 15).

Taverner (1929: 28–38) after critical examination of southern Baffin Island material, refers the dominant form to *rupestris*. It is to be noted in this connection that occasional specimens of the more northern and western race, *kelloggae*, were taken at Nettilling Lake during the early half of June, 1925, which were probably migrants. The regular breeding form is unquestionably *rupestris*, whereas it is assumed that *kelloggae* is to be expected in southern Baffin Island in migration in winter, or as accidentals at any season.

25. **Grus canadensis** (Linnaeus), LITTLE BROWN CRANE. Eskimo: *Tŭt"ĕgŭk'*.—This bird was never observed by the writer on Baffin Island. There is no evidence that it occurs in the southwestern part of the territory. On the other hand, the Lake Harbour Eskimos state that the species was at one time more or less regularly observed migrating through this district to the northward. Of late years it has become much rarer if not practically absent, for it was not ascertained with certainty that the bird has been seen here recently by anyone. A power boat at Lake Harbour, managed by natives, bears the Eskimo name of this species, which is certainly significant of its occasional occurrence at least. Records exist for more northern Baffin Island localities.

*26. **Crex crex** (Linnaeus), CORN CRAKE.—On September 24, 1928, a male was collected on a sandy beach at Dorset Harbour, with the beginning of early winter

conditions. This was a solitary bird, very thin and barely capable of faltering flight for short distances. This is the first record for Baffin Island or the Canadian Arctic regions. The specimen, when passed around, was not known to any of the Cape Dorset Eskimos.

27. **Vanellus vanellus** (Linnaeus), LAPWING.—An adult male specimen of this Old World species was collected by Mr. F. E. Heath, Hudson's Bay Company, at Pangnirtung Fiord, Cumberland Sound, in October, 1926. With other specimens it was forwarded by Cpl. H. P. Friel, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, where it was received on September 16, 1927. When shot, the stomach contents of the individual in question consisted entirely of shrimps. In 1927 an extraordinary flight of these birds took place to the shores of Newfoundland where they were evidently blown by a strong gale from the east. In view of this occurrence and the existing specimen, noted above, it is highly probable that many birds reached the Labrador and Baffin Island coasts which were not observed and recorded.

28. **Charadrius hiaticula semipalmatus** Bonaparte, SEMIPALMATED PLOVER. Eskimo: *Kūd'lēkŏd''lēŏk'*.—This species is widely distributed and nests almost everywhere throughout the region in suitable coastal and inland localities as far north as Cumberland Sound. It is the common plover of southern Baffin Island. In southwestern localities it is a familiar summer resident. During August, 1928, it was observed almost everywhere along the Foxe Channel coast to Cape Dorchester. The species was most numerous at Nuwata between August 20 and 23, where it is said by the Eskimos to nest freely. An obvious decrease in numbers was noted here on August 26. Several were seen two days later between Cape Enauolik and Cape Queen, which were the last individuals noted for the year.

In 1929, the species first appeared at Camp Kungovik on June 9. Until June 22, it lingered in fair numbers in the locality, after which solitary breeding pairs were observed only at wide intervals during the summer. It was sparingly observed in early August along the north coast of Foxe Peninsula, but was nowhere noted while we were crossing the interior from Foxe Basin to Hudson Strait.

The species is a tolerably common summer resident in the Lake Harbour region, where it breeds about the small lakes on sandy spits and benches common to such situations. In the spring of 1931, considerable numbers were in evidence during the time of migration. The first birds appeared on June 5, already mated, after which, for a week, the birds became more numerous; numbers then rapidly dwindled until only the comparatively few local breeders remained. Though by no means abundant, mated birds are encountered with fair frequency throughout the country. Several breeding pairs are commonly observed about one small lake where ideal, sandy beaches exist. The species was noted at intervals in late June and early July, far into the interior along Soper River.

29. **Pluvialis dominica dominica** (Müller), AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER. Eskimo: *Kēĭd''lĭl*.—This is a rare bird along the southern and eastern coasts of Baffin Island, but occurs in some numbers on the western side. Its migration to and from the island is almost certainly by way of Hudson Bay. The species was nowhere seen by the writer in the southern part of Foxe Peninsula. In late August, 1928, however, it was frequently noted at Nuwata and at capes Weston and Dorchester. None was encountered after leaving Nuwata for Cape Dorset on August 27.

In the spring of 1929, the first migrants of the season were observed at Camp Kungovik on June 5. Until June 19, examples were daily observed in varying

numbers (most common, however, during the second week of June), when they completely withdrew from the locality. A solitary individual was noted at Cape Alberta on July 29—the last record of the season. The species is of questionable occurrence as a migrant at Lake Harbour. Not observed by the writer during the expedition of 1930–1931.

30. **Squatarola squatarola** (Linnaeus), BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER. Eskimo: *Tūd'lĭng*.—On the 1928–1929 expedition this plover was first observed at Camp Kungovik on June 3, 1929. Thereafter the birds rapidly increased in numbers and appeared in flocks of twenty to forty individuals, as they fed on snow-free strips of tundra along Blue Goose River. From June 6 to 18, it was one of the most characteristic birds of the region, as it was also the wariest. After the latter date, the majority passed on to the north, but fair numbers remained to breed on the lowlands bordering Bowman Bay.

The first nest, with three fresh eggs, was taken on June 25. The nest was situated on a dry granite ridge—a simple depression in the ground lined with fragments of white reindeer moss. Another with two fresh eggs was found on July 2. After we left the grass tundra on July 24, the species was commonly observed all along the south coast of Bowman Bay, at Cape Alberta from July 26 to August 5, on the lowlands bordering the south coast of Foxe Basin, and up Kommanik River as far as Crystal Lake. Like several other species, it appears to be confined to the northern lowlands during the summer, as none I noted was in the southern part of the interior while en route to Hudson Strait. *Squatarola* was not personally seen on the expedition of 1930–1931 to the southeastern part of the island. The Eskimos claim that a few stragglers sometimes occur; there is no evidence of its nesting.

*31. **Arenaria interpres morinella** (Linnaeus), RUDDY TURNSTONE. Eskimo: *Ănŭk''tăŭ'*.—Earlier investigations indicated that this species was very rare on Baffin Island, but up to that time only the eastern side had been carefully scrutinized. In the present territory it was first seen by the writer at Nuwata, Foxe Channel, August 20, 1928. In the course of the next two days several individuals were noted feeding on the low-tide mud flats in the same locality, and on August 23 a pair was seen at the edge of the surf near the extremity of Cape Weston. The species was next observed on June 6, 1929, when a flock of ten spring migrants appeared at Camp Kungovik. It was common thereafter until June 20, when it suddenly became much scarcer, though a few scattered pairs remained to breed in the vicinity. A nest was found on July 3, containing four fresh eggs; this constitutes the first Baffin Island breeding record. Along Blue Goose River in mid-July, the species was fairly numerous as far as this stream was ascended to the northeast. It was also tolerably common in early August, from Bowman Bay to Cape Ketoria, which would indicate breeding grounds all along this part of northern Foxe Peninsula.

The Eskimos say that the species occurs in small numbers along the outer coastlines of the Lake Harbour district during migration. It was not seen there by the writer. This is quite in harmony with its previously ascertained scarcity in other parts of eastern Baffin Island.

32. **Calidris canutus rufus** (Wilson), AMERICAN KNOT.—Evidently a rare visitor to Baffin Island. The writer failed to detect it until the spring migration of 1929, at Camp Kungovik, Bowman Bay. An uncertain entry was first made on June 10 from an unfavorable sight record, but one individual was positively identified with the glasses on the evening of June 14. The following morning a male was collected

(No. 2120), which was associating with a large mixed flock of White-rumped and Purple Sandpipers on a narrow, snow-free strip of grassy tundra. No others were observed. The bird had not previously been seen by the southwestern Eskimos, so a native name for the species is lacking. It is not known to occur in the Lake Harbour region.

33. **Erolia maritima** (Brünnich), PURPLE SANDPIPER. Eskimo: *Sēgăl''ēăk'*.—Scarce at Cape Dorset during the spring migration, but appears in large numbers there from the middle of September until about October 8. A few stragglers remain along the rocky coasts until the last week of October. In 1928 the birds were exceptionally numerous on August 20 at Nuwata, where they were constantly to be seen feeding or wheeling about over the beaches and tidal flats. Numerous individuals and small flocks were noted at various points northward to Cape Dorchester. During late September and the first week of October many migrating groups were seen from Andrew Gordon Bay to Cape Dorset.

The species was next noted at Camp Kungovik where the first small flock appeared on June 3. Numbers of individuals kept increasing daily until they were abundant by June 11. At this time only very small strips and patches of tundra bordering Blue Goose River were free of snow, and here the earliest arriving birds were forced to feed in mixed companies of several species. It was a common sight to see large numbers of this species, Snow Buntings, Lapland Longspurs, White-rumped and Baird's Sandpipers, Golden and Black-bellied Plovers, Snow, Blue, and Canada Geese, and American Brant, all crowded together sociably on a single, narrow strip of muddy tundra along the ice-bound river. During the height of the migration the locality was a veritable naturalist's paradise.

The full tide of the Purple Sandpiper migration was reached by June 15, and for the next five days the birds occupied the region in great abundance. Every small, bare patch of tundra in the country supported numbers of these waders and, in aggregate, on the larger snow-free areas, they swarmed in thousands. Normally the birds are quite indifferent to approach and in disposition are dull and unsuspicious.

The species maintained its maximum abundance in the vicinity of Camp Kungovik until June 21, with an appreciable diminution in numbers the following day, and on the morning of June 23 not a single Purple Sandpiper was to be seen; as by a prearranged signal the species utterly vanished from the plain during the previous night. On July 2, however, a solitary example was seen near Bowman Bay, and on July 12 a pair was noted twelve miles northeast of camp along Blue Goose River. Both of these occurrences came as a marked surprise. Probably a few scattered individuals remain to nest in this locality. In late July and early August many small flocks, pairs, and solitary birds were observed from Cape Alberta to Kommanik River. Judging from the actions of some of these, it is believed that *maritima* nests sparingly along this coast, though no young were detected.

In September, 1930, a few small companies were seen along the coast near Lake Harbour. It is apparently not very common here and the Eskimos assert that it never nests in the district. Of interest, however, is the statement by the writer's one-time Eskimo assistant, Moosa, that one summer, while caribou hunting, he saw nests and eggs of this sandpiper in moist, grassy depressions about lakes far inland, northwest of Crooks Inlet. In 1931, the first migrants of the species were observed on the outer Lake Harbour coast on May 24; it was sparingly noted in the district until June 2.

34. **Erolia melanotos** (Vieillot), PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—One of these sandpipers was collected by Manning (Bray and Manning, 1943: 522) at Taverner Bay, west coast of Baffin Island, on August 20, 1939. It constitutes a new record for the island. The specimen was deposited in the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

35. **Erolia fuscicollis** (Vieillot), WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER. Eskimo: *Lēvēlĭv"-ēlă*.—Very few of these little sandpipers resort to the south coast of Foxe Peninsula during the summer, though they are known to breed very sparingly in favorable localities. A few occur in the spring migration, but the species is very scarce in the autumn. The situation, however, is radically different in the northern part of the peninsula, where they gather in large numbers. Along the south and east coasts of Foxe Basin, and about Nettilling Lake, they are the most plentiful breeders among the Limicolae of the region.

In 1928, four were observed at Cape Enauolik on August 19, and the following day the species was common at Nuwata. At Cape Weston the birds were sparingly observed on August 23 and 24, but two days later became abundant there and at Cape Dorchester. Numerous flocks were met with on August 26 to 28 at Nuwata, where they fed in swarms on the tidal flats or dashed vivaciously up and down the coast in flocks of fifty to one hundred individuals. Rare, small groups were observed along the south coast, east to Andrew Gordon Bay, up to September 28.

In the spring of 1929, the species first appeared at Camp Kungovik on June 4, in company with Baird's and Purple Sandpipers. Thereafter the birds rapidly increased in numbers until myriads were feeding in, and migrating through, the locality. Like the Purple Sandpipers, they invaded the region in almost incredible numbers and swarmed over every available patch of tundra, only lately cleared of snow. This intense wave of migration persisted from June 8 to 14, after which their numbers gradually diminished, but a large resident population remained to nest on the surrounding tundra. Males appeared to precede the other sex by a week as, with daily collecting, the first females were secured on June 11.

The peculiar flight song of the male was first heard on June 9 and was generally prevalent by June 14. The effort is much thinner and weaker than that of *Ereunetes pusillus*, and is to be heard in all its details only at very short range. It is given both from the ground and in direct or hovering flight, but more commonly on the wing. It is not melodious—rather a thin, guttural and gurgling effect somewhat resembling the syllables *zip-it, zip-it, zip-it, zip-it* rendered with considerable rapidity. While it is being uttered the mandibles are separated to their fullest extent; the effect is produced entirely in the throat. Another rendition resembles *u-zip, u-zip, u-zip, u-zip, u-zip*, etc., with the notes strangely interwoven and producing a singular, grating intonation. At very close range a low, droning undertone can be detected like the humming of a miniature motor. If one is quite near the performer, it may be noted that the song begins with a low, almost inaudible humming before the actual notes commence. During flight the song is frequently rendered as the bird, with wings held stiffly erect and motionless, descends slowly to the tundra from a height of thirty or forty feet.

The first nest of the species, with a single egg, was found on June 22, and the first with a full set of four fresh eggs on June 28. This indicated a considerably later date for egg laying than in 1925 at Nettilling Lake, where a full set of fresh eggs was found on June 16. Fresh sets of eggs were collected as late as July 1; several others taken during the first week of July were slightly incubated. In the general region of Camp Kungovik, nests were invariably placed on low, grassy tussocks or flattened mounds

on the tundra, where often they were encircled by water. The structure is a neat and comparatively shallow depression in soil and moss, lined and overhung by grasses. In this region there was always an additional bottom lining of the small, dead leaves of *Salix reticulata*.

With this species there is a conspicuous tendency to flock with Red Phalaropes. The trait was observed at Nuwata the previous fall, as well as on the tundra about Camp Kungovik and along the south coast of Bowman Bay in late July, 1929, where they were congregated in large numbers. The White-rump was commonly observed with young at Cape Alberta in early August. The species was not so numerous along the south coast of Foxe Basin, nor in the vicinity of Kommanik River and lakes en route to Hudson Strait, though a few individuals were observed almost daily as far south as Kingungealuk Lake.

It is said by the natives to migrate sparingly through the Lake Harbour district, though there is apparently no definite or well-defined movement. The birds observed are evidently only stragglers from the main stream of migration, which enters or leaves the island farther west. The species was not observed by the writer in southeastern Baffin Island during the expedition of 1930–1931.

36. **Erolia bairdii** (Coues), BAIRD'S SANDPIPER. Eskimo: *Twē'twē'*.—In southern Baffin Island, Baird's Sandpiper is much less common than the preceding species. It was not observed anywhere by the writer during the summer and fall of 1928 along the coasts, nor in the interior of Foxe Peninsula, though according to the Eskimos it breeds sparingly in parts of this territory.

The first migrants of the season were observed at Camp Kungovik on June 4, 1929. The birds mingled amicably with White-rumped and Purple Sandpipers on the strips of bare tundra along Blue Goose River, but were much more restless and harder to approach than the last species. Numerous specimens were collected, however, in which males and females were about equally represented, which indicates that the sexes arrive together. The species was quite common here from June 4 to 7, after which it became scarcer and completely disappeared from the district by June 11. It was not again observed anywhere during the remainder of the season. It seems almost inconceivable that these birds do not breed in the Bowman Bay region, considering the apparently ideal nature of the ground, and the fact that they nest rather commonly at Nettilling Lake, a comparatively short distance away to the northeast.

This wader is reported by the Eskimos as a very rare migrant in the Lake Harbour region. Nothing was seen of it by the writer during the expedition of 1930–1931. There is a most conspicuous poverty of waders in southeastern and eastern Baffin Island, which is diametrically opposed to prevailing conditions in the western part. The main stream of the Limicolae migration enters the island much to the westward of Lake Harbour.

37. **Erolia alpina sakhalina** (Vieillot), RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—The writer watched in vain for this bird during former seasons in Baffin Island. It was finally detected at Camp Kungovik, where a single bird was first collected on June 9, 1929. It appeared to be the only example in a mixed flock of about 80 White-rumped, Baird's and Purple Sandpipers. Another specimen was secured on June 17. *Sakhalina* is undoubtedly rare in Baffin Island, as the above were the only examples collected, or observed during the season; these specimens are the first ever taken on the island. So far as could be ascertained, the southwestern Eskimos had not previously noted this bird, in consequence of which no native name is available. Nothing was seen of the bird in the Lake Harbour region during the expedition of 1930–1931.

38. **Ereunetes pusillus** (Linnaeus), SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER. Eskimo: *Livĭlĭ-vĭlăk''ŭllŭk'* (according to Hantzsch).—This little sandpiper was first observed on the 1928–1929 expedition on June 16 at Camp Kungovik, where it appeared in comparative abundance a few hours after the first individual was observed. The sexes arrived together, as among six specimens taken on June 16, they were equally represented. A few resorted to the open tundra, but the great majority, in the early days after their arrival, were met with in the broken uplands of the Eswituk Ridge. Here they fed in scattered formation on mossy and earthy areas and in the thawing mud about the borders of small pools.

Very shortly after their arrival the birds were heard delivering their aerial songs in much the same manner as that of White-rumped Sandpipers. The song is very rapidly executed as a high-pitched, melodious tremolo, resembling *re-a-re-a-re-a-re-a-re-a*, and is delivered with a force and volume surprising for a bird so small; it may easily be heard at a distance of 150 to 200 yards. The performance is given both in flight and on the ground, but the former is more common and characteristic. Another rendering is similar to the above but more softly blended in a rapid, wavering *re-e-e-e-e-e-e-e-e*.

The genuine love song of the species was first heard on June 25, as a bird flew on rapidly vibrating wings 200 feet above the plain; in a day or two it had become quite general. The syllables are similar to those already noted, but are merged with exceptional rapidity until the utterance becomes a soft, palpitating murmur. A single performance may last as long as 30 or 40 seconds, or even a minute. Slight pauses are observed between successive songs while the bird remains on rapidly beating wings over an almost identical spot, as though for the purpose of recovering its breath. After several minutes of this passionate delivery the performer suddenly descends with a rush to the ground. The species was last heard singing on July 8.

At Camp Kungovik it was numerous from June 16 to 21, after which it rapidly decreased in numbers, though the species remained fairly common on the lowlands throughout the summer. It is certain that it breeds commonly about Bowman Bay, though the most painstaking search by the whole party, on various occasions, failed to find a single nest. At Cape Alberta the species was noted daily from July 26 to August 5, but in much smaller numbers than in the neighborhood of Camp Kungovik. A few individuals were observed almost daily during the first and second weeks of August, while we were voyaging along the south coast of Foxe Basin and ascending Kommanik River to Ungmaluktuk Lake.

*39. **Phalaropus fulicarius** (Linnaeus), RED PHALAROPE. Eskimo: *Shŏk'gă*.—Surprisingly little was known about the Red Phalarope on Baffin Island previous to 1928. On the whole, the few specimens that were collected from time to time represent spring and fall migrants. Along the eastern part of the island, where the earlier observations were made, the species appears never to occur in any abundance; when good-sized flocks were encountered it was usually far out from the coasts during the month of July.

According to the writer's experience, the species is never common along the south or east coasts during either spring or fall migration, though small companies are occasionally met with during the third week of June. There are no breeding records, and the Eskimos appear to have no knowledge of its nesting in this immediate territory; nor does it seem to occur in summer, or as transients during the autumn. This is a particularly curious circumstance in view of the fact that it is now known to breed abundantly in northern Foxe Peninsula and on the tundra about Bowman Bay and northward.

In 1928, the first phalaropes were seen at Cape Enauolik on August 19. At Bird Islands, the following day, numerous small flocks were noted, and at Nuwata on August 21 and 22, several thousands were seen associating with White-rumped and Purple Sandpipers. From August 23 to 26, the species was only sparingly seen at capes Weston and Dorchester. Upon returning to Nuwata the next day, only a few scattered individuals of the great host previously met with, remained about the beaches. A few stragglers were seen as far south as the Trinity Islands on August 29, after which no others were observed for the remainder of the season.

The following spring, *fulicarius* first appeared at Camp Kungovik on June 9. By June 19, the birds had invaded the surrounding tundra in myriads. Maximum abundance persisted for six days, after which the majority disappeared, but large numbers remained to nest in the district. The first nest was found on June 27, with one egg; within 24 hours more than a dozen others were found, some with a single egg but most of them empty. During the first week of July sets of eggs were complete, and all those collected were nearly if not quite fresh. In a nest under daily observation near camp, the young hatched on July 16. The Bowman Bay sector is a prolific breeding ground of the species—probably one of the greatest in existence. Doubtless it extends over most of the western tundra from northern Foxe Peninsula to the limit of the grass tundra north of Koukdjuak River (Bray and Manning, 1943: 526) and eastward to Nettilling Lake.

In early August, Red Phalaropes were common at Cape Alberta and young were seen just able to fly. While we were voyaging along the coast westward to Kommanik River, many individuals were observed daily, but they were distinctly scarcer than to the eastward. During the ascent of Kommanik River on August 12, 13, and 14, the birds were observed in comparative abundance on the grassy river plains of the Foxe Basin slope, together with numerous immatures well awing. None, however, was noted to the south of Ungmaluktuk Lake on the southern watershed to Hudson Strait.

In the Lake Harbour region the species was not personally observed during the summer and fall of 1930. According to the Eskimos, it does not breed anywhere in this district and is never seen in the summer and only rarely during the autumn. It further appears, on native testimony, that it nests in grassy lake areas far to the northwest, probably on the flat tundra lands to the eastward of Amadjuak Lake; the information, however, is rather hazy. It was only once personally observed in the spring of 1931 when, on June 8, a single male was noted in a tidal pool bordering the edge of the land-barrier ice in McKellar Bay. In common with many other members of the Limicolae in this region, the Red Phalarope is very scarce.

40. **Lobipes lobatus** (Linnaeus), NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—At Camp Kungovik, on June 26, 1929, a phalarope was observed flying at fairly close range, which immediately aroused suspicion; it answered fully to the description of the male of this species. On the following day under similar circumstances another solitary male was noted which was positively identified. Unfortunately, a specimen was not secured. Manning (Bray and Manning, 1943: 526), however, took one male and two females in the vicinity of Taverner Bay during July of 1939 and 1940. Peters (Shortt and Peters, 1942: 344) saw a flock of six phalaropes at sea near Lake Harbour on August 14, 1939, which were believed to be of this species.

41. **Stercorarius pomarinus** (Temminck), POMARINE JAEGER. Eskimo: *Ēshŭn"-găk'*.—A comparatively rare bird in this region. The writer secured only one questionable sight record of the species among the Foxe Islands in 1926, and during

the season of 1928, no record at all. In 1929, the bird was first noted near Camp Kungovik on July 1. A single individual flew close over camp, affording a good view and certain identification. Two others were seen the following day in the same locality—the last record for the season. According to the Eskimos, this species occurs sparingly between White and Gabriel straits in southeastern Baffin Island; breeding uncertain. It was not observed by the writer in 1930–1931.

42. **Stercorarius parasiticus** (Linnaeus), PARASITIC JAEGER. Eskimo: *Ēshŭng"-nŭk'*.—Birds answering to the description of this species were repeatedly observed between capes Enauolik and Weston, August 19 to 26, 1928. A juvenile, 17 inches in length and capable of short flights, which appears referable to *parasiticus*, was taken at Cape Weston on August 24.

At Camp Kungovik it was first noted on June 5, 1929, and a single specimen collected. Thereafter it increased in numbers until the middle of the month and continued to be a common inhabitant of the tundra throughout the summer. *Parasiticus* breeds commonly on the tundra about Bowman Bay. The first nest, with two fresh eggs, was found on June 28, situated on a grassy strip of tundra flanked by small, shallow pools. The nest was simply a shallow depression in the ground 1¼ inches deep and 7 inches wide, lined with dead grasses. Both sexes make great outcry and commotion when the nest is approached. Two other nests of the species were found a few miles south of Camp Kungovik on July 1 and 8, respectively. The former contained two eggs and the latter, one—all in a fresh condition. The one nest was similar to that already described, but in the other the grass lining was all but wanting and the egg, consequently, rested in direct contact with the wet clay.

On July 27, two downy young, about three days old, were collected from a nest on the swampy lowland south of Cape Alberta. Upper parts are dark, ashy gray; under parts nearly the same general hue, but considerably lighter; feet and legs, bluish cream color. In their concern for the young, Parasitic Jaegers are even more demonstrative than when attempting to protect the nest and eggs. The characteristic call of the species is a loud, high-pitched, though rather soft, cat-like wail resembling *e-yow, e-yow, e-yow, e-yow*. The species was noted daily along the low, northern coast of Foxe Peninsula from Cape Alberta to Kommanik River. While we were ascending this stream to Ungmaluktuk Lake, it was frequently observed, but south of this to Hudson Strait, it was apparently absent.

Jaegers of any species are consistently scarce in the Lake Harbour region. The present species was not seen. The Eskimos say that a few individuals make an erratic appearance during the summer, but they appear uncertain respecting the possibility of its nesting within the area.

43. **Stercorarius longicaudus** Vieillot, LONG-TAILED JAEGER. Eskimo: *Kŭmă-găl"ik'*.—The Eskimos have so named this bird because of its dark feet, as though booted—hence the term *kumagalik*, from *kummik*, or boot. This is not a species of very common occurrence in southern Foxe Peninsula, though it may be seen at long intervals along the seacoast.

In 1929 it was first observed at Camp Kungovik on June 9, when specimens were secured. The following day, two flocks were seen, consisting of 25 and 8 individuals, respectively. It was not again noted until June 16, after which it was observed daily throughout the summer in practically the same numbers as the Parasitic Jaeger. On July 1, the earliest nest of the species was located, with two fresh eggs. The structure is very similar to that of *parasiticus*—a slight, round depression in the moss and earth of the open tundra, sparingly lined with dead grasses. Two more nests

were found on July 4, each with two eggs in a fresh condition. Nests are invariably placed on grassy undulations of the tundra somewhat elevated above the shallow pools and sodden surroundings of water-saturated moss. This species was never observed to prostrate itself on the ground and wave its wings overhead to attract attention from the nest, as is the habit of *parasiticus*. It does, however, fly over the intruder fearlessly, with loud calls, in swift and dashing maneuvres, with the repeated menacing swoops being of somewhat disturbing proximity.

As with the Parasitic Jaeger, this bird was found to be common in early August about Cape Alberta and west along the coast to Kommanik River. Nowhere was it noted in the interior south of the northern plain flanking Foxe Basin. The habitat, breeding range, and general numbers of these two jaegers appear to be practically identical for the region investigated. The species was not observed in the Lake Harbour region during 1930–1931. It is reported by the Eskimos as very sparingly distributed in the area during the summer; its breeding is uncertain.

44. **Larus hyperboreus hyperboreus** Gunnerus, GLAUCOUS GULL. Eskimo: *Nŏwyă''vĭk'*.—A common and widely distributed species along the southern and eastern coasts of Baffin Island, being more abundant, however, in the latter region. It is to be seen daily in varying numbers all along the southern coast of Foxe Peninsula but, strangely enough, appears to be absent from the west coast north of Trinity Islands. In 1928, large numbers were seen from Cape Dorset to Andrew Gordon Bay, up to October 15, after which they grew rapidly scarcer, although a few remained until November 12.

In 1929, the first individual was seen at Camp Kungovik on June 11. Throughout the season the species was no more than a straggler there, for very few examples were seen. It was apparently absent from the north coast of Foxe Peninsula in early August, as well as from the interior via Tessikjuak Lake to Hudson Strait.

This is the common gull in the Lake Harbour region. In 1930, the writer found the species plentiful in August all along the coast from North Bay to the west end of White Strait. During September, October, and the early days of November, numerous individuals, and occasionally large flocks, occupied North Bay to its extremity at Lake Harbour. The first spring appearance here in 1931 occurred on May 24, followed by numerous individuals within three or four days. At this time the open sea beyond the land-fast floe was 12 miles distant. The birds seemed to be feeding on the droppings of sledge dogs, which were plentifully distributed on the sea-ice near the settlement.

This big gull, despite the cold, foul weather that often persists until the middle of June, begins to lay its eggs early in that month. Favorite nesting places are shelving ledges of perpendicular cliffs overlooking the sea. In 1931, the Eskimos first detected fresh eggs on June 7. On June 10, the writer found a number of the birds nesting on grassy ledges of a cliff at Soper Lake. The nests were rather bulky affairs of old vegetation and contained one or two eggs. At this time the lake below was covered with ice several feet thick, but the nesting ledges and most of the surrounding land were free of snow. Around the breeding colonies the birds are very shy; immediately one approaches they quit the nests and fly back and forth and in sweeping circles at some distance from the cliff, maintaining a deafening clamor. Not infrequently they nest in company with either Kumlien's or Herring Gulls, or both.

In early July, the Glaucous Gull was observed many miles up Soper River, where they were probably hunting for small fish. Later in the month, large numbers were encountered along the coast from North Bay to Philpot Bay, southeast of Icy Cape.

Nesting colonies were observed at several places between the two localities. On the north shore of Itivirk Bay, a pure colony occupied the face of a high, shelving cliff where the young were being tended in bulky nests. Such nesting places on the ascending ledges are conspicuously lush and green with grasses and other vegetation, obviously the result of fertilization by innumerable generations of swarming inhabitants. Glaucous Gulls constitute one of the most characteristic sights of the seaboard environments of southern Baffin Island.

Bailey collected a female, and also eggs almost ready to hatch, on an island off Big Island on June 18, 1930; he took a male at Lake Harbour on June 1, 1931. On July 20, 1938, Shortt found a breeding colony of about 20 pairs on a high, inaccessible cliff near Glasgow Falls, southeast of Lake Harbour (Shortt and Peters, 1942: 345).

*45. **Larus leucopterus kumlieni** Brewster, KUMLIEN'S GULL. Eskimo: *Nŏwyăvă'; Nĕwcŭp''ēlū' nŏw'yă.*—During the summers of 1928–1929, the writer found this bird common in the general neighborhood of Cape Dorset, with breeding colonies on the mainland north of the west end of Okolliltuk Island and on Foxe Islands near Andrew Gordon Bay. The Eskimos described other breeding colonies in the region, which were not seen by the writer. In mid-August, 1928, *kumlieni* was commonly met with to the westward as far as King Charles Cape, but none was found beyond this northward to Cape Dorchester. In the summer of 1929, it was nowhere observed in the interior north of Andrew Gordon Bay, nor along the Foxe Basin coast. Numbers were frequently seen about Cape Dorset in early September, but after that they became very scarce; the last record was on October 11. These birds are markedly more local in distribution than the Glaucous and Herring Gulls and unquestionably migrate from the region much earlier in the autumn than either of the others.

In the Lake Harbour region, the species is locally common and nests in several localities. It appears to be strictly maritime in its associations during the breeding season, at least, for, unlike several other species of gulls in Baffin Island the writer has never once observed it inland along lakes and streams, nor nesting in other than the immediate vicinity of the sea.

On June 7, 1931, a small breeding colony was found on an island in Soper Lake, when many of the nests contained fresh eggs. Large numbers of Kumlien's Gulls were discovered at various places along the coast from Lake Harbour to Icy Cove. A particularly notable nesting colony of about three hundred individuals was observed in mid-July at the northern extremity of Itivirk Bay. It was quite impossible to reach these nests, but they were seen to hold immatures still being tended by the adults. The latter afforded a memorable sight as in a restless cloud they wheeled hysterically in dexterous evolutions against the bleak façade of the great promontory. Contrary to frequent practice, no other gulls were seen associating with *kumlieni* in this colony. The local Eskimos assert that these birds nest eastwards from Itirvik Bay to Gabriel Strait and north into Frobisher Bay. In view of all the facts available at this time, they apparently have a more or less unbroken breeding range along the coast from Cumberland Sound to Foxe Peninsula.

46. **Larus marinus** Linnaeus, GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—The only individual observed on the 1928–1929 expedition passed over Camp Kungovik on June 20, 1929, but unfortunately was not secured. Regarding this, Mr. Taverner remarks in a memorandum that this is the northernmost record for the species on Baffin Island, and that the nearest valid record is Cape Chidley, Labrador. The species was not seen in the Lake Harbour region during 1930–1931.

47. **Larus argentatus smithsonianus** Coues, HERRING GULL. Eskimo: *Nŏw'yă*.—This is the most common and uniformly distributed of all the gulls inhabiting the Foxe Peninsula coasts. It is a regular breeder in the Cape Dorset district and becomes even more abundant on the west coast in the vicinity of Cape Enauolik and north to Cape Dorchester. The birds were observed daily between Dorset and Andrew Gordon Bay during mid-September and also along the lake-chain northward to Tessikjuak and Ungmaluktuk Lakes. Large flocks were particularly notable about Cape Dorset between October 10 and 15, 1928. The last straggler was seen on October 26.

The following spring it was first noted here on April 28, and became plentiful by the second week of May. Herring Gulls were first observed at Bowman Bay on May 25, but did not become common until after June 10. The earliest nest, containing a single egg, was found at Blue Goose River on June 20. The bird is a familiar breeder along the lower reaches of this stream where several nests were examined, with young three or four days old, between July 21 and 24. The birds were very common (July 26–August 6) at Cape Alberta where practically every small lake had one or more nests with downy young, placed on boulders protruding from the water. Many were observed daily from this point west to Kommanik River and across the interior to Hudson Strait.

The subspecies is universally distributed in the Lake Harbour region, but is not so numerous as farther west. It regularly resorts to various breeding places along the coast and in the interior, habitually nesting on cliffs beside the sea as well as about inland lakes. Many pairs nest solitarily on low-lying rocks in streams and lakes, and this trait, on the whole, appears to the writer more characteristic of the form on Baffin Island than the colonial habit near salt water. In some cases it nests in close association with Kumlien's and Glaucous Gulls on cliffs of the mainland and the coastal islands. The reproductive date is usually early in the third week of June and coincident with that of the other species of gulls with which it may be nesting. The young are usually hatched during the second week of July.

All birds examined from southern Baffin Island are unmistakable *smithsonianus*. No trace of *thayeri* has been detected, though it may be expected as a regular migrant along the extreme eastern coastlines and as an occasional straggler elsewhere.

48. **Pagophila eburnea** (Phipps), IVORY GULL. Eskimo: *Kŭn''nĭk'*.—*P. eburnea* is clearly only a rare straggler in southwestern Baffin Island, whether individually or in flocks. The writer first noted a single individual at Cape Dorset on November 11, 1928. On December 9, an Eskimo brought to the post a badly mutilated specimen which he stated had been shot from a flock at Andrew Gordon Bay in late October. The species was not seen in 1929, nor was it personally observed in the Lake Harbour region, 1930–1931. A few wanderers are reported by the natives during the autumn. It is believed to nest nowhere in this region but may do so in northern parts of the island.

49. **Rissa tridactyla tridactyla** (Linnaeus), ATLANTIC KITTIWAKE. Eskimo: *Kăn'ĭl*.—Unquestionably a very rare bird along the Foxe Peninsula coasts. One was seen at Cape Weston on August 26, 1928, and none at all anywhere in 1929. Possibly it occurs more commonly at times, as many of the natives appear to be familiar with it. The Lake Harbour Eskimos report it as a rare summer straggler. The Kittiwake is obviously scarce all along the south and west coasts of Baffin Island where nothing is known of its nesting. The writer did not see it in 1930–1931. The species is fairly common along the east and north coasts of the island and at points farther north.

*50. **Xema sabini sabini** (Sabine), SABINE'S GULL. Eskimo: *Nŏw'yălū"gă.*— This little gull is of comparatively rare occurrence along the south and west coasts of Foxe Peninsula. During the season of 1928, only four were seen, which composed a small flock in Tellik Inlet, near Dorset Harbour, on October 12. It was next observed at Camp Kungovik, Bowman Bay, on June 14, 1929. The first spring migrants were solitary birds, but on June 16 they began to arrive in flocks varying from ten to twenty-five individuals. Numbers steadily increased until June 26, when they became one of the most familiar birds of the region. That the two sexes arrived together and in about equal numbers is borne out by a series of specimens preserved at this time.

The species breeds abundantly on the lowlands along Bowman Bay. On July 2, a dozen nests were found in a small colony of twenty pairs, four of which held incomplete sets of one to three eggs. Solitary nests were discovered during the next few days, demonstrating that the species does not always nest in colonies. Nine sets of eggs collected in a colony on July 10 were noticeably incubated, with the exception of four sets which were perfectly fresh. Nests were invariably constructed of mosses common to pool-side areas, firmly and neatly knitted together and sparingly lined with dead grasses. All were built directly upon the low, moist ground of pool margins, or on little hummocks and islets a few feet from shore.

After we left the Blue Goose plain on July 24, Sabine's Gull was frequently observed about Bowman Bay, and during late July and early August everywhere over the pool-sprinkled lowlands at Farley Point and Cape Alberta. From there to the mouth of Kommanik River it was seen daily in moderate numbers, after which it was not again encountered. In view of the general character of the country, the species is almost certain to nest throughout the coastal region of the northern part of Foxe Peninsula.

The species was nowhere observed in the Lake Harbour region during 1930–1931. The Eskimos report a few here during the autumn; no nesting places are known. At best, it exhibits a very sparing and irregular distribution in this eastern section. Individuals and flocks observed in Hudson Strait may be safely regarded as en route to, or from, the extensive breeding grounds to the west, or merely as non-breeding stragglers with no definite objective during the open season. In some districts of Baffin Island the species is very rare or unknown. Bailey took a specimen on Big Island in late July, 1932 (Shortt and Peters, 1942: 345).

51. **Sterna paradisaea** Pontoppidan, ARCTIC TERN. Eskimo: *Emăkătī"lăk'.*— These birds were not met with anywhere in the Cape Dorset region during late summer and the autumn, but they are common on the west coast of Foxe Peninsula north of Trinity Islands. During late August, 1928, they were found in large numbers among the Bird Islands northwest of Cape Enauolik, at Nuwata, and northward to capes Weston and Dorchester. Numerous flocks of hundreds of individuals were seen during late August in the latter region, where they are said by the Eskimos to breed abundantly.

The species was next observed at Camp Kungovik on June 9. Unlike *Xema sabini sabini*, these birds made their appearance en masse in flocks numbering up to thirty and forty individuals. Thereafter they were observed daily in small flocks or pairs, and as individuals. Flocks of sixty to eighty birds were persistently observed well into July, in association with Sabine's Gulls. Most of these were evidently non-breeding birds, as extensive search by the party failed to discover a single nest. [The species is now known to nest along the coast to the north (Manning, 1943: 530).] In late July the birds were common at Cape Alberta and nests were found on islets of

many small lakes in the vicinity, containing downy young a few days old. Similar nests and nestlings were noted at Cape Ketoria on August 6. The species was common all along this coast and into the interior to the northern part of Tessikjuak Lake.

Paradisaea was not observed in the Lake Harbour region during 1930–1931. The Eskimos, however, are quite familiar with it and state that straggling individuals and small flocks are sometimes commonly observed, especially during the autumn. The natives appear to know of no nesting places in the district.

52. **Uria lomvia lomvia** (Linnaeus), BRÜNNICH'S MURRE. Eskimo: *Aŭk'pa.*—Brünnich's Murre was nowhere observed during the 1928–1929 expedition to the southwestern part of the island. Those that occasionally appear on the north side of Hudson Strait, such as observed by the writer between Chorkbak Inlet and Cape Dorset in May, 1926, are doubtless wanderers from the large breeding colony at Cape Wolstenholme, northern Quebec.

In the Lake Harbour region, occurrence is normally sparing and erratic, though the natives state that in some seasons considerable numbers temporarily appear during spring and early summer, in the open sea south of Beacon Island and about High Bluff and Big Islands. These birds probably come from the large rookeries reported by Davis (1936: 330) on Akpatok Island. It appears from Eskimo reports that breeding places may exist on the cliffs of Resolution Island and possibly on the sheer rocky promontories of the opposite coast along Gabriel Strait. If true, these are the only known nesting places in the whole of extreme southern Baffin Island. There is further indication that breeding colonies also occur somewhere along the coast between Frobisher Bay and Cumberland Sound. The birds are not known to nest anywhere in the latter sector, but Eskimos report large nesting colonies of them in the vicinity of Merchants Bay. The species was nowhere observed by the writer in the Lake Harbour region during the expedition of 1930–1931.

53. **Plautus alle** (Linnaeus), DOVEKIE. Eskimo: *Aŭk'pillēăuk"tŭk'.*—The Dovekie rarely occurs in the Foxe Peninsula region. It was not observed in this sector by the writer during the summer of 1926, nor during the expedition of 1928–1929. Most of the southwest Eskimos know the species only by account. Though this proves its rarity in the region, occasional wanderers entitle the species to a place in the avifauna of the peninsula. On April 17, 1929, an Eskimo gave the writer a single specimen of Dovekie which he had shot at a tide-rip in Chorkbak Inlet two days before. He remarked that this was the first *Aukpilleauktuk* that he had ever seen. The species is rarely observed in the Lake Harbour district; it was not personally encountered in 1930–1931. Southeastern Eskimos state that flocks are sometimes seen during migration along the coast much farther to the east. It occurs in large numbers during fall and early winter at Port Burwell and off the eastern entrance to Hudson Strait. So far as the writer could gather, there is no evidence that the species breeds anywhere on Baffin Island.

54. **Cepphus grylle arcticus** (C. L. Brehm), NORTHERN BLACK GUILLEMOT. Eskimo: *Pĭt"ūlăk'.*—A very common sea bird in the Cape Dorset district, where it breeds on several small, rocky islands possessing crevices and slopes of boulder talus in which nests may be suitably secreted. Pitulak Island is such a resort (named by the Eskimos for this species), and annually supports a busy, breeding population; other nesting islands exist east of Parketuk Bay. In Foxe Channel, guillemots were found in considerable numbers (August, 1928) as far north as Nuwata. They tarry abundantly off the south coast until mid-October, after which numbers gradually

diminish. The last authentic record for 1928 was a flock of twenty at a tide-rip, near Tenetuk Island, on November 12.

Early in the spring, before nesting begins, flocks of almost incredible numbers resort to the sea along the edge of the land floe. Here they rest on the ice and feed on the abundant plankton common to the salt waters of the Arctic. Though they are very numerous in late April, maximum abundance is apparently not reached until the middle of May. During the summer of 1931 they were nowhere seen about Bowman Bay, but small, scattered groups were met with during August in the field-ice between Cape Alberta and Cape Ketoria.

The bird is common in the Lake Harbour district, where it breeds in the crevices of rocky islands that lie scattered in bewildering profusion along the coast. This is particularly true of that sector between Big Island and Chorkbak Inlet. In 1931, the first guillemots were seen on February 28, in the swift, open waters of White Strait. By early May they were in countless thousands off the floe edge near Beacon Island. The birds nest from the last days of June until late July; the period of egg-laying varies greatly even among individuals of the same colony. The writer has collected fresh eggs from June 27 until July 25. These birds stay late in the autumn, and many individuals even remain throughout the winter; they have been personally recorded during all the winter months. At this season they are forced far out beyond the land-fast floe in Hudson Strait, or resort to swift tide-rips which remain open at prominent capes and bottle-neck narrows in bays and fiords.

(*To be continued*)