

```

CALL EPSIL (S,T,M,P)
1 E = E + FLOAT(N)*FLOAT(NB)*S**NC*X + FLOAT(N)*S**NB*
  XA*2. + S**N*P
RETURN
END
C SAMPLE DATA
1
6
1810 5 2 0 0
8 6 4 511 1
.435 35

```

## THE OCCURRENCE OF GREENLAND AND EUROPEAN BIRDS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

By LESLIE M. TUCK\*

Newfoundland is a large island of 42,734 square miles situated in the North Atlantic Ocean between 46° and 52° north latitude. The Avalon Peninsula, its most southeasterly portion, is in the same latitude as the Bay of Biscay, France. Newfoundland is some 1,650 miles from the coast of Ireland, the nearest land in Europe. It is 850 miles from Cape Farewell, the most southerly point in Greenland.

The physiography of Newfoundland is quite similar to that of the adjacent Maritime Provinces. The coast is indented with bays and inlets and the island itself is a plateau which, sloping in a north-westerly direction, reaches elevations up to 1,500 feet in the almost mountainous highlands along the west coast. A large part of the island's terrain is bleak and the soil is relatively shallow. In general, commercial forests are confined to the river valleys.

Because it is on the eastern side of the North American continent, Newfoundland is influenced by continental air masses and experiences a wide range of summer and winter temperatures. Moreover, as the island is virtually encircled by the cold waters of the Labrador Current, the sea moderates summer and winter temperatures.

Sea-ice from the arctic regions reaches Newfoundland in January (Figure 1) and in a normal year may surround the entire island except the south coast. However, on the east coast, from Cape Freels southward, the ice is generally loosely packed containing extensive leads. Those areas of open water are frequented in winter by seabirds, especially alcids, kittiwakes, and fulmars. The greatest

\*The Canadian Wildlife Service, St. John's, Newfoundland.

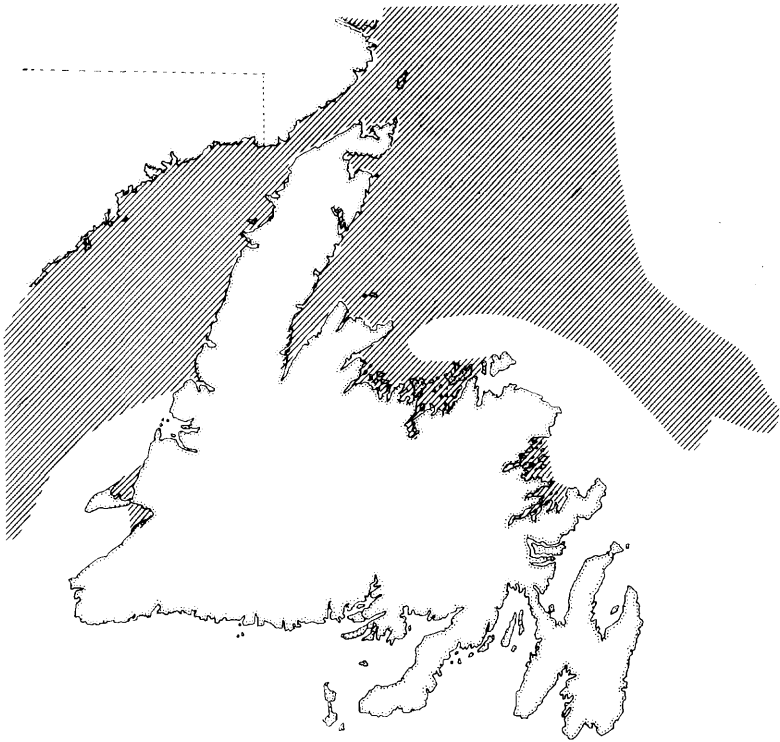


Figure 1. — Extent of sea-ice off Newfoundland in a typical January (after Ice Atlas of Northern Hemisphere).

numbers are found in winter (January and February) off the ice-free south coast and on the Grand Banks.

The geographical position of Newfoundland is such that it may be the first landfall for vagrant birds from Europe. Snow (1953) discussed the transoceanic migration of wheatears *Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa* and their frequent boarding of ships. Irregular as the breeding of this species may be in Labrador (Todd, 1963), it seems unlikely that its occurrence there depends entirely on such assistance during transoceanic passage. There is evidence that this species is fairly widespread in the interior of Labrador (Tuck, in preparation). Moreover, the wheatear seems to be the smallest European species with sufficient stamina to survive a transoceanic flight regularly.

A European species of land bird which occurs frequently in Newfoundland is the lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* (Bagg, 1967). In 1927 and 1966, strong north-easterly winds across the North Atlantic, at the season of northerly migration in the British Isles, resulted in two notable invasions. Most European land birds which occur in

eastern North America are similarly transported by "drift migration."

Although Greenland is in the Nearctic Region, according to the "classical" definition of Selater (1858), its avifauna has a great affinity to that of the Palaearctic because of its proximity to Europe. Neither the Denmark Strait nor the Norwegian Sea seems to prevent European species from reaching Greenland. Certain birds, such as *Anser albifrons flavirostris* and *Branta leucopsis*, annually use this latter route. This must be so also for *Charadrius hiaticula* and *Arenaria interpres interpres* which breed in northeastern arctic Canada and winter in the Old World. Nor is Davis Strait a barrier to the migration from the Canadian Arctic of *Clangula hyemalis* and *Somateria spectabilis* (Salomensen, 1950).

A substantial number of Greenland seabirds (thick-billed murres, in particular) move southwards on the arctic water of Davis Strait which converges with the Labrador Current. They wander along the Labrador coast and winter off the southeast and south coasts of Newfoundland, especially on the Grand Banks.

The European birds which occur most regularly in Newfoundland are also seabirds. Two of those, the kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* and the fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis*, are pelagic and therefore in their normal biotope during such a passage. A substantial number of European kittiwakes, from as far away as the Murmansk Coast, winter off Newfoundland. Fisher (1952) offered evidence that the Grand Banks off Newfoundland act as a "nursery" for young fulmars from the British Isles. The coastal waters off Newfoundland are, in fact, the winter grounds of those two species and of other European species as well.

Most European and Greenland species which are mentioned in this paper have been recovered in Newfoundland with bands (or rings). A total of 352 banded birds from Greenland (192) and Europe (160) have been recovered in or off Newfoundland. In addition, two fulmars recovered were banded at sea. Unless otherwise mentioned in the text those birds were banded as nestlings. To save space the Appendix lists only the European recoveries. The Greenland data are published regularly in the *Dansk Ornithologisk Forenings Tidsskrift*.

I am grateful to Mr. Niels Otto Preuss, Universitetets Zoologiske Museum; Dr. Finnur Gudmundsson, Museum of Natural History, Reykjavik, Iceland; Dr. Holger Holgersen, Stavanger Museum, Norway; Mr. Robert Spencer, British Trust for Ornithology, Tring, England; and Professor Doctor N. N. Kartaschew, Lomonosow State University, Moscow, U. S. S. R., for information on birds from their particular regions which have been recovered in Newfoundland. Mr. David Pike, Director of the Provincial Wildlife Service, kindly forwarded to me the recovery details concerning all foreign bands sent to his office. Mr. Hugh Boyd, Supervisor of Research in Ornithology, Eastern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service, kindly reviewed the manuscript.

**Manx Shearwater**, *Puffinus puffinus*. — I have only 16 positive sight observations of this species off Newfoundland, May-August. It must surely be overlooked among the tremendously abundant greater shearwater *Puffinus gravis*. Seven birds banded at Skokholm, Pembrokeshire, England were recovered off Newfoundland during June-November. One bird was in its fifth summer, one in its second; the others in their first. Furthermore, there are records of three more Skokholm birds being recovered off Nova Scotia during June-July, one in the second year, the others in their first.

**Fulmar**, *Fulmarus glacialis*. — In summer, off the shore of Newfoundland, fulmars are found in particularly large numbers in the cold waters of the Labrador Current. In winter, fulmars are more widely distributed on the Grand Banks but relatively small numbers occur off the west and southwest coasts at all seasons. Thirty-three banded fulmars have been recovered off Newfoundland and in nearby waters, of which 10 were banded in West Greenland and 23 in the British Isles. Most of the banded fulmars were recovered by trawlers far offshore and some of those, if not all, were caught alive as they fed on fish offal close to the ship. The majority (13) were recovered along the coasts of southern Labrador and northeast of Newfoundland, where the Labrador Current sweeps close to land. Most offshore recoveries have been in areas where currents converge and sharp changes in the ocean depth cause up-wellings of cold waters.

Of the ten recoveries of Greenland fulmars, seven were recovered during September and October of the year in which they were banded. One fledgling fulmar banded on September 9, 1965 was recovered 11 days later off Labrador and another banded on September 13, 1965 was recovered 17 days later off the northeast coast of Newfoundland. No Greenland fulmar older than two years has been recovered so far in Newfoundland. A fulmar which I banded on the Newfoundland Grand Banks ( $44^{\circ} 35'N$ ;  $53^{\circ} 20'W$ ) on March 3, 1953 was recovered off West Greenland on the Fylla Bank ( $64^{\circ} 00'N$ ;  $52^{\circ} 50'W$ ) on October 8, 1959, at the season when the largest number of young fulmars have been recovered off Newfoundland. A fulmar banded on August 21, 1968 off Labrador by an East German trawler had moved southwards only  $4^{\circ}$  of latitude during the next four weeks. The Newfoundland recoveries, so far, are the only foreign recoveries of Greenland fulmars. It seems likely that Greenland fulmars, three years or more old, remain in Davis Strait or off the southwest coast of Greenland.

Fulmars banded in the British Isles have been recovered off Newfoundland in nearly every month. Eight were in their first year, seven in their second, six in their third and two in their fourth. Twelve of those recoveries, including the two of Fulmars in their fourth year, were in the summer months (May to August). Whereas it seems that the young fulmars from Greenland reach the Newfoundland offshore areas within a month or two after they have fledged, those from the British Isles require considerably longer, perhaps because they are not influenced in the same way by the

cold Labrador Current. Of the eight first-year British fulmars recovered off Newfoundland, the earliest was in November, one was in January, but the remaining six were recovered in April, May and June. In other words, once the British fulmars have found this offshore region, they remain longer than the Greenland fulmars.

**Little Egret, *Egretta garzetta*.** — A female shot on May 8, 1954 at Flatrock, Conception Bay, is the first record of this European species in the New World (Tuck, 1968). Its occurrence coincided with a remarkable invasion of this southeastern European species into Britain (Mr. Kenneth Williamson, letter). One other specimen, a nestling banded at Coto Doñana, Huelva, Spain, on July 24, 1956 has been recovered on the west side of the Atlantic, in Trinidad on January 13, 1957 (Downs, 1959). White egrets occurring extraliminally in Newfoundland and Labrador should be examined critically.

**European Teal, *Anas crecca*.** — A female, banded near Peterborough, Northants, England on November 9, 1952, was shot on December 5, 1952, at Barr'd Island, Fogo District. It was shot from a flock of six other similar teal. Two other specimens have been recorded from Labrador (Austin, 1932). Specimens have been obtained from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia (Godfrey, 1966). It has occurred along the Atlantic coast as far south as South Carolina (Todd, 1963). This species may occur more often than these records suggest, since immatures, females and adult males in autumn are not easily separable from the more abundant green-winged teal *Anas carolinensis*.

**European Widgeon, *Mareca penelope*.** — Two were shot near St. John's on Oct. 20, 1935 (Peters and Burleigh, 1951); an immature male was shot by A. C. Wornell near St. John's, on October 5, 1957; two banded as ducklings in Iceland were also recovered in October of the year of marking in Newfoundland, as was another at St. Pierre. Specimens have been obtained in Labrador and all the Maritime Provinces, and other Iceland-banded individuals have been recovered in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia (Godfrey, 1966). Interestingly, the American widgeon, *Mareca americana*, has not been positively recorded in Newfoundland or from the coast of Labrador.

**Oldsquaw, *Clangula hyemalis*.** — This species breeds fairly commonly in Labrador, especially on small offshore islands. It is not known to breed in Newfoundland although occasionally it is found off the coast in summer. It winters in large numbers off Newfoundland where in abundance it is second only to the eiders. A substantial part of the wintering Newfoundland population probably breeds in the eastern Canadian Arctic. However, one oldsquaw which was banded in West Greenland was recovered in Newfoundland in the early winter of the same year.

**Corncrake**, *Crex crex*. — There are two records for Newfoundland, both rather old and both from St. Shott's near Cape Race, one in 1859 and the other on September 28, 1928 (Peters and Burleigh, 1951).

**European Coot**, *Fulica atra*. — In December, 1927, the time of the remarkable lapwing invasion, this species was recorded in Sandwich Bay and Anaktalak Bay, Labrador (Austin, 1932) and at Exploits Bay, Newfoundland (Peters and Burleigh, 1951).

**Lapwing**, *Vanellus vanellus*. — Lapwings have occurred in Newfoundland on nine occasions from 1905 to 1966, including two remarkable invasions in December 1927 and January 1966 (Bagg, 1967). A bird which was taken at Bonavista, December 27, 1927, had been banded as a nestling at Ullswater, Cumberland, England in May 1926.

**Eurasian Golden Plover**, *Pluvialis apricaria*. — A large flight of Eurasian golden plovers appeared on the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland on April 18, 1961. During the next several days they were reported from various localities in flocks of 10 to 20, especially from the southern shore. A specimen collected at Cappahayden on April 20 was determined to be of the Icelandic race, *altifrons* (Tuck, 1968) which has occurred fairly frequently in Greenland (Salomonson, 1950). The average arrival date in Iceland, where it breeds, is April 8. On May 24, 1963, Dr. R. S. Palmer and the author noted seven golden plovers at Stephenville Crossing. The distinctive spring coloration, especially the white axillars, convinced us that those were more examples of *altifrons*. Those are the only records of Eurasian golden plover for Canada (Godfrey, 1966). Although the American golden plover, *Pluvialis dominica*, occurs in Newfoundland in flocks in the autumn, it has not been recorded at any other time of the year.

**European Woodcock**, *Scolopax rusticola*. — One weighing 12 3/4 oz. was taken at an open spring-hole near St. John's January 9, 1862 and a photo of it was exhibited at the International Exhibition in London in 1862. Another specimen was taken off the northeast coast in the fall of 1867 (Peters and Burleigh, 1951). One was collected in Quebec in 1882 (Godfrey, 1966). Those are the only known occurrences for Canada.

**Whimbrel**, *Numenius phaeopus*. — A female of the Iceland race, *islandicus*, was collected on Boisee Island, Pistolet Bay on June 27, 1943 (Peters and Burleigh, 1951). Only one other occurrence of that subspecies, on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, May 23, 1906, is known from North America (Godfrey, 1966). A specimen of the subspecies *phaeopus*, of continental Europe, was collected at Red Bay, Labrador on May 14, 1932 by Ernest Doane (Todd, 1963). All three records of European whimbrels have occurred in the spring. The

North American subspecies, *hudsonicus*, although fairly common in late summer and fall in Newfoundland, has not occurred in the spring.

**Black-tailed Godwit**, *Limosa limosa*. — An adult female, first observed on May 20, 1954, on a mudflat along Dunn's River, Placentia Bay, was collected two days later. It was the only record for Canada (Godfrey, 1966), and is of the Iceland subspecies, *islandica*. On March 6, 1970 another black-tailed godwit was observed by Dr. H. C. Clase at Quidi Vidi Lake, St. John's. It was last recorded on March 31.

**Purple Sandpiper**, *Erolia maritima*. — This species has been recorded in Newfoundland from mid-November to mid-April. Flocks are usually small, from 10 to 40 birds. An adult banded in June in Iceland was recovered in Newfoundland the following December.

**Parasitic Jaeger**, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. — Our records show that this species is found offshore from May to September only. One shot off Fogo Island on August 15, 1958 had been banded in West Greenland the previous month.

**Great Skua**, *Catharacta skua*. — This species occurs offshore in Newfoundland in spring, summer and fall, although it is never abundant. It is most frequently seen on the Grand Banks. Four birds banded as chicks in Iceland and two in Shetland have been recovered off Newfoundland. One of the Iceland birds was recovered in October of its first year, two in August and one in September of their second year. The Shetland birds were recovered in November of their first and second years, respectively.

**Iceland Gull**, *Larus glaucoides*. — This species is fairly common during the winter off Newfoundland, especially off the south coast. It arrives in late September and has been recorded up to late May. According to Godfrey (1966) there are two subspecies of this gull, *kumlieni* in Baffin Island and *glaucoides* in Greenland. In spite of its name, this gull does not breed in Iceland. There is a single recovery for our area: a bird banded in West Greenland was shot the following year in Labrador.

**Black-headed Gull**, *Larus ridibundus*. — One of the early records for the black-headed gull in eastern North America was a bird banded in Holland in June 1932 and shot in September of 1933 in Labrador. Four additional birds, banded in Iceland, have been recovered in their first autumn and winter in Newfoundland. Those gulls are a familiar part of the winter avifauna of Newfoundland and have been recorded in every month of the year. Erskine (1963) summarized the present knowledge of its distribution in eastern North America, where it has occurred so regularly during the past decade that reports of breeding in the New World are anticipated.

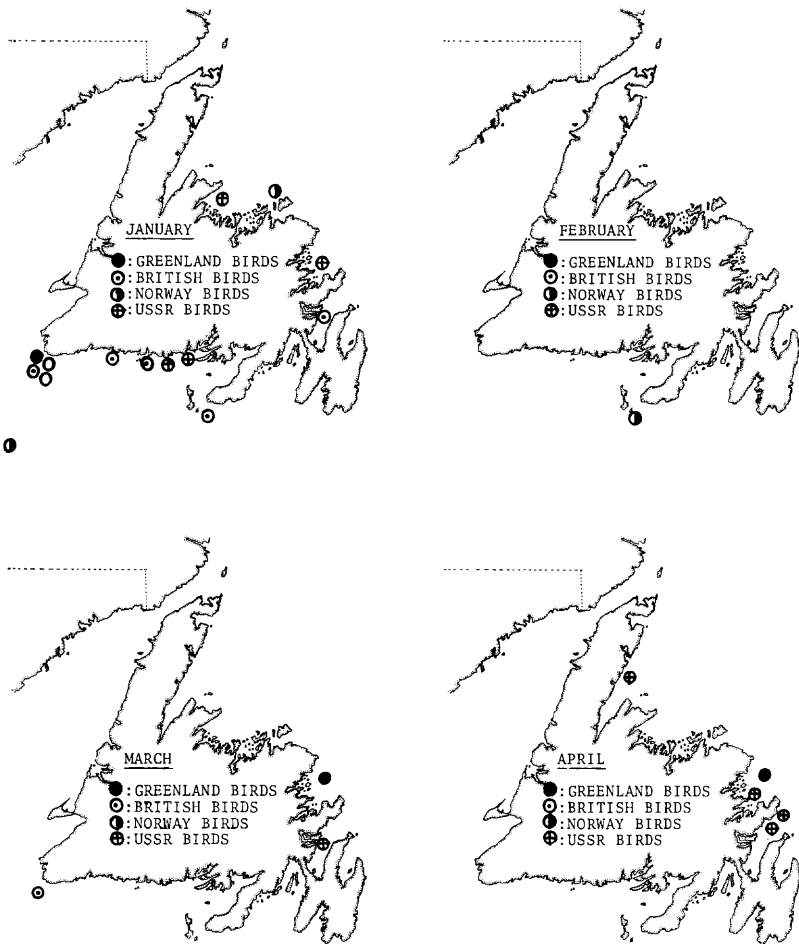


Figure 2. — Distribution of banded Greenland and European kittiwakes off Newfoundland during the months January to April.

**Little Gull, *Larus minutus*.**—This small gull has been recorded in Newfoundland in winter with some regularity since 1955. All observations have been on the Avalon Peninsula, mostly in small inlets or coves on the southern shore or in the harbour of St. John's. One or two, rarely more than four, are found regularly from early September to late April in localities where they can feed on the wing and where kelp and other seaweeds are being washed ashore.

**Ivory Gull, *Pagophila eburnea*.** — Ivory gulls appear along the northeast coast in December, usually well offshore, but they are most abundant in March when they concentrate on the harp seal



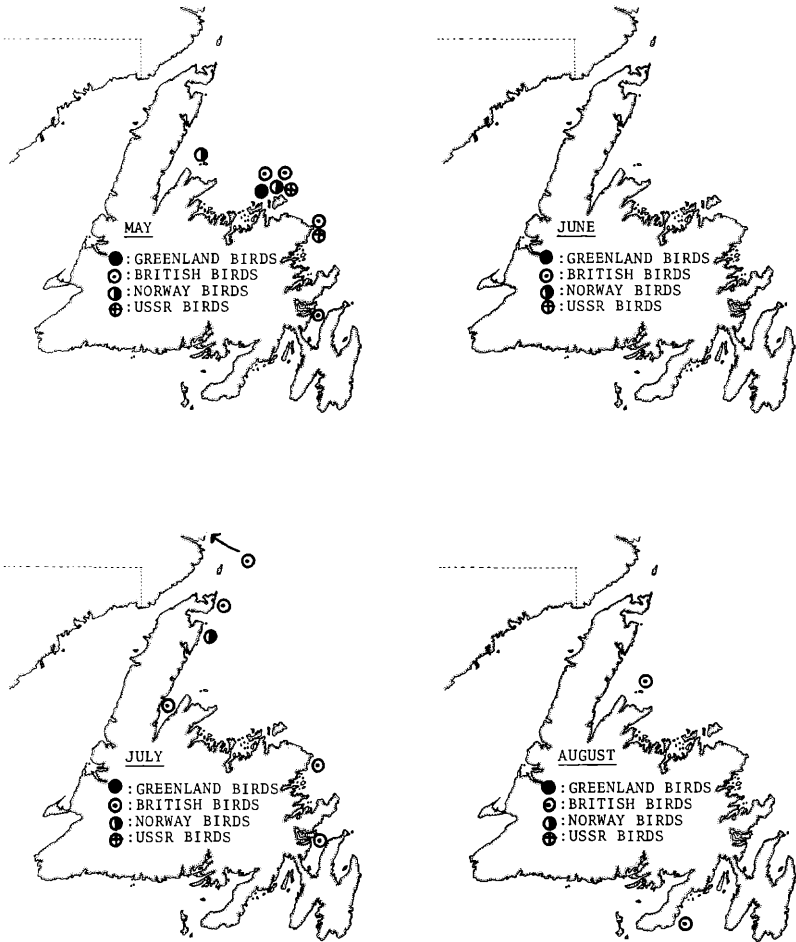


Figure 3. — Distribution of banded Greenland and European kittiwakes off Newfoundland during the months May to August.

whelping areas in the pack-ice. This gull is so associated with arctic ice that it is locally known as the ice-gull. One was recovered in Labrador in 1940 which had been banded in the Franz-Joseph Archipelago six years previously. The exact banding locality has not been traced, but the archipelago is at least 2,700 miles from where the bird was recovered.

**Mew Gull, *Larus canus*.** — A mew gull which had been banded two years previously in the White Sea was shot in Newfoundland in 1956. This is the only known occurrence of the European subspecies, *canus*, in the New World (Godfrey, 1966). An adult mew

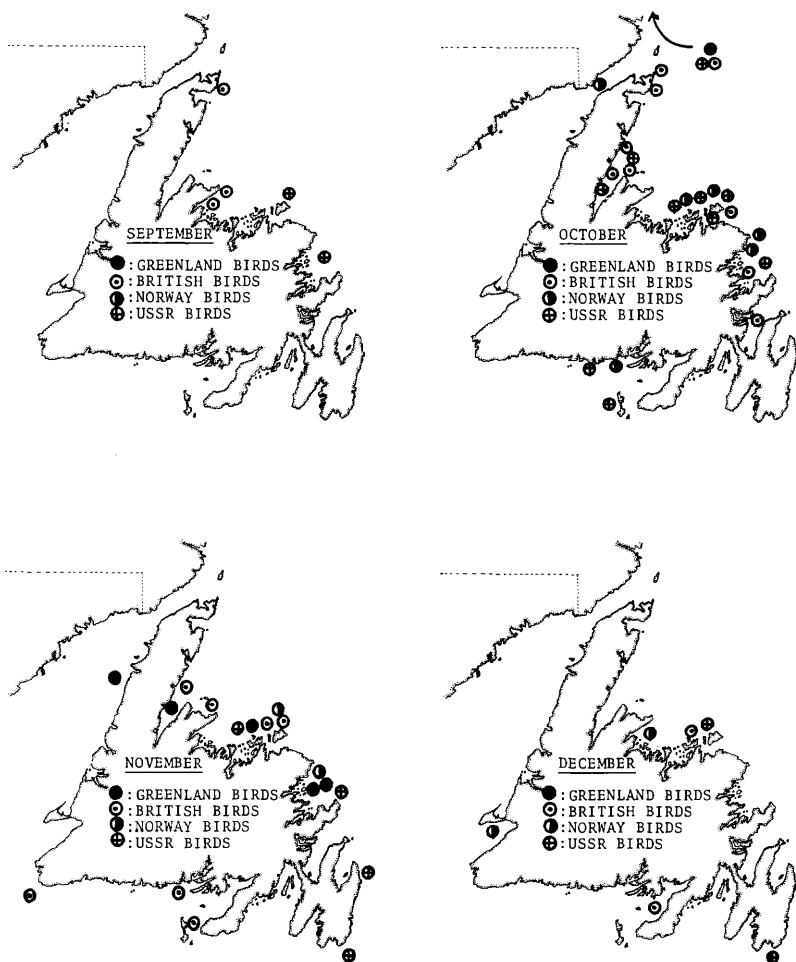


Figure 4. — Distribution of banded Greenland and European kittiwakes off Newfoundland during the months September to December.

gull was observed by Dr. Howard C. Clase at Quidi Vidi Lake, St. John's, on October 21, 1969. This particular gull consorting with black-headed gulls was seen continuously until April 13, 1970, at which time most black-headed gulls also departed. On January 3, 1971 a single adult mew gull was again recorded with black-headed gulls at Quidi Vidi Lake.

**Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*.** — One hundred and one kittiwakes banded in Greenland (10); Britain (39); the U. S. S. R. (30); Norway (18); and Iceland, the Faeroes and Jutland (4) have been recovered off Newfoundland. The age classes for the countries which



Figure 5. — Distribution of banded Greenland thick-billed murres off Newfoundland during the months January to April.

have provided 10 or more recoveries are as follows:

	Year:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Greenland		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Britain		17	10	10	1	1	—	—	—	—
Norway		9	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
U. S. S. R.		15	8	3	1	1	1	—	—	1

Greenland kittiwakes do not arrive off Newfoundland before



Figure 6. — Distribution of banded Greenland thick-billed murres off Newfoundland during the months May to August.

mid-November and have not been recorded in the summer months. Moreover all recoveries have been of immature birds less than one year of age.

British first-year birds begin arriving off Newfoundland in mid-October (rarely in September), and are found in winter and summer up to the 5th year class.

Norwegian first-year birds begin arriving off Newfoundland in mid-October. One bird was recovered in July but otherwise all have been winter birds up to the 5th year class.

Kittiwakes from the Murmansk Coast seem to arrive earliest of all in our waters, possibly in mid-September. During the summer



Figure 7. — Distribution of banded Greenland thick-billed murres off Newfoundland during the months September to December.

months U. S. S. R. kittiwakes have been recovered off Newfoundland. However, this is a favorite wintering area for the U. S. S. R. population up to the 9th year class.

The monthly occurrence of Greenland and European kittiwakes off Newfoundland is shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

**Thick-billed Murre, *Uria lomvia*.** — Tuck (1961) estimated that the total population of thick-billed murres in the western North Atlantic was in the order of ten million birds and that no less than half of this population inhabited the west coast of Greenland during the summer months. Although large numbers of murres, especially

adults, remain in ice-free regions off southwest Greenland (Salomonsen, 1950), and in the open waters of Hudson Bay and Lancaster Sound during the winter, a very substantial number winter in Newfoundland waters.

Up to December 31, 1969, 163 thick-billed murrelets banded as chicks in West Greenland have been recovered in or close to Newfoundland waters. This represents less than one per cent of the birds banded in West Greenland but the mortality of the chicks is very high and therefore the proportion of Greenland murrelets wintering in Newfoundland would be considerably higher than the banding data indicate. One hundred and fifty-five banded Greenland murrelets have been recovered off Newfoundland, one off Labrador, three off Quebec, three off Nova Scotia and three off St. Pierre. My studies have shown that where ice does not interfere, adult murrelets remain in the general area of their breeding colonies for most of the year. This seems so for the Greenland birds also since relatively few birds older than two years have been recovered off Newfoundland (Table 1). There is considerable evidence that murre bands, due to erosion and abrasion, disintegrate too quickly to determine longevity. The occasional recovery off West Greenland of murrelets banded at Cape Hay, Lancaster Sound 14 years previously, shows that some bands are reasonably resistant to wear. The 16-year-old band of a Greenland murre recovered off Newfoundland is the most durable known so far.

It will be seen from Figures 5, 6 and 7 that Greenland thick-billed murrelets occur in Newfoundland waters in every month of the year except August. They begin to arrive in late September but are not found in any great numbers until November. In January and February they are most abundant and most widely distributed off the south coast of the island. In March and April they begin their northward migration, the occasional bird being found as late as July.

TABLE 1. RECOVERIES OFF NEWFOUNDLAND OF Banded GREENLAND THICK-BILLED MURRELETS BY YEAR AFTER BANDING (163)

During 1st year after banding . . . . .	126
2nd year after banding . . . . .	19
3rd year after banding . . . . .	7
4th year after banding . . . . .	3
5th year after banding . . . . .	2
6th year after banding . . . . .	2
7th year after banding . . . . .	1
8th year after banding . . . . .	2
16th year after banding . . . . .	1

**Razorbill, *Alca torda*.** — A razorbill banded in west Greenland in 1948 was recovered during its second winter in the Strait of Belle Isle. According to Salomonsen (1944) the Greenland population is the northern subspecies, *pica*. It is the only example that suggests

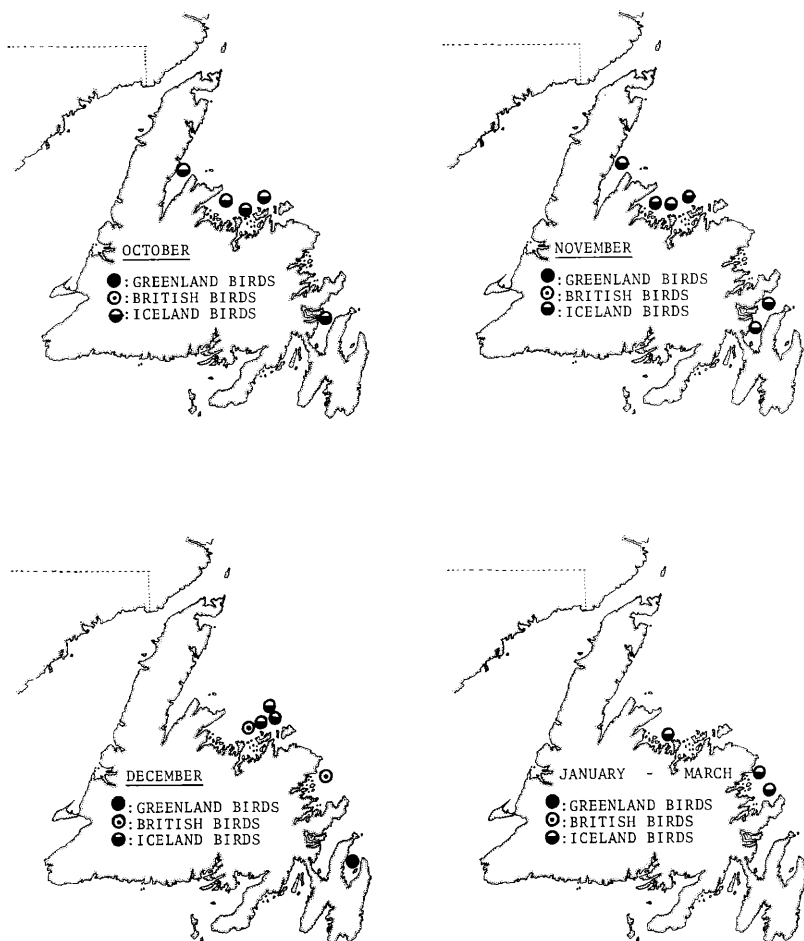


Figure 8. — Distribution of banded Greenland and European puffins off Newfoundland during the months October to March.

that Greenland razorbills may occasionally reach Newfoundland waters.

**Dovekie, *Plautus alle*.** — These small birds, locally called “bull-birds”, are tremendously abundant off the Newfoundland coast during the winter. Since there are no known colonies in the Canadian Arctic and only small ones in Iceland, they obviously come from Greenland. Dovekies arrive in Newfoundland waters in early October and migrate northwards again in March and April. Occasionally individuals are recorded in the summer months. Of 5,744

dovekies banded in Greenland up to 1964, the only recovery abroad was one which was found dead in Newfoundland in its second winter.

**Common Puffin**, *Fratercula arctica*. — Puffins winter off the east and south coasts of Newfoundland and to a lesser extent on the Grand Banks. Most of those were assumed to be local birds but recent recoveries of birds from Greenland (1), St. Kilda (2) and Iceland (18) suggest that a substantial proportion of our wintering population of puffins are raised elsewhere. All were first-year birds and all were recovered off the east coast of Newfoundland. Both the subspecies *arctica* (from Greenland and Iceland) and *grabae* (from St. Kilda) were represented. The Greenland and St. Kilda puffins were recovered in December. The Iceland puffins were recorded as early as October 8 and as late as March 11, but most of the recoveries (11) were in October and November. Figure 8 shows the monthly occurrence of Greenland and European puffins off Newfoundland. The puffin is the only European alcid so far recovered off Newfoundland in winter.

**Snow Bunting**, *Plectrophenax nivalis*. — These arctic passerines arrive in Newfoundland in early October, and are recorded regularly until late May, although most of them have disappeared by late April. They are found in winter on the windswept capes and promontories as well as on the higher elevations in the interior of the island. Of 4,788 snow buntings banded in Greenland up to 1964, three of the eight recovered in North America were in our region. One bird was recovered in May of its first year in Labrador, the other two in April of their first and second years in Newfoundland respectively.

#### REFERENCES

- AUSTIN, OLIVER LUTHER, JR. 1932. The Birds of Newfoundland Labrador. *Memoirs of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, No. 7.
- BAGG, AARON M. 1967. Factors affecting the occurrence of the Eurasian Lapwing in eastern North America. *The Living Bird* 6: 87-122.
- DOWNES, WILBUR G. 1959. Little Egret banded in Spain taken in Trinidad. *Auk* 76(2): 241-242.
- ERSKINE, A. J. 1963. The Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) in eastern North America. *Audubon Field Notes* 17: 336-338.
- FISHER, JAMES. 1952. The Fulmar. Collins, London.
- GODFREY, W. EARL. 1966. The Birds of Canada. Queen's Printer, Ottawa.
- PETERS, HAROLD S., and THOMAS D. BURLEIGH. 1951. The Birds of Newfoundland. Department of Natural Resources, St. John's, Newfoundland.
- SALOMONSEN, FINN. 1944. The Atlantic alcidæ; the seasonal and geographical variation of the auks inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean and the adjacent water. *Sjatte foljder*, Ser. B., 3(5). Goteborg.
- SALOMONSEN, FINN. 1950. The Birds of Greenland. Ejnar Munksgaard, Copenhagen.
- SCLATER, P. S. 1858. On the general geographical distribution of the members of the Class Aves. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. 2: 130-145.
- SNOW, D. W. 1953. The Migration of the Greenland Wheatear. *Ibis* 95(2): 376-378.
- TODD, W. E. CLYDE. 1963. Birds of the Labrador Peninsula. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.
- TUCK, LESLIE M. 1961. The Murres. Queen's Printer, Ottawa.
- TUCK, LESLIE M. 1968. Recent Newfoundland Bird Records. *Auk* 85(2): 304-311.



Received February, 1971.

## APPENDIX

*Key to symbols used:*

- v = caught or trapped, and released with ring.  
 + = shot or killed by man.  
 x = found dead or dying.  
 ( ) = caught or trapped alive and not released, or released but with ring removed.  
 /?/ = manner of recovery unknown.  
 (O) = killed by oil.  
 (N) = caught in net.

**Manx Shearwaters** (*Puffinus puffinus*)*Banding locality:* Skokholm, Pembrokeshire, Wales (51°50'N; 5°16'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
AT11692	August 26, 1952	x. June 30, 1954, Bonavista Bay (48°55'N; 53°10'W).
AT50166	August 16, 1957	+ . July 10, 1958, off Cape Spear (47°32'N; 52°34'W).
EC56575	September 7, 1964	/?/. July 2, 1970, off Lamaline (46°49'N; 55°47'W).
EC68811	August 29, 1965	+ . November 13, 1970, Twillingate (49°38'N; 54°45'W).
EC69450	August 30, 1965	+ . August 10, 1966, Bonavista Bay (48°47'N; 53°30'W).
ED08055	September 22, 1966	/?/. September 20, 1967, off Fogo Island (49°46'N; 54°10'W).
ED69437	September 9, 1968	(N). August 27, 1969, off Belleoram (47°28'N; 55°27'W).

**Fulmars** (*Fulmarus glacialis*)*Banding locality:* Seahouses, Northumberland, England (55°35'N; 1°39'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
AT46452	August 29, 1958	( ). July, 1960, 50°43'N; 55°35'W.

*Banding locality:* Castlecraig, Ross, Scotland (57°41'; 3°59'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
AT62103	July 24, 1959	+ . July 22, 1961, off Cape Bauld (51°38'N; 55°26'W).

*Banding locality:* Rockfield, Ross, Scotland (57°49'N; 3°48'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
AT78243	August 5, 1961	/?/. August 1, 1964, 50°45'N; 55°30'W.

*Banding locality:* St. Kilda, Outer Hebrides, Scotland (57°49'N; 8°34'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
AT34206	July 10, 1956	( ). March 31, 1959, 49°00'N; 5°31'W.

AT45068	July 10, 1956	( ).	June 30, 1957, 46°20'N; 45°25'W.
AT45091	July 10, 1956	/?/.	December 17, 1958, 51°38'N; 50°52'W.
AT45122	July 10, 1956	+	July 16, 1957, 47°17'N; 54°42'W.
AT45190	July 10, 1956	( ).	June 18, 1960, 52°16'N; 54°30'W.
331411	July 17, 1948	/?/.	November 9, 1948, 47°08'N; 47°40'W.
336485	July 17, 1948	/?/.	June 20, 1949, 48°30'N; 47°40'W.

*Banding locality:* Shiant Isles, Scotland (57°55'N; 6°20'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
AT58132	August 25, 1958	( ).
AT58087	August 25, 1958	( ).

*Banding locality:* Caithness, Scotland (58°30'N; 2°30'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
AT33853	August 15, 1955	/?/.

*Banding locality:* Gairsay, Orkney (59°05'N; 2°57'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
371622	August 19, 1955	( ).

*Banding locality:* Eynhollow, Orkney (59°08'; 3°08'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
SS13331	August 7, 1963	v.
SS13319	August 7, 1964	/?/.

*Banding locality:* Fair Isle, Shetland (59°32'; 1°37'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
AT64591	August 7, 1959	/?/.
SS50911	August 3, 1966	/?/.

*Banding locality:* Foula, Shetland (60°08'N; 2°05'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
AT22684	August 21, 1956	+
SS09825	August 13, 1965	/?/.

*Banding locality:* Bressay, Shetland Islands, Scotland (60°08'N; 1°05'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
SS91661	August 2, 1968	/?/.

*Banding locality:* Vatsetter, Yell, Shetland, Scotland (60°35'N; 1°01'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
SS86206	July 25, 1969	( ).

*Banding locality:* At sea (44°35'N; 53°20'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
52617256	March 3, 1953	( ).

*Banding locality:* At sea (57°25'N; 59°14'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
H410325	August 21, 1968	( ). September 20, 1968, 52°45'N; 54°00'W.

### European Teal (*Anas crecca*)

*Banding locality:* Peakirk, Northants (52°39'N; 0°17'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
912832	November 9, 1952	+. December 5, 1952, Barr'd Island (49°40'N; 54°12'W).

### European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*)

*Banding locality:* Housavik, Iceland

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
V3563	July 17, 1927	+. October 5, 1927, Stephenville Crossing (48°29'N; 58°26'W).

*Banding locality:* Grimsstadir, Myvatn, Iceland

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
4A/841	June 28, 1947	+. October 4, 1947, St. Pierre (47°00'N; 56°20'W).

*Banding locality:* Hallgilsstadir, Tnjorskadalur, Iceland

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
35626	July 19, 1953	+. October 20, 1953, Colliers (47°27'N; 53°14'W).

### Lapwing (*Vanelus vanellus*)

*Banding locality:* Ullswater, Cumberland, Scotland (54°35'N; 2°52'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
X5046	May, 1926	/?/. December 27, 1927, Bonavista Bay (48°47'N; 53°30'W).

### Purple Sandpiper (*Erolia maritima*)

*Banding locality:* Hafurbjarnarstadir, Gullbringusysla, Iceland (64°4'N; 22°43'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
86062	May 17, 1954	+. December 25, 1954, Grand Bruit (47°38'N; 58°14'W).

### Great Skua (*Catharacta skua*)

*Banding locality:* Hermaness, Unst, Scotland (60°52'N; 0°53'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
AJ73049	July 16, 1962	/?/. November 7, 1963, Bonavista Bay (48°55'N; 53°10'W).

*Banding locality:* Breidamerkursandur, Iceland (64°02'N; 16°12'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
34616	July 11, 1952	+ . October, 1952, Horse Islands (50°10'N; 55°45'W).
38023	August 7, 1961	+ . August 20, 1962, 49°39'N; 54°17'W.
38112	August 8, 1961	+ . September 20, 1962, Change Islands (49°31'N; 54°24'W).

*Banding locality:* Kvísker, Oraefi, Iceland (63°59'N; 16°26'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
34179	August 6, 1957	+ . August 27, 1958, Twillingate (49°35'N; 54°45'W).
212012	August 8, 1966	+ . November 5, 1966, Cabot Island (49°08'N; 53°22'W).

### **Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*)**

*Banding locality:* Groote Meer, Holland

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
851	June 21, 1932	+ . September, 1933, Stag Harbour (56°06'N; 55°46'W).

*Banding locality:* Grimsstadir, Lake Myvatn, Iceland

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
52278	June 16, 1943	+ . October 26, 1943, Badger (48°55'N; 56°03'W).
53296	June 23, 1947	/?/. March 10, 1948, Green Island (48°10'; 53°26'W).

*Banding locality:* Skipalon, Horgardalur, Iceland (65°47'N; 18°57'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
68820	July 1, 1956	+ . December 10, 1956, York Harbour (49°02'N; 58°23'W).
69601	July 10, 1958	(O). January 15, 1959, Lamaline (46°52'N; 55°58'W).

### **Ivory Gull (*Pagophila eburnea*)**

*Banding locality:* Franz-Joseph Archipelago, U. S. S. R. (82°00'N; 50° 00'E).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
510K29034E	August 17, 1934	+ . March 4, 1960, Port Hope Simpson (52°30'N; 56°10'W).

### **Mew Gull (*Larus canus*)**

*Banding locality:* Devich ya Luda, White Sea, U. S. S. R. (67°02'N; 32°35'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
E319142	July 7, 1954	+ . April 19, 1956, Lock's Cove (47°36'N; 56°30'W).

**Kittiwakes** (*Rissa tridactyla*)

*Banding locality:* Farne Islands, Northumberland, England  
(55°37'N; 1°37'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
67423	June 28, 1923	+. August 12, 1924, Horse Islands (50°10'N; 55°45'W).
70450	June 30, 1924	+. October 28, 1925., near Rigolet (54°12'N; 58°24'W).
693331	June 23, 1928	+. December 10, 1930, Terrenceville (47°38'N; 54°43'W).
RR3190	July 1, 1929	+. December 24, 1930, Twillingate (49°35'N; 54°45'W).
314348	July, 1946	+. July 21, 1947, Pool's Island (49°04'N; 54°35'W).
314378	July, 1946	x. November 26, 1948, Port aux Basques (47°35'N; 59°10'W).
331791	July 13, 1947	+. November 14, 1947, Fogo (49°39'N; 54°17'W).
368877	July 1, 1952	x. May 3, 1953, New Perlican (47°53'N; 53°20'W).
384703	June 26, 1955	x. January 2, 1957, St. Pierre (46°45'N; 56°12'W).
3012233	July 7, 1956	/?/. January 20, 1957, 46°00'N; 52°00'W.
3012098	June 29, 1957	+. July 1, 1959, White Bay (49°57'N; 56°33'W).
3023567	July 21, 1957	+. October 28, 1959, Random Island (48°06'N; 53°43'W).

*Banding locality:* Farne Islands, Northumberland, England  
(55°37'N; 1°37'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
2021411	June 27, 1959	+. May 17, 1960, Change Islands (49°34'N; 54°24'W).
2021268	July 11, 1959	+. October 12, 1960, Williamsport (50°28'N; 56°17'W).
2059264	July 6, 1960	+. September 17, 1963, St. Anthony (51°18'N; 55°35'W).
2059596	June 29, 1961	+. July 20, 1962, Deer Harbour (48°06'N; 53°33'W).
EC12717	June 23, 1962	+. January 15, 1963, Burgeo (47°34'N; 57°38'W).
EC12262	July 7, 1962	+. October 23, 1964, White Bay (49°57'N; 56°33'W).
EC12901	July 7, 1962	+. January 28, 1965, Francois (47°32'N; 56°44'W).

EC26126	July 11, 1963	+ . January 15, 1964, South Port (48°00'N; 53°39'W).
EC26186	July 16, 1963	+ . November 2, 1963, Change Islands (49°34'N; 54°24'W).
EC35341	June 29, 1964	+ . September, 1964, Green Bay (49°39'N; 55°58'W).
EC35671	July 10, 1965	+ . October 11, 1965, Cape Bauld (51°35'N; 55°25'W).
EC62733	July 1, 1967	+ . August 5, 1968, off Point May (46°54'N; 55°59'W).
EC62153	July 11, 1967	+ . March 6, 1968, off Port aux Basques (47°35'N; 57°10'W).
EC61469	July 14, 1966	+ . October 31, 1967, Bonavista (48°38'N; 53°08'W).
ED36506	July 1, 1964	+ . July 7, 1968, off Forteau Bay (51°28'N; 56°59'W).
ED36837	July 10, 1967	+ . November 30., 1969, La Scie (49°58'N; 55°36'W).
ED75186	June 29, 1968	+ . January 14, 1969, Port aux Basques (47°30'N; 59°10'W).
ED74655	July 19, 1969	+ . July, 1970, Griquet (51°35'N; 55°27'W).

*Banding locality:* North Shields, Northumberland, England  
(55°01'N; 1°26'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
EC11815	June 24, 1965	+ . November 5, 1965, White Bay (50°10'N; 56°20'W).

*Banding locality:* Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland (56°00'N; 2°31'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
2044981	July 6, 1961	+ . November 2, 1963, Hermitage Bay (47°32'N; 56°10'W).

*Banding locality:* Craighleith Island, North Berwick (East Lothian), Scotland  
(56°05'N; 2°44'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
ED16987	July 14, 1967	+ . November 6, 1968, Grand Bank (47°06'N; 55°48'W).

*Banding locality:* Fair Isle, Shetland, Scotland (59°32'N; 1°37'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
314740	August 4, 1939	+ . September 19, 1941, Little Bay (49°33'N; 55°57'W).
EC43457	July 1, 1964	+ . October 20, 1964, Horse Islands (50°10'N; 55°45'W).

*Banding locality:* Puffin Island, Anglesey, Wales (53°19'N; 4°01'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
SS11330	July 1, 1963	+ . October 10, 1964, near St. Anthony (51°18'N; 35°35'W).

SS28713 July 5, 1964 +. October 14, 1964, Musgrave Harbour  
(49°24'N; 53°57'W).

*Banding locality:* Lundy Islands, England (51°12'N; 4°40'W).

*Band No. Date of Banding Recovery*

336766 July 10, 1950 +. May 11, 1951, Change Islands  
(49°34'N; 54°24'W).

*Banding locality:* Bull Rock, Ireland (51°36'N; 10°20'W).

*Band No. Date of Banding Recovery*

306904 July 8, 1938 +. May 28, 1939, Wesleyville  
(49°07'N; 53°35'W).

*Banding locality:* Jutland, Denmark (57°30'N; 10°30'W).

*Band No. Date of Banding Recovery*

592544 July 2, 1946 +. May 26, 1947, Twillingate  
(49°35'N; 54°45'W).

D14882 July 8, 1948 +. March 29, 1949, Burnt Island  
(49°38'N; 54°45'W).

*Banding locality:* Mykinesholm, Faeroe Islands, Denmark  
(62°06'N; 7°40'W).

*Band No. Date of Banding Recovery*

323966 August 3, 1942 +. December, 1942, Cape St. John  
(49°54'N; 55°33'W).

502724 July 31, 1970 x. October 27, 1970, Foxtrap Beach  
(47°29'N; 52°58'W).

*Banding locality:* Sautharkrokur, Iceland (65°40'N; 19°30'W).

*Band No. Date of Banding Recovery*

5/88 July 12, 1932 +. November, 1933, Fogo (49°39'N;  
54°17'W).

*Banding locality:* Runde Island, Norway (62°25'N; 5°38'E).

*Band No. Date of Banding Recovery*

619532 June 22, 1957 +. November, 1957, Puffin Island  
(49°01'N; 53°34'W).

7598 June 28, 1957 x. December 6, 1961, Port au Port  
(48°33'N; 58°43'W).

619787 June 28, 1957 +. October 20, 1958, Cabot Island  
(49°08'N; 53°22'W).

620168 July 26, 1957 +. February 1, 1958, St. Pierre  
(46°45'N; 56°12'W).

620538 June 25, 1958 +. December, 1958, Little Bay  
(49°33'N; 55°57'W).

627930 June 30, 1958 +. January 9, 1960, 43°10'N; 60° 00'W.

628750 July 21, 1958 +. May 30, 1959, Change Islands  
(49°40'N; 54°25'W).

July 21, 1958 +. May 26, 1959, Horse Islands  
(50°15'N; 55°45'W).

636478 July 15, 1961 x. October 28, 1961, Point Amour  
(51°30'N; 56°30'W).

636422	July 15, 1961	x. October 14, 1961, Greenspond (49°02'N; 53°35'W).
638923	July 24, 1962	+. October 19, 1964, Twillingate (49°35'N; 54°45'W).
639220	July 17, 1963	+. January 25, 1965, Twillingate (49°35'N; 54°45'W).
644516	June 30, 1966	+. July 20, 1967, Grandois (51°01'N; 55°46'W).
644893	July 28, 1966	x. October, 1966, Hermitage Bay (47°33'N; 56°10'W).
645985	July 29, 1966	+. October 16, 1967, Fogo Island (49°36'N; 54°10'W).

*Banding locality:* Kjør, Sola, Norway (58°53'N; 5°26'E).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
527578	June 17, 1958	/?/. September 2, 1959, at sea off Newfoundland by Russian trawler.
660550	June 28, 1967	+. November 14, 1967, Change Islands (49°34'N; 54°24'W).

*Banding locality:* Kings Bay, Spitsbergen, Norway (78°50'N; 11°00'E).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
536445	July 30, 1960	+. January 14, 1965, Port aux Basques (47°35'N; 59°10'W).

*Banding locality:* Kharlov Island, Murmansk Coast, U. S. S. R. (68°49'N;  
37°20'E).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
E51412	June 19, 1937	+. September 20, 1937, Little Fogo Island (49°45'N; 54°07'W).
E56371	July 25, 1938	+. November, 1939, Bonavista (48°37'N; 53°06'W).
E62739	July 26, 1939	+. December 4, 1939, Twillingate (49°35'N; 54°45'W).
69780D	August 9, 1939	+. November 14, 1939, Twillingate (49°35'N; 54°45'W).
E87536	July 25, 1941	+. January 31, 1942, Little Bay Islands (49°35'N; 55°48'W).
E113249	July 31, 1947	+. January 9, 1950, Great Jervis (47°37'N; 56°10'W).
E772647	July 10, 1948	+. April 22, 1949, English Harbour (48°20'N; 53°15'W).
E112684	July 10, 1948	+. December, 1950, 44°30'N; 53°00'W.
E112823	July 11, 1948	+. April, 1949, Melrose (48°27'N; 58°05'W).
E143137	July 13, 1948	+. November 26, 1949, 43°50'; 49°00'W.
E112752	July 14, 1948	+. October 22, 1948, Twillingate (49°35'N; 54°45'W).
E112192	July 17, 1948	+. January 20, 1949, Francois (47°32'N; 56°44'W).



E112185	July 17, 1948	+. May, 1949, Fogo (49°39'N; 54°17'W).
E144043	July 19, 1948	+. September 27, 1948, Bonavista Bay (48°47'N; 53°30'W).
E144247	July 20, 1948	+. October 1, 1952, Horse Islands (50°10'N; 55°40'W).
E168118	July 12, 1949	+. May, 1953, Wesleyville (49°07'N; 53°35'W).
E168208	July 12, 1949	+. March 15, 1950, Hant's Harbour (47°59'N; 53°13'W).
E234728	July 9, 1951	+. October, 1951, Seldom-Come-By (49°33'N; 54°10'W).
E290246	July 6, 1954	+. October 17, 1955, Bonavista Bay (48°30'N; 53°00'W).
N291511	July 9, 1954	+. October 10, 1959, Hermitage Bay (47°27'N; 56°12'W).
319786	July 11, 1955	+. October 14, 1963, Change Islands (49°34'N; 54°24'W).
E285004	June 12, 1956	x. November 22, 1956, Freshwater Bay (47°32'N; 52°40'W).
E285751	July 12, 1956	+. October 2, 1957, Hebron Fiord (58°00'N; 62°50'W).
E430352	July 16, 1956	+. January 15, 1958, Happy Adventure (48°35'N; 53°45'W).
E498196	July 13, 1959	x. January 23, 1962, Port aux Basques (47°35'N; 59°10'W).
E610187	June 28, 1960	+. October 31, 1961, Wild Cove (49°55'N; 56°20'W).
107255	June 26, 1963	+. April 27, 1964, Little Dernier (48°38'N; 53°36'W).
E461492	June 26, 1963	+. October 6, 1964, Fogo (49°39'N; 54°17'W).
E631214	July 19, 1966	+. October 29, 1967, St. Pierre (47°00'N; 56°22'W).
E626276	June 7, 1967	+. October 4, 1968, Horse Islands (50°10'N; 55°45'W).

---

**Common Puffins** (*Fratercula arctica*)

*Banding locality:* Storhofdi, Iceland (63°24'N; 20°17'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
416975	August 19, 1961	+. October 20, 1961, Comfort Head (49°22'N; 54°53'W).
418194	August 17, 1962	+. December 12, 1962, Change Islands (49°34'N; 54°24'W).
418203	August 17, 1962	+. October 23, 1962, Hampden (49°29'N; 56°21'W).
418554	August 23, 1962	+. October 30, 1962, Beaumont (49°33'N; 55°41'W).
418634	August 26, 1962	+. March 11, 1963, Bonavista (48°37'N; 53°06'W).

418635	August 26, 1962	(N). November 17, 1962, Southport (48°00'N; 53°39'W).
420284	August 18, 1963	+ . January 10, 1964, St. Brendan's (48°48'N; 53°40'W).
420483	August 17, 1963	+ . December 4, 1963, Seldom-Come-By (49°33'N; 54°10'W).
420744	August 23, 1963	+ . October 25, 1963, Islington (47°44'N; 53°28'W).
420965	August 31, 1963	+ . October 8, 1963, Carter's Cove (49°28'N; 54°48'W).
422364	August 18, 1964	(N). November 23, 1964, Fairbank East (49°30'N; 54°15'W).
422443	August 18, 1964	+ . November 14, 1964, Twillingate (49°35'N; 54°45'W).
428497	August 27, 1965	+ . November 29, 1965, Fogo (49°39'N; 54°17'W).
429322	August 18, 1966	+ . January 3, 1967, Leading Ticks (49°26'N; 55°26'W).
429421	August 19, 1966	+ . December, 1966, Herring Neck (49°35'N; 54°35'W).
429513	August 19, 1966	+ . November 16, 1966, Boat Harbour (51°31'N; 55°58'W).
429659	August 22, 1966	+ . November 26, 1966, Bonaventure Head (48°15'N; 53°24'W).
430467	August 23, 1967	+ . March 10, 1968, Pouch Cove (47°45'N; 52°45'W).

*Banding locality:* St. Kilda, Outer Hebrides, Scotland (57°49'N; 8°34'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
RW3439	August 4, 1939	+ . December 21, 1939, Silver Fox Island (48°58'N; 53°41'W).
RV4692	August 10, 1939	+ . December 20, 1939, Herring Neck (49°35'N; 54°35'W).

### **Snow Buntings** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)

*Banding locality:* Fair Isle, Shetland, Scotland (59°32'N; 1°37'W).

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Date of Banding</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
K81654	April 17, 1959	( ). May 1, 1960, Tilting (49°42'N; 54°05'W).