

transient, spring and fall. It is often seen in my garden at migration time. C. E. Johnson records four, Apr. 13, 1925; five, Oct. 18, 1933, in Ottawa South.

251. *Melospiza lincolni lincolni* (Audubon).

Lincoln's Sparrow.— Rather rare transient, spring and fall. G. R. White took one, May 16, 1884. R. E. DeLury has banded several at his station. E. G. White reports seeing two near his residence, April 20, 1927. H. F. Lewis observed one near Manotick, October 9, 1941.

Spring arrival, (4 years' record): May 12, 1905; average, May 16.

252. *Melospiza georgiana* (Latham).

Swamp Sparrow.— Common summer resident; breeds. Robert Lockwood found a nest with four eggs and one cowbird egg at Fairy Lake, Hull, Quebec, June 3, 1929.

Spring arrival, (5 years' record): earliest, Apr. 18, 1906; average, May 10. Fall departure, (12 years' record): latest, Oct. 22, 1895; average, Oct. 8.

253. *Melospiza melodia melodia* (Wilson).

Eastern Song Sparrow.— Abundant summer resident; very rare winter resident; breeds. Two were seen at Deschenes, Quebec, by H. F. Lewis and Robert Lockwood, Dec. 28, 1924. C. E. Johnson and I found one at the Ottawa South dump, Jan. 6, 1925. C. E. Johnson, and

C. M. and R. Sternberg found one there, Dec. 26, 1927. A nest with eggs taken by W. A. D. Lees, June 16, 1889 is in the National Museum collection. Another nest date furnished by C. E. Johnson is June 4, 1933.

Spring arrival, (21 years' record): earliest, Mar. 12, 1894; average, Mar. 24. Fall departure, (15 years' record): latest, Nov. 26, 1885; average, Oct. 24. (occasional in winter).

254. *Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus* (Linnaeus).

Lapland Longspur.— Probably uncommon transient and winter visitor. It was found in numbers in the Spring of 1890 by F. A. Saunders; several local specimens were taken then. H. F. Lewis²¹ has recorded observing two near Aylmer, Quebec, Dec. 26, 1937. He saw two near Manotick, Oct. 9, 1941. Careful observation may show it to be commoner than thought.

255. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis* (Linnaeus).

Eastern Snow Bunting.— Abundant transient and winter resident. W. L. Scott records in 1884 that snow buntings lived on the refuse of the streets. The best place to find them nowadays is in fields where manure is being spread.

Fall arrival, (3 years' record): earliest, Oct. 20, 1908; average, Oct. 28; spring departure: one date, Apr. 14, 1908.

THE BREEDING DISTRIBUTION, HISTORY AND POPULATION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC GANNET (*Sula bassana*). PART I A HISTORY OF THE GANNET'S COLONIES, AND THE CENSUS IN 1939. By James Fisher and H. G. Vevers, 1943, *Journal, Animal Ecology*, 12, pp. 173-213.

This is interesting as being one of the few surveys of some accuracy of the breeding population of an animal, and a sample of the cooperative work in birds that is developing in Britain. In 1939 the colonies containing about 97.5% of the world's gannets were visited, and counts and estimates put the breeding population at 165,600 + 9,500 individuals. They breed at 22 colonies; 16 from Britain

to Iceland, and 6 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The history of each colony is sketched, and its present status given. On our side of the Atlantic gannets breed at Bird Rocks, Magdalen Islands (1250 pairs, 1934); Bonaventure Island (6680 pairs, 1940); Gull-cliff Bay, Anticosti Island (496 nests, 1940); and in Newfoundland at Cape St. Mary, Avalon (4295 nests, 1939); Bacalvieu Island (200 pairs, 1941) and Funk Island (7 pairs, 1936). They formerly bred at Perroquet Islands, Mingans, P.Q.; Gannet Rock, Yarmouth, N.S.; and Gannet Rock, Grand Manan, N.B. A discussion of the data is reserved for a later paper. — A. L. RAND.

21.—Can. Field-Nat., 52: 93, September, 1938.



Rand, Austin Loomer. 1944. "The Breeding Distribution, History and Population of the North Atlantic Gannet, by James Fisher and H. G. Veveers [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 58(5), 175–175.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.340742>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/89104>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.340742>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/340742>

Holding Institution

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

Sponsored by

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.