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BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION.

BULLETIN No. 17.

GAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

—WITH A LIST OF—

BIRDS AND MAMMALS.

VICTORIA, B. C.:

Printed by RICHARD WOLFENDEN, I.S.O., V.D., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1903.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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To the Honourable,

The Provincial Secretary :

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting for your consideration Bulletin No. 17, dealing with the Game of British Columbia, which includes a check list of birds and mammals in the Province.

The illustrations in this Bulletin are nearly all quite new. Several of them are somewhat rare in character. On account of the skill of the engraver and the excellence of the press work they have been rendered unusually attractive.

The object of the Bulletin is primarily to publish a list of birds and mammals of the Province, with notes as to their distribution, etc., and in this respect it is wholly a reproduction of the check list prepared by Mr. John Fannin, Curator of the Provincial Museum. It has, however, been prefaced by an introduction containing notes which may be useful to sportsmen who are not familiar with the game of the Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. GOSNELL,

Secretary Bureau Provincial Information.

Victoria, B.C., October 1, 1903.

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STAVE RIVER FALLS.

BRIDAL VEIL FALLS, KAMLOOPS.

KICKING HORSE RIVER.

YALE CREEK FALLS.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

MOUNTAIN GOATS IN THEIR NATIVE HABITAT.

GAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

IT is difficult, in brief compass, to write about the game of British Columbia. The animals and birds which are hunted for sport are numerous and widely distributed over a vast extent of country presenting many opportunities of, as well as many obstacles to, success. The big game, such as grizzly bear, mountain sheep, caribou, are only found in the mountain fastnesses or the more inaccessible parts of the Province, and, therefore, their pursuit is not to be undertaken lightly. As, however, the difficulties and dangers incident to this life form the principal zest for true sport, British Columbia as a country is, and ought to be, a very attractive field for sportsmen. Accompanying this is a check list containing the more familiar birds and mammals. This has been prepared by Mr. John Fannin, Curator of the Provincial Museum, than whom no one is better qualified to deal with the subject. As this list gives the habitat of all the game animals, it is unnecessary to more than refer to some of the phases of sport in British Columbia.

Frequent inquiries are made by persons in Great Britain and elsewhere, who are looking to this country as a field in which to shoot and fish; and there are many disappointments upon the part of such persons upon arrival in regard to the conditions which exist. Many of the big game sportsmen who come to the Province are extravagantly outfitted, and to many others the supposed cost acts as a deterrent.

In regard to big game — grizzly, caribou, and mountain sheep — it may be well to quote a letter written to a gentleman in quest of such information.

"First, as to the cost of outfitting, \$500 a month, which will include a cook, a guide, and five ponies, will take any person very comfortably. Complete outfits can be obtained here, and much cheaper and better than at home, and all that is really necessary to obtain is rifles and blankets. It is a great mistake to buy expensive outfits in England, and in writing to your friends you should advise them on this point. Guides vary from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day and can be obtained on the ground. Manson, of Lillooet, a half-breed son of an old Hudson's Bay Company officer, is the best guide in the country, and consequently the most expensive. He lives at Ashcroft. Indian guides can be had for \$2.50 a day. Hunting parties can be outfitted at Lillooet or Hope. I would advise Manson because he knows every corner and nook of the country and is thoroughly reliable and well informed on every phase of big game sport. However, in order to obtain his services it will be necessary to give him ample notice as he is constantly in demand.

"Now then, as to the game itself, for mountain sheep, perhaps the most attractive game of British Columbia, the best places are the Bridge River country in Lillooet District, French Bar Creek, Chilcoten, and Ashnola in the Similkameen country. The last named place was the most famous for big horn in the country.

but is now pretty well shot out. October and November are the best months for sheep.

"Mountain goats are found anywhere on the mountains of the Coast from the 49th parallel as far north as you can go. They inhabit the most inaccessible mountains and are not regarded as much sport as they are stupid animals and easily bagged when reached. The mountain goat can be hunted at any time in season.

"The wapiti (American Elk) are found only in the centre of Vancouver Island, where they are fairly plentiful.

"The nearest place for the caribou is in the Okanagan District. They are plentiful throughout Kootenay, in the Cariboo District and away north in the Omineca, Cassiar and Peace River Districts, where they are exceedingly plentiful. The caribou are shot principally in September and October.

"The best place for grizzly is in the Bridge River country, and they are found throughout Kootenay, in the Hope Mountains and all up the Coast Range into Alaska. May and June are the months for shooting grizzly. Black and brown bear are found everywhere in the country.

"The common kind of deer are plentiful everywhere."

The charges of good guides, who are absolutely necessary, are as a rule \$2.50 and 50 cents for horses per day. Where special arrangements are made in regard to a cook, the consideration would be about \$1.50 a day. In a word, the requirements depend very largely upon a man's tastes, but \$500 a month is an ample allowance for two men, and it can be done very comfortably for \$300. Of course, men like Manson of Lillooet and McDougall of Vernon are more expensive, but in the opinion of sportsmen who know the country they are the best obtainable and well worth the money. The following notes from Mr. W. F. Burton, from whom the information in this chapter is largely obtained, will give practically all that is necessary to be known on the subject:

For mountain sheep (*ovis montana*), mule deer, grizzly and mountain goat, Chilcotin and Bridge River countries are specially recommended. In respect to mountain sheep, larger heads, but less plentiful, are to be found in the Rocky Mountains, Golden being the best starting place.

In respect to other varieties of sheep (*ovis fannini*, *stonei* and *dalli*) moose and caribou, the Atlin country is recommended.

On Vancouver Island, wapiti (elk), black bear, black tailed deer, wolf and panther are plentiful.

Caribou, mule deer, grizzly, brown and black bear and mountain goat are to be found in the Okanagan and Kettle River country, for which Vernon is the principal starting point. Here is a very wide extent of country to be exploited.

In Cassiar there are mostly caribou, grizzly, brown and black bear. In the far north, if the hunter had the time and would risk the expense, moose and caribou in great numbers would reward him.

In the northern interior, beaver are very plentiful, particularly in the Ootsa Lake country; very few foxes are to be found except in the extreme north land; otter are very plentiful on the Island and are found scattered on the Mainland; lynx are distributed all over the Mainland, also the wolverine. Panther are quite numerous on the Island of Vancouver. They are to be found also in the southern interior and are hunted with dogs.

In respect to feathered game and fishes it is still more difficult to specify without going into lengthy details, as they are very widely distributed.

Pheasants, which have been imported, are now very plentiful in the southern end of Vancouver Island, and on the Lower Mainland. All kinds of grouse are also plentiful in the same localities. Blue grouse are very abundant everywhere.

Snipe are found principally on Lulu Island, and this district for that particular sport is hard to beat. A good average day's shooting will give thirty brace to the

man for a day, but larger bags can be had. There are also plover to be found here in the spring, and the duck shooting is excellent. Wild fowl, such as geese and ducks, are to be found in great abundance over the whole Coast, in the proper season, but particularly on the bays and inlets of Vancouver Island. Sooke Harbour on the south, and Quatsino on the north, are perhaps the most favourable localities.

Attempts have been made to give a list of lakes and streams in the Province recommended for fishing, but this is quite hopeless as it is difficult to discriminate. As in everything else there are favourite localities, but in respect to trout nearly every part of the Province has its attractions. The best known resorts, however, on the Island are Shawnigan Lake and Cowichan River and Lake; on the Mainland the Coquitlam and Brunette Rivers, streams in Lillooet, the Shuswap and Okanagan Lakes, and the Kootenay River.

Salmon in British Columbia, though not ready to rise to the fly, are considered good sport during the season. Spring salmon and steelheads are caught throughout the year. Cohoes and sockeyes during the runs in the latter part of August and September and during the early part of October, according to the run, afford good sport. They may be trolled for in nearly all the waters of the Coast. The best salmon fishing in British Columbia, and possibly in the world, is to be found in Campbell River, on Vancouver Island. Fish have been caught here with rod and line, weighing over 70 pounds, while the average is about 50 pounds.

(From Bulletin on "Fisheries.")

The whole interior of the Province, Island and Mainland, possesses a wonderful system of water communication, lakes and rivers. These, as well as the lesser streams, are abundantly stocked with fish, principally salmon or trout, the several varieties of which have already been enumerated. There are also whitefish in the northern waters. While the best known and favorite resorts are on Vancouver Island, there is no locality where a fisherman may not prosecute with zest this time-honoured sport; and even on the sea-coast, during the salmon run, with trolling line he will meet with gratifying success. The waters of Kootenay and Southern Yale are already becoming locally noted as fishing resorts, and when lines of communication are opened up, the rivers and lakes of the whole interior will attract numerous fishermen, affording as they do fish of uncommon size and number.

Of the varieties of trout found in the rivers, streams and lakes of the province, the steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) is the best known and most highly considered, because of its abundance, great size, and "game" and commercial qualities. In our waters it averages about 12 lbs. in weight, though specimens weighing from 20 to 24 lbs. are not uncommon. As a "game fish" the steelhead is considered by many fishermen to have no equal in fresh water. It readily takes a fly or spoon-bait, and "puts up a stiff fight, taxing the skill of the angler and the strength of his tackle to bring it to net or gaff."

There are numerous forms of trout to be found in the Upper Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and in many of their tributary lakes, that cannot be distinguished by any technical character from the steelhead, but which, because of the many differences in habit, form and colour, have been given many different names. Of these, perhaps the best known to anglers is the very game fish which abounds in the Kamloops, Shuswap, Okanagan and Kootenay Lake regions, to which Dr. Jordan gave the name of Kamloops trout (*Salmo kamloops*). The smaller specimens of this trout readily take a fly, but the largest specimens are seldom secured except by means of trolling.

In addition to the salmon and trout which abound in our waters, we have the Great Lake trout (*Chrichtomer namaycush*) and the Dolly Varden trout (*salvelinus parkei*), which are easily distinguished from the true trout by their red or orange spots. Both these fish attain a large size, the Great Lake trout not uncommonly weighing as high as 30 pounds, while the Dolly Varden not uncommonly attain a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds.

GAME LAWS ABRIDGED.

Species of Birds, Animals, etc.	Unlawful to shoot or destroy during close season as shown below (dates both inclusive),	Unlawful to buy, sell or expose for sale, show or advertisement.	Unlawful to Kill or Take.
Beaver	1st April to 1st November	At any time	More than five in one season.
Birds living on noxious insects	At any time	At any time	More than ten in one season, or hunt with dogs, or kill for hides alone.
Bittern	1st March to 31st August	At any time	More than two hundred and fifty in one season.
Blackbird (English)	At any time	Before October 1st	More than two in one season.
Caribou	1st January to 31st August	At any time	
Caribou (cow or calf)	At any time	At any time	
Chaffinch	At any time	At any time	
Deer (fawn under 12 months)	At any time	Before September 1st	
Deer (buck)	15th December to 31st August	At any time	
Deer (doe)	15th December to 31st August	During close season	
Deer (of all kinds)	1st March to 31st August	At any time	
Elk, Wapiti (bull)	1st January to 31st August	At any time	
Elk, Wapiti (cow)	At any time	At any time	
Elk, Wapiti, calf under two years.	At any time	At any time, except Blue Grouse which may be sold during close season.	
Grouse of all kinds (including Prairie Chicken)	1st January to 31st August	Before October 1st	
Gull	At any time	During close season	
Hare	1st January to 31st August	At any time	
Heron	1st March to 31st August	At any time	
Land Otter	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
Linnnet	At any time	At any time	
Marten	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
Meadow Lark	1st March to 31st August	Before October 1st	More than two in one season.
Moose (bull)	1st January to 31st August	At any time	More than five in one season.
Moose (cow, and calf under twelve mos.)	At any time	Before October 1st	More than three in one season.
Mountain Goat	15th December to 31st August	At any time	
Mountain Sheep (ram)	15th December to 31st August	At any time	
Mountain Sheep (ewe or lamb)	At any time	At any time	
Partridge (English)	At any time	At any time	
Pheasant (cock)	At any time	At any time	
Pheasant (hen)	At any time	At any time	
Plover	1st March to 31st August	During close season	
Quail (of all kinds)	At any time	At any time	
Robin	Farmers only may shoot in gardens bet. June 1 & Sep. 1	At any time	
Sky-lark	At any time	At any time	
Thrush	At any time	At any time	
Eggs of protected birds	At any time	At any time	To take or destroy at any time.

A DAY'S SPORT ON OKANAGAN LAKE.

A BIG-HORN TROPHY.

MULE DEER AT HOME GRAZING.

A CARIBOU.

* BRITISH COLUMBIA BIRDS.

Order Pygopodes (Diving Birds); Sub-order Podicipedes (Grebes);
Family Podicipidae (Grebes).

1. WESTERN GREBE —

Aechmophorus occidentalis.) — An abundant resident throughout the province. Breeds around the lakes of the interior of the Mainland. A winter resident along the Coast, where, in some localities — such as Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet — it appears in great numbers.

2. HOLBOELL'S GREBE —

"Red-necked Grebe." (*Colymbus holboellii*.) — The province at large; resident. I found it breeding on many of the lakes along the Cariboo Road, above Clinton. Have taken it on Harrison Lake in July. A winter resident along the Coast.

3. HORNED GREBE —

(*Colymbus auritus*.) — A winter resident on the Coast. Breeds around the lakes of the interior of the Mainland from Okanagan to Dease Lake.

4. PIE-BILLED GREBE —

(*Podilymbus podiceps*.) — A common resident of the Mainland and Island. Breeds throughout its range.

Sub-Order Cepphi (Loons). Family Urinatoridae (Loons).

5. LOON —

"Great Northern Diver." (*Urinator imber*.) — The province at large; an abundant resident. Breeds both on the Island and Mainland; nests on the margins of lakes.

6. BLACK-THROATED LOON —

(*Urinator articus*.) — Taken at Burrard Inlet, and at Dease Lake, Cassiar, by James Porter. Not common.

7. PACIFIC LOON —

(*Urinator pacificus*.) — Since the publication of the first Check List, several specimens of this kind have been taken. One in the museum now was killed at Comox by W. B. Anderson.

8. RED-THROATED LOON —

(*Urinator lumme*.) — This species is fairly common, and no doubt breeds, as the young have been taken in Esquimalt Harbour.

Family Alcidae (Auks, Murres, and Puffins).

9. TUFTED PUFFIN —

(*Lunda cirrhata*.) — Tolerably common along the coasts of the Island and Mainland. Breeds on the islands of the Gulf.

10. HORNED PUFFIN —

(*Fratercula corniculata*, Naum.) — Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands; Rev. J. H. Keen. It probably ranges farther south of this point.

Sub-Family Phalarinae (Auklets, Murrelets and Guillemots).

11. RHINOCEROS AUKLET —

(*Cerorhinca monocerata*, Pall.) — The entire coast line of the province, west coast of Vancouver Island. Found in great numbers during 1898 in the neighbourhood of Knight's Inlet.

12. CASSIN'S AUKLET —

(*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*, Pall.) — West coast of Vancouver Island, and coast of the Mainland north of Vancouver Island.

13. ANCIENT MURRELET —

(*Synthliboramphus antiquus*, Gmel.) — One specimen taken at Cape Beale in November, 1888, by Captain Cox and presented to the Museum. Since the above, several have been taken in the waters between Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

14. MARBLED MURRELET —

(*Brachyramphus marmoratus*, Gmel.) — An abundant resident along the coast. Breeds on Vancouver Island, on some of the smaller Islands of the Gulf, and along many of the inlets of the Mainland.

* As represented in the Provincial Museum, which, if not complete, is largely representative.

15. PIGEON GUILLEMOT—

(*Cephus columba*, Pall.)—An abundant resident, from Race Rocks to Alaska. Breeds throughout its range; eggs concealed in the crevices of rocks or beneath overhanging rocks, indifferently close to or some distance from the water.

16. CALIFORNIA MURRE—

(*Uria troile californica*, Bryant.)—The same distribution as last species, but not nearly so abundant. Appears to be more common during the winter months in the neighbourhood of Vancouver Island.

Order Longipennes. (Long-winged Swimmers.)

17. PARASITIC JAEGER—

(*Stercorarius parasiticus*, Linn.)—One specimen killed at Clover Point, November, 1897, by William L. Gilchrist. Presented to the Museum.

18. LONG-TAILED JAEGER—

(*S. longicaudus*, Vieill.)—Taken at Okanagan Lake, October, 1897, by Allan C. Brooks.

Family Laridae. (Gulls and Terns.)

19. IVORY GULL—

(*Gavia Alba*, Gunn.)—One specimen taken at Dease Lake, Cassiar, by James Porter, Esq., in September, 1899. In November, 1897, another specimen of this species was killed on Okanagan Lake, and presented to the Museum by Mr. J. Tatchell Studley. This is probably the farthest south this species has ever been taken.

20. PACIFIC KITTIWAKE—

(*Rissa tridactyla pollicaris*, Ridgw.)—Taken at Queen Charlotte Islands, September, 1895, Dr. C. F. Newcombe, and near Discovery Island, January, 1896.

21. GLAUCOUS GULL—

(*Larus glaucus*, Brunn.)—I place this species here on the authority of Mr. Allen C. Brooks, who reports it from Okanagan Lake.

22. GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL—

(*Larus glaucescens*, Naum.)—An abundant resident. Breeds on some of the islands of the Gulf; frequents our harbours during the winter months; one of our largest gulls.

23. WESTERN GULL—

(*Larus occidentalis*, Aud.)—A resident; very abundant on the Coast during the winter months. I found it breeding in the Similkameen Valley, but it probably also breeds on the Coast.

24. AMERICAN HERRING GULL—

(*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*, Coues.)—An abundant resident. Breeds on the Coast and interior of the Mainland; frequents our harbours during the winter months; a large, fine-looking gull.

25. CALIFORNIA GULL—

(*Larus californicus*, Lawr.)—An abundant resident. Breeds in the interior; a winter resident along the Coast, during which time it appears in great numbers in our harbours.

26. RING-BILLED GULL—

(*Larus delawarensis*, Ord.)—A winter resident on the Coast. Breeds in the interior, especially to the northward. I found it on Dease Lake during the summer.

27. SHORT-BILLED GULL—

"Mew Gull." (*Larus brachyrhynchus*, Rich.)—A winter resident on the Coast. During the fore part of May, 1891, I saw quite a number on the lakes in the Cariboo District, where it probably breeds.

28. HEERMANN'S GULL—

(*Larus heermanni*, Cass.)—Not common, though they appear to remain here during the summer. Four specimens (young of the year) were taken during the latter part of July, 1891, off the mouth of Esquimalt Harbour, by Dr. Hasell, of this city. They are also quite common during July and August at Cadboro Bay and off Beacon Hill.

29. BONAPARTE'S GULL—

(*Larus Philadelphia*, Ord.)—Distributed throughout the length and breadth of the province. An abundant resident, appearing in great numbers on the rivers of the Mainland during the oolachan season (March and April). Summers in the interior, winters on the coast.

Pallas Gull. (*Larus Cachinnans*.)

30. SABINE'S GULL —

(*Xema sabinii*, Sab.) — Taken at Okanagan Lake, September 9, 1897, by Allan C. Brooks

Sub-Family Sterninae. (Terns.)

31. COMMON TERN —

(*Sterna hirunda*, Linn.) — One specimen taken at Cowichan Gap, September 15, 1896, by R. D. McClure, Sidney.

32. ARCTIC TERN —

(*Sterna paradisaea*, Brunn.) — From Dease Lake south through the interior of the Mainland to Okanagan, and along the Coast south to Burrard Inlet and the Fraser River.

33. BLACK TERN —

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis, Gmel.) — Burrard Inlet, Fraser River, and interior of Mainland. Taken at Okanagan by A. C. Brooks, and Chilcotin by Mr. Sidney Williams.

Order Tubinares. (Tube-nosed Swimmers.)

Family Diomedidae. (Albatrosses.)

34. BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS —

Diomedea nigripes, Aud.) — West coast of Vancouver Island. One specimen taken near Nanaimo, June, 1900. Presented by the park-keeper.

35. SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS —

(*Diomedea albatrus*, Pall.) — Tolerably common; both coasts of Vancouver Island. A few have been taken in the Straits and off the mouth of Vancouver Harbour.

Family Procellariidae. (Fulmars and Shearwaters.)

36. PACIFIC FULMAR —

(*Fulmarus glacialis glupischa*, Stejn.) — One specimen taken at Chemainus in November, 1895.

37. BLACK-VENTED SHEARWATER —

(*Puffinus gavia*, Forst.) — Several specimens have been taken off the Outer Wharf, Victoria.

38. DARK-BODIED SHEARWATER —

(*Puffinus griseus*, Gmel.) — During the fall of 1895 Dr. C. F. Newcombe found these birds in great numbers off the west coast of Queen Charlotte Islands.

39. SLENDER-BILLED SHEARWATER —

(*Puffinus tenuirostris*, Temm.) — One specimen taken off Albert Head, 24th October, 1891. The first, to my knowledge, taken in the province.

40. FORK-TAILED PETREL —

(*Oceanodroma furcata*, Gmel.) — A winter resident along both coasts of Vancouver Island, but more abundant on the west coast.

41. LEACH'S PETREL —

(*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, Vieill.) — One specimen taken off Beacon Hill during November, 1893.

Order Steganopodes. (Totipalmate Swimmers.)

Family Phalacrocoracidae. (Cormorants.)

42. WHITE-CRESTED CORMORANT —

(*Phalacrocorax dilophus cinctatus*, Brandt.) — From Race Rocks to Alaska, including both coasts of Vancouver Island, Howe Sound, Burrard Inlet; occasionally enters Fraser River. Tolerably common.

43. BRANDT'S CORMORANT —

(*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*, Brandt.) — Two specimens of this species were killed off Beacon Hill, April 19, 1897, by D. E. Campbell and presented to the Museum.

44. VIOLET-GREEN CORMORANT —

(*Phalacrocorax pelagicus robustus*, Ridgw.) — An abundant resident. Taken as far north as Port Simpson (W. B. Anderson). Breeds on the islands close to Sidney Island.

(Family Pelecanidae. (Pelicans.)

45. AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN —

(*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*, Gmel.) — Not common. Said to breed in the Chilcotin country. One specimen taken on Shuswap Lake, October, 1890, and presented to the Museum by Col. Foster. (Since this, four others have been taken.)

46. CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICAN —

(*Pelicanus californicus*, Ridgw.) — Coast line of the province from Burrard Inlet south. Not common. One specimen taken at the mouth of the Fraser River by J. C. Hughes in November, 1880. (Since the above, one was killed near Race Rocks.)

Order Anseres. (Lamellirostral Swimmers.
Family Anatidae. (Ducks, geese and Swans.)

47. AMERICAN MERGANSER —

(*Merganser americanus*, Cass.) — Found in most parts of the province, though nowhere common. A few are taken every winter by gunners, both on Vancouver Island and the Mainland. Nests on the ground, in salt marshes, or on the margins of lakes. Known as fish-ducks, sawbill, etc.

48. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER —

(*Merganser serrator*, Linn.) — An abundant resident. Nests on the ground. Known also as fish-duck, sawbill, etc.

49. HOODED MERGANSER —

(*Lophodytes cucullatus*, Linn.) — This is also an abundant resident, and more common than the last two species. Nests in holes in trees.

(Sub-Family Anatinæ. (River Ducks.)

50. MALLARD —

(*Anas boschas*, Linn.) — An abundant resident. Breeds in almost every suitable portion of the province, from Vancouver Island to Cariboo, and from our southern boundary to Dease Lake. Generally found about fresh water or tidal waters at the mouths of rivers. Fraser River Flats, Pitt and Sumas Meadows are favourite resorts for this duck during the winter months.

51. GADWALL —

"Gray Duck." (*Anas strepera*, Linn.) — Rare. A few are taken every season, but I know of no place where it can be said they occur in any great numbers.

52. AMERICAN WIDGEON —

"Baldpate." (*Anas americana*, Gmel.) — An abundant resident. In May of this year I found it breeding around the lakes above Clinton. It is quite common during the winter months on the coast.

53. GREEN-WINGED TEAL —

(*Anas carolinensis*, Gmel.) — A very abundant duck here. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. Arrives in great numbers at the mouth of the Fraser River during the fall and early winter. One of our best table ducks.

54. BLUE-WINGED TEAL —

(*Anas discors*, Linn.) — A very rare bird in this province. A few are taken every season at the mouth of the Fraser River.

55. CINNAMON TEAL —

(*Anas cyanoptera*, Vieill.) — A rare summer visitant. They are more to be met with on the lakes of the interior of the Mainland.

56. SHOVELLER —

"Broadbill." (*Spatula clypeata*, Linn.) — An abundant summer resident of the Mainland, chiefly east of the Cascades. During the month of May I found them in pairs on the lakes along the Cariboo road, above Clinton. A rare winter visitant on the coast.

57. PINTAIL —

"Sprigtail." (*Dafila acuta*, Linn.) — An abundant resident. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. A winter resident on the coast, where, in some localities—especially on the Lower Fraser—it appears in great flocks.

58. WOOD DUCK —

(*Aix sponsa*, Linn.) — A summer resident. Nowhere abundant. Breeds in many places along the Lower Fraser—Sumas, Chilliwack, Burnaby Lake.

59. REDHEAD —

"Pochard." (*Aythya americana*, Eyt.) — A resident. Not common. Winters on the coast. I found it breeding around a few of the lakes between Clinton and the 108-Mile House.

60. CANVAS-BACK —

(*Aythya vallisneria*, Wils.) — A resident, nowhere abundant, nor is it so much sought after as either the mallard or teal. During April and May, 1891, I found them in pairs on the lakes near the 108-Mile House, Cariboo Road, where I was told by the residents they breed. Winters on the coast.

61. AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK—

"Bluebill." (*Aythya marila nearctica*, Stejn.)—An abundant resident. Breeds chiefly east of the Cascades. Winters on the coast.

62. LESSER SCAUP DUCK—

(*Aythya affinis*, Eyt.)—During the fore part of May, 1891, I shot one of these ducks on a small lake on the top of the hills, about three miles from Ashcroft. There were seven or eight in the flock, and during a stay of four weeks in the upper country these were the only ones I saw, nor am I aware that they are at all common on the coast.

63. RING-NECKED DUCK—

(*Aythya collaris*, Donov.)—Not common. I have seen it in Victoria Harbour, and Mr. Brooks has taken it at Chilliwack and Okanagan.

64. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE—

(*Glaucionetta clangula americana*, Bonap.)—An abundant resident. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. Nests in holes in trees. Winters on the coast.

65. BARROW'S GOLDEN EYE—

(*Glaucionetta islandica*, Gmel.)—During the breeding season, 1891, I found this duck very abundant on nearly every lake along the Cariboo Road. I have never seen it on the coast, but Mr. W. B. Anderson has taken it at Fort Simpson, where he reports it rare. Nests in trees, same as last species.

66. BUFFLE-HEAD—

"Butterball." (*Charitonetta albeola*, Linn.)—Resident; very abundant; breeds in the interior of the Mainland. Winters on the coast, during which time it frequents our harbours. Nests in holes in trees.

67. OLD SQUAW—

"Long-tailed duck." (*Clangula hyemalis*, Linn.) An abundant resident. More frequent on the coast.

68. HARLEQUIN DUCK—

(*Histrionicus histrionicus*, Linn.)—An abundant resident. Breeds along the creeks close to the salt water (Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound), and also in the interior of the Mainland.

69. AMERICAN SCOTER—

(*Oidemia americana*, Sw. & Rich.)—In my experience, rare. Mr. Anderson has taken several at Fort Simpson, where he reports them not by any means common. I saw a small flock on the 10th May, 1891, on a lake near the 108-Mile House, Cariboo Road.

70. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER—

(*Oidemia deglandi*, Bonap.)—Abundant resident. Winters on the coast, and is found during the summer both on the coast and interior of the Mainland. I have no record as to its breeding place.

71. SURF SCOTER—

"Coot." (*Oidemia perspicillata*, Linn.)—Abundant everywhere on the coast waters. Resident.

72. RUDDY DUCK—

(*Erismatura rubida*, Wils.)—During the breeding season, 1891, I found this duck quite common on the lakes along the Cariboo Road, where I have no doubt it breeds. A few are taken during the winter on the coast, but they are by no means common; so that, probably, many go south during the winter.

Sub-Family Anserinae. (Geese.)

73. LESSER SNOW GOOSE—

(*Chen hyperborea*, Pall.)—A winter resident on the coast; tolerably abundant. During some winters large numbers congregate off the mouth of the Fraser.

74. ROSS' SNOW GOOSE—

(*Chen rossii*, Cassin.)—This goose has been taken at the mouth of the Fraser River, and also on Shuswap Lake and Kuper Island.

75. AMERICAN WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE—

(*Anser albifrons gambeli*, Hartl.)—An abundant resident. Breeds both on the Island and Mainland. The young have been taken on Cowichan Lake.

76. CANADA GOOSE—

(*Branta canadensis*, Linn.)—A very abundant resident. Breeds throughout the interior of the Mainland. Appears in great flocks along the Lower Fraser River during the winter months, and affords fine sport for the gunners.

77. HUTCHIN'S GOOSE—

(*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*, Rich.)—A resident; tolerably abundant. Winters on the coast.

78. WHITE-CHEEKED GOOSE—

(*Branta canadensis occidentalis*, Baird.)—Taken at Chilliwack by Allan C. Brooks.

79. CACKLING GOOSE—

(*Branta canadensis minima*, Ridgw.)—Common winter resident on the coast. Taken at Chilliwack by Allan C. Brooks.

80. BLACK BRANT—

(*Branta nigricans*, Lawr.)—An abundant winter resident along the coasts of Island and Mainland. Breeds in the far north. Years ago they used to congregate in great numbers on the flats at Burrard Inlet during spring migrations.

82. EMPEROR GOOSE—

(*Philacte canagica*, Sevast.)—A straggler from the north. One specimen killed at Chemainus, December, 1894.

Emerson Goose—(*Philacte canagica*).

Sub-Family Cygninae. (Swans.)

83. WHISTLING SWAN—

(*Olor columbianus*, Ord.)—A winter resident in the southern portions of the province, and very abundant during the summer in some portions of the Mainland interior. The young have been taken on Vancouver Island.

84. TRUMPETER SWAN—

(*Olor buccinator*, Rich.)—I have only seen this bird at Dease Lake, Cassiar, where it appears to be not uncommon. Mr. Brooks reports it from Okanagan.

Order Herodiones. (Hérons, Ibises, etc.)

Family Irididae. (Ibises.)

85. WHITE-FACED GLOSSY IBIS—

(*Plegadis guarauna*, Linn.)—Only two specimens known to be taken in the province—one on Salt Spring Island, the other at the mouth of the Fraser River.

Sub-Order Herodii. (Hérons, Bitterns, etc.)

Family Ardeidae. (Hérons, Bitterns.)

Sub-Family Botaurinae. (Bitterns.)

86. AMERICAN BITTERN—

"Stakedriver." (*Botaurus lentiginosus*, Montag.)—Common throughout the greater portion of the province. Breeds both east and west of Cascades.

Sub-Family Ardeinae. (Hérons.)

87. GREAT BLUE HERON—

(*Ardea herodias*, Linn.)—An abundant resident along the coast. Breeds throughout its range.

88. SNOWY HERON—

(*Ardea candidissima*, Gmel.)—Rare. Two specimens taken at Burrard Inlet in May, 1879.

Northwest Heron. (*Ardea herodias Fannini*.)

Order Paludicolae. (Cranes, Rails, etc.)

Sub-Order Grues. (Cranes.)

Family Gruidae. (Cranes.)

89. LITTLE BROWN CRANE—

(*Grus canadensis*, Linn.)—A summer resident in the interior of the Mainland.

90. SANDHILL CRANE—

(*Grus mexicana*, Mull.)—British Columbia at large. Tolerably abundant. Breeds throughout its range, but chiefly east of Cascades.

(Sub-Order Ralli. (Rails, etc.)

Family Rallidae. (Rails and Coots.)

Sub-Family Rallinae. (Rails.)

91. VIRGINIA RAIL—

(*Rallus virginianus*, Linn.)—Mainland and Island. Not common. Breeds.

92. CAROLINA RAIL—

"Sora." (*Porzana carolina*, Linn.)—Mainland and Island. Common east of Cascades. Breeds.

93. AMERICAN COOT—

(*Fulica americana*, Gmel.)—An abundant resident. Breeds around the lakes of the Island and Mainland.

Order Limocolae. (Shore Birds.)
Family Phalaropodidae. (Phalaropes.)

94. RED PHALAROPE—

(*Crymophilus fulcarius*, Linn.)—Chilliwack, Allan C. Brooks. Burrard Inlet, John Fannin.

95. NORTHERN PHALAROPE—

(*Phalaropus lobatus*, Linn.)—Abundant during spring and fall along coasts of Island and Mainland. Have taken it in July on Burrard Inlet.

96. WILSON'S PHALAROPE—

(*Phalaropus tricolour*, Vieill.)—Taken at Chilliwack by Allan C. Brooks.

Family Scolopacidae. (Snipes, Sandpipers, etc.)

97. WILSON'S SNIPE—

(*Gallinago delicata*, Ord.)—Island and Mainland; tolerably abundant; resident. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. Eggs taken at Enderby in May, 1891, by Mr. DeBlois Green.

98. LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER—

"Red-breasted Snipe." (*Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*, Say.)—Tolerably abundant. Island and whole of Mainland. Breeds in the interior.

99. KNOT—

"Robin Snipe." (*Tringa canutus*, Linn.)—Abundant during migrations, chiefly along the coast. Taken at Chilliwack by A. C. Brooks.

100. SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER—

(*Tringa acuminata*, Horsf.)—Taken at Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands, December 27, 1897, by Rev J. H. Keen.

101. PECTORAL SANDPIPER—

(*Tringa maculata*, Vieill.)—Taken near Victoria during spring and fall migrations. Not common.

102. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER—

(*Tringa bairdii*, Coues.)—Chilliwack, Allan C. Brooks. Okanagan, October 27, 1897, and Clover Point, August, 1898, by E. Anderson.

103. LEAST SANDPIPER—

(*Tringa minutilla*, Vieill.)—This bird is abundant along the Coast during fall and spring migrations. I also found it quite common in the interior of the Mainland during the summer.

104. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER—

(*Tringa alpina pacifica*, Coues.)—A very abundant resident. Appears in great numbers along the coast during spring and fall, reaching Victoria as early as August.

105. WESTERN SANDPIPER—

(*Ereunetes occidentalis*, Lawr.)—An abundant resident. Is found throughout the year in the neighbourhood of Victoria.

105a. (*E. pusillus somapalus*.)—East and west of Cascades. Brooks.

106. SANDERLING—

(*Calidris arenaria*, Linn.)—Collected at Fort Simpson by W. B. Anderson. Victoria A. H. Maynard.

107. MARBLED GODWIT—

(*Limosa fedoa*, Linn.)—The whole of British Columbia. Breeds chiefly east of Cascades. Similkameen.

108. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS—

(*Totanus melanoleucus*, Gmel.)—An abundant resident along the coast during winter. I found it breeding around the lakes above Clinton.

109. YELLOW-LEGS—

(*Totanus flavipes*, Gmel.)—Tolerably common. I found it throughout the summer at Burrard Inlet.

110. SOLITARY SANDPIPER—

(*Totanus solitarius*, Wils.)—Found throughout the province. Nowhere common. Chilliwack, Allan C. Brooks.

111. WESTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER—

(*Totanus solitarius cinnamomeus*, Brewster.)—"Summer resident in the interior."—Clark P. Streater, "Collection of British Columbia Birds," 1889.

112. WESTERN WILLET—

(*Symphemia semipalmata inornata*, Brewster.)—Taken at Clover Point, Victoria, August 18, 1898, by Mr. J. Henley.

113. WANDERING TATLER—

(*Heteractitis incanus*, Gmel.)—Breeds; tolerably common. Brooks; coast only.

114. **BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER—**

(*Bartramia longicauda*, Bechst.)—Taken at Comox on August 20, 1895, by W. B. Anderson.

115. **BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER—**

(*Tryngites subruficollis*, Vieill.)—Tolerably common throughout the province. Resident.

116. **SPOTTED SANDPIPER—**

(*Actitis macularia*, Linn.)—The province at large. Nowhere common.

117. **LONG-BILLED CURLEW—**

(*Numenius longirostris*, Wils.)—Has been taken at Beacon Hill during spring migrations. Breeds at Okanagan, Similkameen.

118. **HUDSONIAN CURLEW—**

(*Numenius hudsonicus*, Lath.)—Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson; Cadboro Bay, J. Maynard.

Family Charadriidae. (Plovers.)

119. **BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER—**

(*Charadrius squatarola*, Linn.)—Abundant, during migrations, along the shores around and about Victoria. Taken in breeding plumage at Fort Simpson by W. B. Anderson.

120. **AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER—**

(*Charadrius dominicus*, Mull.)—A common summer resident throughout the province. I found it breeding east of the Cascades. Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson; Dease Lake, J. Porter.

121. **KILDEER PLOVER—**

(*Egialitis vocifera*, Linn.)—Occurs throughout the province. Is occasionally taken on the coast in the winter. I found it breeding east of the Cascades.

121b **WILSON'S PLOVER—**

Metlakatla, August 11, 1899; Rev. J. H. Keen.

122. **SEMPALMATED PLOVER—**

(*Egialitis semipalmata*, Bonap.)—Not common. Taken at Cadboro Bay by A. H. Maynard.

Family Aphrízidae. (Surf Birds and Turnstones.)

123. **SURF BIRD—**

(*Aphriza virgata*, Gmel.)—The coast-line of the province. Howe Sound, R. V. Griffin; Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson. Common on west coast Vancouver Island.

124. **TURNSTONE—**

(*Arenaria interpres*, Linn.)—The coast-line of the province. Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson; James Island, J. Fannin.

125. **BLACK TURNSTONE—**

(*Arenaria melanocephala*, Vig.)—Coast-line of the province. Tolerably common. Breeds.

Family Haematopodidae. (The Oyster Catchers.)

126. **BLACK OYSTER CATCHER—**

(*Haematopus bachmani*, Aud.)—An abundant resident along the coasts of the Island and Mainland. Breeds throughout its range. Eggs, generally two, laid on the bare rocks close to the water.

Order Gallinae. (Gallinaceous Birds.)

Family Tetraonidae. (Grouse, Partridges and Quail.)

127. **MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE—**

"Quail." (*Oreortyx pictus*, Dougl.)—Common on Vancouver Island. Introduced from California.

128. **CALIFORNIA PARTRIDGE—**

(*Callipepla californica*, Ridgw.)—Vancouver Island. Introduced from California.

129. **SOOTY GROUSE—**

"Blue Grouse." (*Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus*, Ridgw.)—West of the Cascade Mountains, including all the larger islands. An abundant resident.

130. **RICHARDSON'S GROUSE—**

"Blue Grouse," "Mountain Grouse." (*Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii*, Dougl.)—East of the Cascade Mountains, including the Rocky Mountain district. Abundant resident.

131. **FRANKLIN'S GROUSE—**

"Fool-hen." (*Dendragapus franklinii*, Dougl.)—Throughout the wooded portion

AN 11-lb. OKANAGAN TROUT.

A WINGED TROPHY (Red-Headed Duck).

A WINTER DAY'S FISHING ON OKANAGAN LAKE.

A COWICHAN RIVER CATCH.

of the interior of the Mainland, east of and including the Cascade Mountains north to Cassiar. An abundant resident.

132. CANADIAN RUFFLED GROUSE—

(*Bonasa umbellus togata*, Linn.)—East of and including the Cascades. An abundant resident. Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks.

133. GRAY RUFFED GROUSE—

(*Bonasa umbellus umbelloides*, Dougl.)—Rocky Mountain district. Soda Creek, Beaver Pass.

134. OREGON RUFFED GROUSE—

(*Bonasa umbellus sabini*, Dougl.)—West of the Cascades, including all the larger islands. An abundant resident.

The last three species are also known as "Willow Grouse," "Drummers," etc.

135. WILLOW PTARMIGAN—

(*Lagopus lagopus*, Linn.)—Dease Lake (Cassiar), James Porter.

136. ROCK PTARMIGAN—

(*Lagopus rupestris*, Gmel.)—Summit of most of the mountains of the Mainland and Island. Abundant.

137. WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN—

(*Lagopus leucurus*, Sw. & Rich.)—Summit of most of the mountains of the Mainland, except Coast Range. Beaver Pass, George Hyde; Cassiar, James Porter.

138. COLUMBIA SHARP-TAILED GROUSE—

"Prairie Chicken." (*Pediocetes phasianellus columbianus*, Ord.)—An abundant resident east of the Cascades.

139. SAGE GROUSE—

(*Centrocercus urophasianus*, Bonap.)—Three specimens were taken by G. B. Martin at Osoyoos Lake in October, 1864. The bird is probably accidental here. Mr. Charles deB. Green, writing from Osoyoos, March 21, 1896, says: "I have two most reliable reports of the occurrence of sage hens in this locality."

Family Phasianidae. (Pheasants.)

140. RING-NECKED PHEASANT—

(*Phasianus torquatus*.)—Introduced from China; now thoroughly acclimatised. Vancouver Island and portions of Mainland. Abundant.

Order Columbæ. (Pigeons.)

Family Columbidae. (Pigeons.)

141. BAND-TAILED PIGEON—

(*Columba fasciata*, Say.)—Irregularly through the southern portions of the province. Summer resident. Tolerably common.

142. PASSENGER PIGEON—

(*Ectopistes migratorius*, Linn.)—Mentioned in John Keast Lord's "Naturalist in British Columbia" (1866). If it ever did occur here, it is now, without doubt, extinct.

143. MOURNING DOVE—

(*Zenaidura macroura*, Linn.)—Mainland and Island. Nowhere common. Said to be very abundant in early days on Vancouver Island.

Order Raptores. (Birds of Prey.)

Family Cathartidae. (American Vultures.)

144. CALIFORNIA VULTURE—

(*Pseudogryphus californianus*, Shaw.)—In September, 1880, I saw two of these birds at Burrard Inlet. It is more than probable they are accidental visitants here. Lord says: "Mouth of Fraser River. Seldom visits the interior."

145—TURKEY VULTURE—

(*Cathartes aura*, Linn.)—Distributed throughout the province, but nowhere common, though in September, 1887, I saw about a dozen together at the mouth of the Harrison River.

(Two vultures, now in Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, which were brought here in the "downy young" stage by an Indian from Fort Rupert, five years ago, do not answer the description of any species I know of. It is possible that an undescribed local species exists on this northwest coast.)

Family Falconidae. (Falcons, Hawks, Eagles, etc.)

146. MARSH HAWK—

(*Circus hudsonius*, Linn.)—Abundant chiefly on the Mainland—Sumas, Chilliwack and mouth of Fraser River; also east of Cascades. Partially migratory. A few are found throughout the winter in the neighbourhood of Ladner.

147. **SHARP-SHINNED HAWK**—
(*Accipiter velox*, Wils.)—Abundant, chiefly west of the Cascades. Partially migratory. A few remain throughout the year on Vancouver Island. A smart, active little hawk, the terror of small birds.
148. **COOPER'S HAWK**—
(*Accipiter cooperi*, Bonap.)—Found both on the Island and southern Mainland, east and west of Cascades.
149. **AMERICAN GOSHAWK**—
(*Accipiter atricapillus*, Wils.)—Has been taken on the Island, and Mainland east and west of Cascades.
150. **WESTERN GOSHAWK**—
(*Accipiter atricapillus striatulus*, Ridgw.)—Tolerably common throughout the province. More abundant west of the Cascades.
151. **WESTERN RED-TAILED HAWK**—
(*Buteo borealis calurus*, Cass.)—Very abundant; east and west of the Cascades. Another hen harrier. A great number "young of the year" are taken in the neighbourhood of this city.
152. **RED-BELLIED HAWK**—
(*Buteo lineatus elegans*, Cass.)—Not very common. I have taken it at Burrard Inlet. Mr. W. B. Anderson found it at Fort Simpson, and Mr. Brooks at Chilliwack. I have no record of it on the Island.
153. **SWAINSON'S HAWK**—
(*Buteo swainsoni*, Bonap.)—Mainland and Island. Nowhere common.
154. **AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK**—
(*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*, Gmel.)—Mainland and Island. In my experience, rare.
155. **GOLDEN EAGLE**—
(*Aquila chrysaetos*, Linn.)—The whole of British Columbia, but chiefly east of the Cascades and Rocky Mountain district, where it is a resident. Rarely west of Vancouver Island.
156. **BALD EAGLE**—
(*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.)—The province at large. A resident. The most abundant bird of prey we have, especially along the coast, where at the mouths of some of the rivers and inlets they congregate in great numbers. Breeds throughout its range. Nest, a bulky affair, usually on the broken top of some lofty pine, though I saw one at Howe Sound not over 12 feet from the ground.
157. **GRAY FALCON**—
(*Falco rusticolus*, Linn.)—Island and Mainland.
158. **PRAIRIE FALCON**—
(*Falco mexicanus*, Schleg.)—Taken at Chilliwack by Allan C. Brooks, and at Comox in December, 1894, by W. Harvey.
159. **DUCK HAWK**—
(*Falco peregrinus anatum*, Bonap.)—East of Cascades. Nowhere common.
160. **PEALE'S FALCON**—
(*Falco peregrinus pealei*, Ridgw.)—Mainland and Island; chiefly coastwise.
161. **PIGEON HAWK**—
(*Falco columbarius*, Linn.)—Fairly common east of Cascades. Rare on coast.
162. **BLACK MERLIN**—
(*Falco columbarius suckleyi*, Ridgw.)—A common summer resident along the coast. Abundant on Vancouver Island.
163. **RICHARDSON'S MERLIN**—
(*Falco richardsonii*, Ridgw.)—Taken at Chilliwack by Mr. Brooks, and near Victoria by A. H. Maynard. Not common.
164. **AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK**—
(*Falco sparverius*, Linn.)—Distributed throughout the greater portion of the province. Very abundant. Breeds both on the Island and Mainland; nests in holes in trees.
- 164a. **DESERT SPARROW HAWK**—
A. C. Brooks.

Sub-Family Pandioninae. (Ospreys.)

165. **AMERICAN OSPREY**—
"Fish Hawk." (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*, Gmel.)—An abundant summer resident throughout the province. Breeds both on the Island and Mainland; nest, usually on the broken top of a tree, not far from water.

Sub-Order Striges. (Owls.)

Family Bubonidae. (Horned Owls, etc.)

166. **AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL**—
(*Asio wilsonianus*, Less.)—Rare. I have taken it on Vancouver Island only.
167. **SHORT-EARED OWL**—
(*Asio accipitrinus*, Pall.)—Abundant, both on the Island and Mainland. Remains on the coast throughout the winter.
168. **GREAT GRAY OWL**—
(*Scotiaptex cinerea*, Gmel.)—Rare. I have one specimen that was killed at Chilliwack in November, 1887. Another was taken at Stuart Lake in 1891, and presented to the Museum by Mr. W. E. Trail.
- 168a. **WESTERN BARRED OWL**—
Mount Lehman and Chilliwack. A. C. Brooks.
- 168b. **RICHARDSON'S OWL**—
Okanagan. A. C. Brooks.
169. **SAW-WHET OWL**—
(*Nyctala acadica*, Gmel.)—Not by any means common. I have taken it in the winter at Burrard Inlet, and a few have been taken on Vancouver Island. Mr. Anderson reports it from Fort Simpson.
170. **KENNICOTT'S SCREECH OWL**—
(*Megascops asio kennicottii*, Elliott.)—An abundant resident throughout the province. Breeds in the neighbourhood of this city; also on the Mainland, east and west of Cascades.
171. **MACFARLANE'S SCREECH OWL**—
(*M. asio macfarlanii*, Brewst.)—Southern portion of Mainland, east of Cascades.
172. **PUGET SOUND SCREECH OWL**—
(*M. asio saturatus*, Brewst.)—Vancouver Island and coast of southern Mainland.
173. **GREAT HORNED OWL**—
(*Bubo virginianus*, Gmel.)—Taken at Chilliwack by Allan C. Brooks, and Victoria by John Hall, November, 1896.
174. **WESTERN HORNED OWL**—
(*Bubo virginianus subarcticus*, Hoy.)—An abundant resident throughout the province.
175. **ARCTIC HORNED OWL**—
(*B. virginianus arcticus*, Swains.)—One specimen taken in this city by A. H. Maynard in November, 1896.
176. **DUSKY HORNED OWL**—
(*Bubo virginianus saturatus*, Ridgw.)—An abundant resident east and west of Cascades; common.
177. **SNOWY OWL**—
(*Nyctea nyctea*, Linn.)—Resident in the northern portions of the province; south, during some winters only, to the mouth of Fraser River and Vancouver Island.
178. **AMERICAN HAWK OWL**—
(*Surnia ulula caparochi*, Mull.)—A resident east of Cascades; west, occasionally, to Vancouver Island. Breeds along the valley of the Similkameen.
179. **BURROWING OWL**—
(*Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea*, Bonap.)—East of Cascades. Not common. I have only found them in the neighbourhood of Kamloops, but have heard of them at Ashcroft. Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks.
180. **PYGMY OWL**—
(*Glaucidium gnoma*, Wagl.)—Common throughout the province.
181. **CALIFORNIA PYGMY OWL**—
(*G. gnoma californicum*, Sel.)—Southern coast region of the province.

Order Coccoyges. (The Cuckoos.)

Family Cuculidae. (Cuckoos.)

182. **CALIFORNIA CUCKOO**—
(*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*, Ridgw.)—This bird is now known to be a regular summer resident of the Island and southern Mainland, east and west of the Cascades.

Family Alcedinidae. (The Kingfishers.)

183. **BELTED KINGFISHER**—
(*Ceryle alcyon*, Linn.)—An abundant resident throughout the province.

(Order Pici. (The Woodpeckers.)

Family Picidae. (Woodpeckers.)

184. NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER—

(Dryobates villosus leucomelas, Bodd.)—Eastern Cascade and Rocky Mountain sections. Common resident.

185. HARRIS' WOODPECKER—

(Dryobates villosus harrisi, Aud.)—West of Cascades, especially coastwise. A common resident.

186. GAIRDNER'S WOODPECKER—

(Dryobates pubescens gairdnerii, Aud.)—A common resident west of Cascades. Winters on Vancouver Island.

187. BATCHELDER'S WOODPECKER—

(Dryobates pubescens oreocetus, Batch.)—"Very common throughout the interior. Ducks and Ashcroft."—Clark P. Streator.

188. WHITE-HEADED WOODPECKER—

(Xenopicus albolaryvatus, Cass.)—Cascade Mountains. Similkameen, R. V. Griffin. Burrard Inlet, J. Fannin.

188a. WESTERN BLACK-BACKED, THREE-TOED WOODPECKER—

Okanagan, A. C. Brooks.

189. ALASKAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER—

(Picoides americanus alascensis, Nels.)—East and west of Cascades. Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks. Duncan, Vancouver Island, Dr. Hasell.

190. ALPINE THREE-TOED WOODPECKER—

(Picoides americanus dorsalis, Baird.)—Mountains east of Cascades. North to Cassiar.

191. RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER—

(Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis, Baird.)—I found this bird very common east of the Cascades, especially along the Cariboo road. I have not seen it on the Island.

192. RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER—

(Sphyrapicus ruber, Gmel.)—East and west of Cascades. Not common.

193. WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER—

(Sphyrapicus thyroideus, Cass.)—Taken at Similkameen by R. V. Griffin in June, 1882.

194. PILEATED WOODPECKER—

(Ceophloeus pileatus, Linn.)—Common, but more abundant on the coast.

195. LEWIS' WOODPECKER—

(Melanerpes torquatus, Wils.)—East and west of Cascades. Now known to breed on Vancouver Island. Young taken at Cadboro Bay by A. H. Maynard in 1896, and at Comox by W. B. Anderson.

196. FLICKER—

"Highholder." (Colaptes auratus, Linn.)—Vancouver Island and Mainland. Very rare.

197. RED-SHAFTED FLICKER—

(Colaptes cafer, Gmel.)—East of Cascades. Common.

198. NORTHWESTERN FLICKER—

(Colaptes cafer saturator, Ridgw.)—West of Cascades. Abundant. A number winter in the neighbourhood of Victoria.

Order Macrochires. (Goatsuckers.)

(Family Caprimulgidae. (Goatsuckers.)

199. NIGHTHAWK—

(Chordeiles virginianus, Gmel.)—East of Cascades. Summer resident.

200. WESTERN NIGHTHAWK—

(Chordeiles virginianus henryi, Cass.)—West of Cascades. A summer resident. Breeds on the Island and Mainland.

201. WHIP-POOR-WILL—

(Phalaenoptilus nuttallii, Wils.)—From Kamloops south through the Okanagan District.

Family Micropodidae. (Swifts.)

202. BLACK SWIFT—

(Cypseloides niger, Gmel.)—A common summer visitant. Said to breed in the mountains back of Chilliwack, and in the neighbourhood of Comox.

203. VAUX'S SWIFT—

(Chaetura vauxii, Towns.)—East and west of Cascades, but not, to my knowledge, occurring on Vancouver Island.

Family Trochilidae. (Hummingbirds.)

204. BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD—

(*Trochilus alexandri*—Bourc. & Muls.)—Confined to the Mainland; both slopes of the Cascades.

205. RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD—

(*Salasphorus rufus*, Gmel.)—West of Cascades. An abundant summer resident. The only one, to my knowledge, found on the Island.

206. ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD—

(*Salasphorus alleni*, Hensh.)—Eastern Cascades and Rocky Mountain districts.

207. CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD—

(*Stellula calliope*, Gould.)—East and west of Cascades.

Order Passeres. (Perching Birds.)

Family Tyrannidae. (Tyrant Flycatchers.)

208. KINGBIRD—

(*Tyrannus tyrannus*, Linn.)—East and west of Cascades. More common on the Mainland. A summer resident.

209. GRAY KINGBIRD—

(*Tyrannus dominicensis*, Gmel.)—One specimen taken at Cape Beale, September 29, 1889, by Miss Cox, and presented to the Museum.

210. ARKANSAS KINGBIRD—

(*Tyrannus verticalis*, Say.)—East and west of Cascades, but chiefly on the Mainland. I found it breeding at Ashcroft.

211. SAY'S PHOEBE—

(*Sayornis saya*, Bonap.)—East and west of Cascades, but chiefly on the Mainland. Summer resident.

212. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER—

(*Contopus borealis*, Swains.)—East and west of Cascades. A common summer resident.

213. WESTERN WOOD PEWEE—

(*Contopus richardsonii*, Swains.)—A common summer resident, east and west of Cascades.

214. WESTERN FLYCATCHER—

(*Empidonax difficilis*, Baird.)—A common summer resident, east and west of Cascades.

215. TRAIL'S FLYCATCHER—

(*Empidonax trailii*, Aud.)—"New Westminster, Mount Lehman, Ashcroft."—Clark P. Streater, collection of birds made in British Columbia in 1889.

216. HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER—

(*Empidonax hammondi*, Xantus.)—Chiefly on the Mainland, east and west of Cascades. Common at New Westminster. Summer resident.

217. WRIGHT'S FLYCATCHER—

(*Empidonax wrightii*, Baird.)—Taken at Chilliwack by A. C. Brooks. Summer resident.

Family Alaudidae. (Larks.)

218. PALLID HORNED LARK—

(*Otocoris alpestris leucolaema*, Coues.)—East of and including the Cascades. I have taken it on the summit.

219. STREAKED HORNED LARK—

(*Otocoris alpestris strigata*, Hensh.)—West of Cascades. Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson; Burrard Inlet, J. Fannin; Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks; Beacon Hill, Vancouver Island, J. Fannin.

220. DUSKY HORNED LARK—

(*Otocoris alpestris merrillii*, Dwight.)—Chiefly east of Cascades.

Family Corvidae. (Crows, Jays, Magpies, etc.)

221. AMERICAN MAGPIE—

(*Pica pica hudsonica*, Sab.)—An abundant resident. Breeds east of Cascades. West of Cascades only during winter. A rare straggler on Vancouver Island.

222. STELLER'S JAY—

(*Cyanocitta stelleri*, Gmel.)—An abundant resident east and west of Cascades. Breeds both on the Island and Mainland.

223. BLACK-HEADED JAY—

(*Cyanocitta stelleri annectens*, Baird.)—East of Cascade and Rocky Mountain districts.

223a. ROCKY MOUNTAIN JAY—

(*Perisoreus canadensis capitalis*).—Ashcroft, Clinton, Vernon. S. N. Rhoads.

224. OREGON JAY—

"Whiskey Jack," "Hudson Bay Bird." (*Perisoreus obscurus*, Ridgw.)—West of Cascades. An abundant resident throughout the province.

225. NORTHERN RAVEN—

(*Corvus corax principalis*, Ridgw.)—A resident throughout the province, chiefly northward and coastwise. Becoming rare in certain localities where, twenty years ago, it was abundant.

226. CALIFORNIA CROW—

(*Corvus americanus hesperis*, Ridgw.)—East and west of Cascades. More common east.

227. NORTHWEST CROW—

(*Corvus caurinus*, Baird.)—Chiefly west of Cascades. Very abundant on the coast. Resident.

228. CLARKE'S NUTCRACKER—

"Clarke's Crow." (*Nucefraga columbiana*, Wils.)—A common resident east of Cascades; west, but very rarely, to Vancouver Island. Abundant in the pine belts along the Similkameen, and also along the Cariboo Road above Clinton.

Family Icteridae. (Blackbirds, Orioles, etc.)

229. COWBIRD—

(*Molothrus ater*, Bodd.)—From Vancouver Island east to Okanagan.

230. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD—

(*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, Bonap.)—A rare summer resident. On the Mainland, chiefly east of Cascades. I have found it above Clinton.

231. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD—

(*Agelaius phoeniceus*, Linn.)—Chiefly west of Cascades. Breeds on Vancouver Island. Common.

232. SONORA REDWING—

(*A. phoeniceus sonoriensis*, Ridgw.)—Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks.

233. WESTERN MEADOWLARK—

(*Sturnella magna neglecta*, Aud.)—East and west of Cascades. Abundant. Winters on Vancouver Island.

234. BULLOCK'S ORIOLE—

(*Icterus bullocki*, Swains.)—East of Cascades only. A rare summer resident. Breeds at Cache Creek and Chilliwack. A. C. Brooks.

235. BREWER'S BLACKBIRD—

(*Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*, Wagl.)—East and west of Cascades. Common in spring and fall at the mouth of the Fraser. Breeds in neighbourhood of Clinton.

Family Fringillidae. (Finches, Sparrows, etc.)

236. WESTERN EVENING GROSBEAK—

(*Coccothraustes vespertinus*, Ridgw.)—East of Cascades, straggling west (in winter) to Lower Fraser and Vancouver Island. I found it near summit of Cascades, last of June.

237. PINE GROSBEAK—

(*Pinicola enucleator canadensis*, Linn.)—East and west of Cascades, except Vancouver Island. Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson.

238. CALIFORNIA PURPLE FINCH—

(*Carpodacus purpureus californicus*, Baird.)—An abundant summer resident, chiefly west of Cascades. Breeds on the Island and Mainland.

239. CASSIN'S PURPLE FINCH—

(*Carpodacus cassinii*, Baird.)—East and west of Cascades. Tolerably common.

240. AMERICAN CROSSBILL—

(*Loxia curvirostra minor*, Brehm.)—An abundant resident throughout province.

241. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL—

(*Loxia leucoptera*, Gmel.)—Rocky Mountain district. An abundant resident. Beaver Pass, George Hyde. Also Vancouver Island.

242. GRAY-CROWNED LEUCOSTICTE—

(*Leucosticte tephrocotis*, Swains.)—Rocky Mountain district. In winter, occasionally, west to the Cascades.

243. HEPBURN'S LEUCOSTICTE—

"Gray-crowned Finch." (*Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis*, Baird.) From the Coast to the Rocky Mountains. Ashcroft, Clinton, Burrard Inlet. Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson.

244. HOARY REDPOLL—

(*Acanthis hornemannii exilipes*, Coues.)—Mouth of Quesnel, S. Williams; Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks.

245. REDPOLL—

(*Acanthis linaria*, Linn.)—The province at large, but more common in the Rocky Mountain District.

246. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH—

(*Spinus tristis*, Linn.)—Chiefly confined to the Mainland. Both slopes of the Cascades and Rocky Mountain district.

247. PINE SISKIN—

"Pine Linnet." (*Spinus pinus*, Wils.)—The province at large. An abundant resident, appearing in great flocks during fall and winter in the neighbourhood of this city.

248. SNOWFLAKE—

(*Plectrophenax nivalis*, Linn.)—An abundant resident. More common east of Cascades.

249. LAPLAND LONGSPUR—

(*Calcarius lapponicus*, Linn.)—The province at large. Nowhere common. Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson; Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks; near Victoria, A. H. Maynard; Burrard Inlet, John Fannin.

250. M'COWN'S LONGSPUR—

(*Rhynchophanes mecowni*, Lawr.)—Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks.

251. WESTERN VESPER SPARROW—

"Bay-winged bunting." (*Pooecetes gramineus confinis*, Baird.)—Chiefly west of Cascades. Vancouver Island.

252. SANDWICH SPARROW—

(*Ammodramus sandwichensis*, Gmel.)—An abundant summer resident west of Cascades. Breeds on this Island.

253. WESTERN SAVANNA SPARROW—

(*Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus*, Bonap.)—Summer resident on the coast. Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks.

254. WESTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW—

(*Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus*, Coues.)—Vernon, A. C. Brooks.

255. WESTERN LARK SPARROW—

(*Chondestes grammacus strigatus*, Swains.)—Southern portion of Mainland, east and west of Cascades.

256. HARRIS' SPARROW—

(*Zonotrichia querula*, Nutt.)—Cadboro Bay, A. H. Maynard, October, 1894; W. B. Anderson, Comox, November, 1894.

257. INTERMEDIATE SPARROW—

(*Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia*, Ridgw.)—I found this bird very common east of the Cascades, and Mr. Brooks reports it from Chilliwack.

258. GAMBEL'S SPARROW—

(*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*, Nutt.)—West of Cascades, especially on the Coast. The most abundant small bird in the neighbourhood of Victoria.

259. GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW—

(*Zonotrichia coronata*, Pall.)—Abundant on the coast during migrations.

260. WESTERN TREE SPARROW—

(*Spizella monticola ochracea*, Brewst.)—Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks; Vancouver Island, A. H. Maynard.

261. WESTERN CHIPPING SPARROW—

(*Spizella socialis arizonae*, Coues.)—An abundant summer resident east and west of Cascades. Breeds in the neighbourhood of this city.

262. BREWER'S SPARROW—

(*Spizella breweri*, Cass.)—Eastern Cascades and Rocky Mountain districts. Similkameen, R. V. Griffin.

263. SLATE-COLOURED JUNCO—

(*Junco hyemalis*, Linn.)—Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks.

264. OREGON JUNCO—

"Snow-bird." (*Junco hyemalis oregonus*, Towns.)—Very abundant on the coast.

265. RUSTY SONG SPARROW—

(*Melospiza fasciata guttata*, Nutt.)—An abundant resident, confined chiefly to the coast. Vancouver Island.

266. SOOTY SONG SPARROW—

(*Melospiza fasciata rufina*, Bonap.)—An abundant resident, chiefly along the coast of the Mainland.

267. LINCOLN'S SPARROW—

(*Melospiza lincolni*, Aud.)—Found east and west of Cascades.

268. FORBUSH'S SPARROW—

(*Melospiza lincolni striata*, Brewst.)—Collected at Comox, September, 1888, by E. H. Forbush.

269. TOWNSEND'S SPARROW—

(*Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis*, Gmel.)—I have only found this bird west of the Cascades. It is a common summer resident on Vancouver Island, where it breeds.

270. SLATE-COLOURED SPARROW—

(*Passerella iliaca schistacea*, Baird.)—Southern portion of Mainland, east of Cascades. Sicamous.

271. SPURRED TOWHEE—

(*Pipilo maculatus megalonyx*, Baird.)—East of Cascades. Breeds at Ashcroft.

272. OREGON TOWHEE—

(*Pipilo maculatus oregonus*, Bell.)—An abundant resident west of the Cascades. Winters on the coast.

273. BLACK-HEADED GROSBK.—

(*Habia melanocephala*, Swains.)—A summer resident east and west of Cascades.

274. LAZULI BUNTING—

(*Passerina amoena*, Say.)—A summer resident, chiefly east of Cascades and Rocky Mountain districts. Rare on Vancouver Island.

Family Tanagridae. (Tanagers.)

275. LOUISIANA TANAGER—

(*Piranga ludoviciana*, Wils.)—An abundant summer resident throughout the province. Breeds on the Island and Mainland.

Family Hirundinidae. (Swallows.)

276. PURPLE MARTIN—

(*Progne subis*, Linn.)—A common resident, chiefly west of Cascades.

277. CLIFF SWALLOW—

(*Petrochelidon lunifrons*, Say.)—I have only found this bird east of the Cascades, where, in some localities along the Cariboo Road, it is very abundant.

278. BARN SWALLOW—

(*Chelidon erythrogaster*, Bodd.)—An abundant summer resident throughout the province.

279. TREE SWALLOW—

(*Tachycineta bicolor*, Vieill.)—The province at large. Abundant.

280. VIOLET GREEN SWALLOW—

(*Tachycineta thalassina*, Swains.)—An abundant summer resident throughout the province.

281. BANK SWALLOW—

(*Olivicola riparia*, Linn.)—East of Cascades, north to Cariboo District. Abundant.

282. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW—

(*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*, Aud.)—Common all over the province.

Family Ampelidae. (Waxwings.)

283. BOHEMIAN WAXWING—

(*Ampelis garrulus*, Linn.)—A resident, chiefly east of Cascades and Rocky Mountain districts. A rare winter visitant on Vancouver Island.

284. CEDAR BIRD—

(*Ampelis cedrorum*, Vieill.)—A common summer resident throughout the province.

Family Laniidae. (Shrikes.)

285. NORTHERN SHRIKE—

"Butcher-bird." (*Lanius borealis*, Vieill.)—The province at large. Nowhere common. A few are found throughout the winter on the coast.

286. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE—

(*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*, Swains.)—Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks; Vancouver Island, A. H. Maynard.

Family Vireonidae. (Vireos.)

287. RED-EYED VIREO—

(*Vireo olivaceus*, Linn.)—East of the Cascades, Clark P. Streator; Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks; Vancouver Island.

288. **WARBLING VIREO**—
(*Vireo gilvus*, Vieill.)—East and west of Cascades. Common summer resident.
289. **CASSIN'S VIREO**—
(*Vireo solitarius cassinii*, Xantus.)—East and west of Cascades only. Summer resident.
290. **PLUMBEOUS VIREO**—
(*Vireo solitarius plumbeus*, Coes.)—Chilliwack, A. C. Brooks.
291. **ANTHONY'S VIREO**—
(*Vireo huttoni obscurus*, Anthony.)—Taken near this city by A. H. Maynard.
- Family Mniotiltidae. (Wood Warblers.)
292. **CALAVERAS WARBLER**—
(*Helminthophila ruficapilla gutturalis*, Ridgw.)—Okanagan, A. C. Brooks, 1898.
293. **ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER**—
(*Helminthophila celata*, Say.)—East and west of Cascades. A summer resident.
294. **LUTESCENT WARBLER**—
(*Helminthophila celata lutescens*, Ridgw.)—Chiefly west of the Cascades. A very abundant summer resident on the coast.
295. **YELLOW WARBLER**—
(*Dendroica aestiva*, Gmel.)—East and west of Cascades; also Rocky Mountain district. An abundant summer resident.
296. **MYRTLE WARBLER**—
(*Dendroica coronata*, Linn.)—An abundant summer resident, chiefly west of the Cascades.
297. **AUDUBON'S WARBLER**—
(*Dendroica auduboni*, Towns.)—A very abundant summer resident all over the province.
298. **MAGNOLIA WARBLER**—
(*Dendroica maculosa*, Gmel.)—Okanagan, 1898, Brooks.
299. **BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER**—
(*Dendroica nigrescens*, Towns.)—Not common. I have only noticed it on the Coast. Mr. Brooks reports it from Chilliwack.
300. **TOWNSEND'S WARBLER**—
(*Dendroica townsendi*, Towns.)—East and west of Cascades. Not common.
301. **HERMIT WARBLER**—
"Western Warbler." (*Dendroica occidentalis*, Towns.)—A summer resident, chiefly west of Cascades.
302. **GRINNELL'S WATER-THRUSH**—
(*Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*, Ridgw.)—Taken at Duck's by Clark P. Streater, August 7, 1889.
303. **MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER**—
(*Geothlypis macgillivrayi*, Aud.)—A common summer resident throughout the greater portion of the province. Breeds on Vancouver Island.
304. **WESTERN YELLOW-THROAT**—
(*Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*, Brewst.)—A common summer resident throughout the greater portion of the province.
305. **LONG-TAILED CHAT**—
(*Icteria virens longicauda*, Lawr.)—From Kamloops south through the Okanagan District.
306. **WILSON'S WARBLER**—
(*Sylvania pusilla*, Wils.)—Vancouver Island, and Mainland east and west of Cascades. S. N. Rhoads, 1892.
307. **PILEOLATED WARBLER**—
(*Sylvania pusilla pileolata*, Pall.)—A common summer resident, chiefly west of Cascades.
308. **AMERICAN REDSTART**—
(*Setophaga ruticilla*, Linn.)—Found throughout the southern portions of the province, and through the interior as far as Barkerville. Nowhere common.
- Family Motacillidae. (Wagtails and Pipits.)
309. **AMERICAN PIPIT**—
(*Anthus pensilvanicus*, Lath.)—East and west of Cascades. Abundant. Found throughout some winters on Vancouver Island.

Family Cinclidae. (Dippers.)

310. AMERICAN DIPPER—

"Water Ouzel." (*Cinclus mexicanus*, Swains.)—To be found on nearly every mountain stream in the province.

Family Troglodytidae. (Wrens.)

311. CATBIRD—

(*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*, Linn.)—Common east and west of Cascades. Rare on Vancouver Island. Summer resident.

312. ROCK WREN—

(*Salpinctes obsoletus*, Say.)—I secured a specimen of this bird in June, 1884, at Burrard Inlet, the only one I ever saw on the coast. It is common east of Cascades.

313. VIGOR'S WREN—

(*Thryothorus bewickii spilurus*, Vig.)—A summer resident, chiefly west of Cascades. Breeds in Beacon Hill Park. A fine songster.

314. PARKMAN'S WREN—

(*Troglodytes aedon parkmanii*, Aud.)—A summer resident east and west of the Cascades.

315. WESTERN WINTER WREN—

(*Troglodytes hiemalis pacificus*, Baird.)—A resident; chiefly on the coast. Abundant.

316. TULE WREN—

(*Cistothorus palustris paludicola*, Baird.)—I have found this bird only east of the Cascades, where it is very abundant around the lakes along the Cariboo Road, and south through the Okanagan District.

Family Certhiidae. (Creepers.)

317. ROCKY MOUNTAIN CREEPER—

(*Certhia familiaris montana*, Ridgw.)—Southern portion of Mainland east of Cascades.

318. CALIFORNIA CREEPER—

(*Certhia familiaris occidentalis*, Ridgw.)—East and west of Cascades. Common on Vancouver Island.

Family Paridae. (Nuthatches and Tits.)

319. SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH—

(*Sitta carolinensis aculeata*, Cass.)—Common east of Cascades. I found them very abundant on the wooded hills near Cornwall's.

320. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH—

(*Sitta canadensis*, Linn.)—Common east and west of Cascades. Winters on Vancouver Island.

321. PYGMY NUTHATCH—

(*Sitta pygmaea*, Vig.)—I have only found this bird east of Cascades.

322. LONG-TAILED CHICKADEE—

(*Parus atricapillus septentrionalis*, Harris.)—I found this bird very common on the wooded hills east of Cascades, especially in the neighbourhood of Cornwall's.

323. OREGON CHICKADEE—

(*Parus atricapillus occidentalis*, Baird.)—A common resident west of Cascades.

324. MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE—

(*Parus gambeli*, Ridgw.)—Wooded hills east of Cascades, and Rocky Mountain district.

325. COLUMBIA CHICKADEE—

(*Parus hudsonicus columbianus*, Rhoads.)—East of Cascades, from the Cassiar District south along the Rocky Mountains to Cariboo.

326. CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE—

(*Parus rufescens*, Towns.)—A common resident west of Cascades. Breeds close to this city.

Family Sylviidae. (Warblers, Kinglets.)

327. WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET—

(*Regulus satrapa olivaceus*, Baird.)—Abundant throughout the western Cascade district.

328. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET—

(*Regulus calendula*, Linn.)—Same distribution as last species.

Family Turdidae. (Thrushes, Solitaires and Bluebirds.)

329. TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE—

(*Myadestes townsendii*, Aud.)—A rare bird, though I have found it both east and west of Cascades, and have taken it in January at Ladner's on the Lower Fraser.

330. WILLOW THRUSH—

(*Turdus fuscescens salicicola*, Ridgw.)—Common east of Cascades. A summer resident.

331. RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH—

(*Turdus ustulatus*, Nutt.)—A common summer resident west of Cascades.

332. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH—

(*Turdus ustulatus swainsonii*, Cab.)—Southern Mainland, east of Cascades.

333. DWARF HERMIT THRUSH—

(*Turdus aonalaschikae*, Gmel.)—West of Cascades, chiefly coastwise. Only noticed during spring, and am inclined to think that it does not breed in this locality.

334. AUDUBON'S HERMIT THRUSH—

(*Turdus aonalaschikae auduboni*, Baird.)—Southern British Columbia, east of Cascades.

335. AMERICAN ROBIN—

(*Merula migratoria*, Linn.)—Taken at Okanagan by A. C. Brooks.

336. WESTERN ROBIN—

(*Merula migratoria propinqua*, Ridgw.)—Abundant throughout the province. Partially migratory. A number winter on Vancouver Island.

337. VARIED THRUSH—

"Swamp Robin." (*Hesperocichla naevia*, Gmel.)—East and west of Cascades. Common.

338. WESTERN BLUEBIRD—

(*Sialia mexicana occidentalis*, Town.)—A common summer resident east and west of Cascades; more numerous on the Coast.

339. MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD—

(*Sialia arctica*, Swains.)—A summer resident east of Cascades and Rocky Mountain districts; west, occasionally, to Chilliwack and other points on the Lower Fraser; also Vancouver Island.

* MAMMALS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CERVUS —

American Elk. "Wapiti." (*Cervus canadensis*, Erxleben.) Male, female and young — At one time distributed over the southern portion of the Mainland; now extinct there. Still tolerably abundant on Vancouver Island, chiefly through the interior, West Coast, Comox District, and to the northward.

RANGIFER —

Woodland Caribou. (*Rangifer caribou*, Kerr.) Male, female and young — Through the interior of the Mainland, from the Columbia River to the northern limits of the province. Abundant in many places throughout this range.

CARIACUS —

Black-tailed Deer. (*Cariacus columbianus*, Rich.) Male and female — West of the Cascades, from Washington to Alaska, including all the larger islands except the Queen Charlotte group. Abundant.

Mule Deer. (*Cariacus macrotis*, Say.) — Mainland, east of and including the Cascade Mountains, from Kootenay to Chilcotin, and ranging into the wooded portions of the Cariboo District. Very abundant.

White-Tailed Deer. "Common Deer." (*Cariacus virginianus*, Bodd.) Male and female — Confined to the southern portion of the province, east of the Cascades. Okanagan and Kootenay.

MAZAMA —

Antelope Goat. "White Goat." (*Mazama montana*, Ord.) — Found on nearly all the mountains of the Mainland, its abundance centering along the summit of the Coast Range. Very abundant.

OVIS —

Bighorn. "Mountain Sheep." (*Ovis canadensis*, Shaw.) Male and female — The mountains of the Mainland, except the Coast Range, from Kootenay to Cassiar, Similkameen, Bridge River and Chilcotin.

* As represented in Provincial Museum.

OVIBOS —

Musk Ox. (*Ovibos moschatus*, Zimm.) — Barren grounds of Northern Canada.

SCIUROPTERUS —

Flying Squirrel. (*Sciuropterus oregonensis*, Bach.) (*Sciuropterus volans sabrinus*, Shaw.) — Mainland, from the coast through the interior north to Stuart Lake.

SCIURUS —

Douglas Chickaree. (*Sciurus hudsonius douglassi*, Gray.) — Mainland, west of Cascades.

Vancouver Chickaree. (*S. hudsonius vancouverensis*, Allen) — Vancouver Island.

EUTAMIAS —

Townsend's Chipmunk. (*E. townsendii*, Bach) — Mainland, west of Cascades.

TAMIAS —

Rocky Mountain Chipmunk. (*Tamias quadrivittatus*, Say) — Okanagan District.

Cascade Chipmunk. (*T. quadrivittatus felix*) — East of Cascades, south.

Striped Squirrel. (*T. lateralis*, Say) — From Hope Mountains through the Gold Range.

SPERMOPHILUS —

Mountain Ground Squirrel. (*Spermophilus armatus*, Kennicott) — From the Hope Mountains south to Okanagan.

ARCTOMYS —

Yellow-Bellied Marmot. (*Arctomys flaviventer*, Bach.) — Taken Okanagan.

Hoary Marmot. (*A. caligatus*, Esch.) — Vancouver Island and Mainland. Abundant.

APLODONTIA —

Bank Beaver. (*Aploadontia rufa*, Rafin.) — East of Cascades, west along the Fraser to Chilliwack.

CASTOR —

(Beaver. (*Castor fiber*, Linn.) — The greater portion of the Mainland and Island.

SITOMYS —

White-Footed Mouse. (*Sitomys* sp.?) — Taken Sumas, April 27, 1897 (Brooks).

NEOTOMA —

Bushy-Tailed Rat. (*Neotoma cinerea*, Ord.) — Mainland, east and west of Cascades.

EVOTOMYS —

Red-Backed Vole. (*Evotomys saturatus*, Bailey.) — Taken Okanagan.

FIBER —

Musk Rat. (*Fiber zibethicus*, Cuvier.) — Mainland, east and west of Cascades.

THOMOMYS —

Pocket Gopher. (*Thomomys* sp.?) — Taken Okanagan, June, 1898 (Brooks).

PROGNATHUS —

Pocket Mouse. (*Prognathus* sp.?) — Taken Okanagan.

ZAPUS —

Jumping Mouse. (*Zapus* sp.?) — Taken Sumas, May 19, 1897 (Brooks).

ERETHIZON —

Western Porcupine. (*Erethizon epixanthus*, Brandt.) — Mainland at large.

LAGOMYS —

Little Chief Hare. (*Lagomys* sp.?) — Mainland, chiefly along Cascade Range.

LEPUS —

Northern Hare. (*Lepus americanus*, Erxleben.) — Whole of Mainland east of Cascades.

Jack Rabbit. (*L. texianus*, Woodhouse.) — Okanagan District.

Baird's Hare. (*L. Bairdii*, Hayden.) — Taken Okanagan District.

FELIS —

Panther. (*Felis concolor*, Linn.) — Mainland and Island. Common in the latter locality.

LYNX —

Canada Lynx. (*Lynx canadensis*, Raf.) — The Mainland at large.

Wild Cat. (*L. fasciatus*, Raf.) — The Mainland, west of the Cascades.

CANIS —

Gray Wolf. (*Canis occidentalis*, DeKay.) — The Province at large.

Prairie Wolf. (*C. latrans*, Say.) — The Mainland, east of Cascades.

VULPES —

Cross Fox. (*Vulpes* sp.?) — Mainland, east of Cascades.

A FAMOUS BIG GAME HUNTER AND GUIDE.

A GRIZZLY ASLEEP.

BRUIN TAKING A NAP.

ELK HUNTERS, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

URSUS —

Grizzly Bear. (*Ursus horribilis*, Ord.) — Scattered over the greater portion of Mainland.

Black Bear. (*Ursus americanus*, Pallas.) — Nearly the whole of British Columbia.

PROCYON —

Raccoon. (*Procyon lotor*, Linn.) — The coast line of the Province.

TAXIDEA —

American Badger. (*Taxidea americana*, Zimm.) — Southern Okanagan District.

EUMETOPIAS —

Northern Sea-Lion. (*Eumetopias stelleri*, Less.) — Vancouver Island and Alaska.

PHOCA —

Hair Seal. (*Phoca vitulina*, Linn.) — Taken Cadboro Bay.

CALLORHINUS —

Fur Seal. (*Callorhinus ursinus*, Linn.) — Taken Alaska.

ODOBAENUS —

Pacific Walrus. (*Odobaeus obesus*, Allen.) — Taken Alaska.

PHOCAENA —

Bay Porpoise. (*Phocaena vomarina*, Gill.) — Taken Straits of Georgia.

ENHYDRIS —

Sea Otter. (*Enhydris lutris*, Linn.) — Vancouver Island to Alaska.

LUTRA —

Land Otter. (*Lutra canadensis*.) — The Island and Mainland east and west of Cascades.

MEPHITIS —

Skunk. (*Mephitis* sp.?) — The Mainland, chiefly east of Cascades.

SPILOGALA —

Little Striped Skunk. (*Spilogala phenax latifrons*, Merriam.) — The Mainland, west of Cascades.

LUTREOLA —

Mink. (*Lutreola vison*, Briss.) — The Island and Mainland east and west of Cascades.

PUTORIUS —

Brown Weasel. (*Putorius cicognanii*, Bonap.) — Southern portion of Mainland, east of Cascades.

Weasel. (*Putorius* sp.?) — Taken at Comox, Vancouver Island.

Queen Charlotte Island Weasel. (*Putorius haidorum*, n. sp., Rev. J. H. Keen.) Massett, Q. C. I.

MUSTELA —

Marten. (*Mustela caurina*, Merriam.) — Vancouver Island.

GULO —

Wolverine. (*Gulo luscus*, Linn.) — The Mainland; rare on the Island.

SOREX —

Trowbridge's Shrew. (*Sorex trowbridgii*, Baird.) — Taken at Sumas, May 26, 1897 (Brooks).

Bendire's Shrew. (*S. bendirii*, Merriam.) — Taken at Sumas, June 20, 1897 (Brooks).

Wandering Shrew. (*S. vagrans*, Baird.) — Taken Sumas, June 30, 1896 (Brooks).

Dusky Shrew. (*S. obscurus*, Merriam.) — Taken at Sumas, May 26, 1897 (Brooks).

NEUROTRICHUS —

Gibbs' Mole. (*Neurotrichus gibbsii*, Baird.) — From Burrard Inlet east of Cascades to Okanagan.

SCAPANUS —

Townsend's Mole. (*Scapanus townsendii*, Bach.) — Taken at Burrard Inlet and New Westminster.

VESPERTILIO —

Brown Bat. (*Vespertilio fuscus*, Beauvois.) — Vancouver Island.

MYOTIS —

California Bat. (*Myotis californicus*, Aud and Bach.) — Vancouver Island.

Northwestern Bat. (*M. californicus caurinus*, Miller.) — Queen Charlotte Islands.

Keen's Bat. (*M. subulatus keenii*, Merriam.) — Queen Charlotte Islands.

* REPTILIA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Clemmys marmorata, B. & G. (Pacific Terrapin, Mud Turtle.)—Mainland of British Columbia.

Phrynosoma douglasii, Bell. (Pygmy Horned Toad.)—Osoyoos.

Gerrhonotus principis, B. & G. (Northern Alligator Lizard.)—Shawnigan.

Pituophis catenifer deserticola, Stej. (Desert Gopher Snake.)—Vernon.

Thamnophis parietalis, Say. (Pacific Garter Snake.)—Hatzic, Sicamous, Nelson, Vernon.

Thamnophis parietalis pickeringii, B. & G. (Northwestern Garter Snake.)—Vancouver Island and Mainland.

Thamnophis leptocephala, B. & G. (Puget Garden Snake.)—Vancouver Island and Mainland.

Thamnophis vagrans, B. & G. (Wandering Garter Snake.)—Victoria.

Thamnophis elegans, B. & G. (The Elegant Garter Snake.)—Sicamous.

Crotalus lucifer, B. & G. (Pacific Rattlesnake.)—Cache Creek, Ashcroft, etc. Not found on Vancouver Island.

* BATRACHIA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Amblystoma macrodactylum, Baird. (Axolotl.)—Hatzic.

Diemyctylus torosus, Esch. (Pacific Newt.)—Hatzic and Victoria.

Bufo columbiensis, B. & G. (Toad.)—Hatzic and Field.

Hyla regilla, B. & G. (Tree Frog.)—Hatzic.

Rana agilis aurora, B. & G. (Water Frog.)—Hatzic.

Rana temporaria pretiosa, B. & G.—Sicamous and Field.

Spea hammondi intermontana, Cope.—Vernon.

* LIST OF FISH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Order HYPEROTRETI—Family Heptatremidae.

Polistotrema stouti, Lockington. (California Hagfish.)

Order HYPEROARTII—Family Petromyzonidae.

Entosphenus tridentatus, Gairdner. (Marine Lamprey.)—Found in the tributaries of the Skeena River.

Lampetra cibaria, Girard. (Brook Lamprey.)—Cowichan River.

Order CYCLOSPONDYLI—Family Squalidae.

Squalus sucklii, Girard. (Spiked Dogfish.)

Order BATOIDEI—Family Rajidae.

Raja binoculata, Girard. (The Skate.)

Order CHIMAEROIDEI—Family Chimaera.

Hydrolagus collicii, Lay & Bennett. (Rat Fish.)

Order CHONDROSTEI—Family Acipenseridae.

Acipenser transmontanus, Richardson. (The Sturgeon.)

Order PLECTOSPONDYLI—Family Cyprinidae.

Mylocheilus caurinus, Richardson. (Chub.)—Common on Mainland. Found in Kennedy Lake and Fishhook Lake, near Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island.

Leuciscus balteatus, Richardson. (Chub.)—Found in Stuart Lake.

Conesius greeni, Jordan.—Taken in small lake near Fort St. James.

Order APODES—Family Nemichthyidae.

Nemichthys avocetta, Jordan & Gilbert. (Snipe Eel.)—Found near Beacon Hill.

Order ISOSPONDYLI—Family Clupeidae.

Clupea pallasii, Cuvier. (Herring.)

Alosa sapidissima, Wilson. (Shad.)

Family Engraulidae.

Engraulis mordax, Girard. (The Anchovy.)

* As represented by specimens in the Provincial Museum.

Family Salmonidae.

Coregonus williamsonii, Girard. (River Whitefish.)—From Similkameen River.
Common on the Mainland.

Onchorynchus gorbusha, Walbaum. (The Humpback.)

Onchorynchus keta, Walbaum. (The Dog Salmon.)

Onchorynchus chouicha, Walbaum. (Spring Salmon.)

Onchorynchus kisutch, Walbaum. (Cohoe.)

Onchorynchus nerka, Walbaum. (Sockeye.)

Onchorynchus kennerlyi. (Land-locked Salmon.)—Found throughout the Mainland, and in Shawnigan Lake, on Vancouver Island.

Salmo mykiss, Walbaum. (Common Trout.)

Salmo gairdneri, Richardson. (The Steelhead.)

Christivomer namaycush, Walbaum. Great Lake.

Salvelinus malma, Walbaum. (The Charr. Dolly Varden.)

Family Argentinidae.

Mallotus villosus, Muller. (The Capelin.)

Thaleichthys pacificus, Richardson. (The Oolachan.)

Osmerus thaleichthys, Ayres. (Smelt.)

Order INIOMI—Family Alepisauridae.

Alepisaurus borealis, Gill. (Hand-saw Fish.)

Order LOPHOBRANCHII—Family Syngnathidae.

Siphostoma griseolineatum, Ayres. (Pipe Fish.)

Order ACANTHOPTERI—Family Ammodytidae.

Ammodytes personatus, Girard. (The Sand Launce.)

Family Zaproridae.

Zaprora silenus, Jordan.—Only two specimens known, taken at Nanaimo and Victoria. The type is in the Provincial Museum.

Family Trichodontidae.

Trichodon stelleri, Tilesius. (The Sand Fish.)

Family Chiridae.

Hexagrammus superciliosus, Pallas. (Painted Rock Fish.)

Hexagrammus decagrammus, Pallas. (Starry Rock Fish.)

Ophiodon elongatus, Girard. (Blue Cod.)

Zaniolepis latipinnis, Girard.

Oxylebius pictus, Gill.

Anoplopoma fimbria, Pallas. (Black Cod or Skl.)

Family Scorpaenidae.

Sebastes paucispinis, Gill.

Sebastes melanops, Girard. (Black Sea Bass.)

Sebastes ruber, Ayres. (Red Sea Bass.)

Sebastes nigrocinctus, Ayres. (Striped Sea Bass.)

Family Cottidae.

Blepias cirrhosus, Pallas.

Nautichthys oculo-fasciatus, Girard.

Rhamphocottus richardsoni, Gunther.

Family Agonidae.

Podothecus acipenserinus, Tilesius. (Alligator Fish.)

Family Liparididae.

Liparis pulchella (?), Ayres. (Stone Suckers.)

Neoliparis greeni, Jordan.

Family Cyclopteridae.

Cyclopterus spinosus, Muller. (Lump Sucker.)

Family Batrachidae.

Porichthys porosissimus, Cuvier & Val. (The Midshipman.)

Family Blenniidae.

Chirolophus polyactocephalus, Pallas. (The Crested Blenny.)—Taken at Alert Bay.

Muraenoides ornatus, Girard. (Butter Fish.)

Apodichthys flavidus, Girard. (Butter Fish.)

Xiphister mucosus, Girard. (Butter Fish.)

Lumpenus anguillaris, Pallas.

Delolepis virgatus, Bean.

Anarrhichthys ocellatus, Ayres. (The Wolf Fish.)

Family Lycodidae.

Lycodopsis pacificus, Collett. (The Eelpout.)

Family Gadidae.

Lota maculosa, Le Sueur. (The Burbot, or Ling.)—Common in fresh water on the Mainland.

Gadus macrocephalus, Tilesius. (The Cod.)

Gadus proximus, Girard. (Tom Cod.)

Merluccius productus, Ayres. (The Hake.)

Order HETEROSOMATA—Family Pleuronectidae.

Hippoglossus vulgaris, Fleming. (The Halibut.)

Pleuronectes vetulus, Girard. (The Sharp-nosed Flounder.)

Pleuronectes stellatus, Pallas. (The Starry Flounder.)

Glyptocephalus zachirus, Lockington. (The Sole—so-called.)