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Rural Science Department

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

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April, 1916

The Birds of Prince Edward Island

Everybody is looking forward to the return of Spring. The snow will soon be gone. The warmer days will soon be here. Plant life will soon show manifestations of growth. And with these changes *the birds will come back*. Without the return of the birds, Spring could hardly be Spring. Nearly everybody is interested in the birds in Spring. This common interest should be encouraged and directed

Value of Bird Studies in the School—The study of Birds affords one of the very best of *Nature Studies*. The teachers in the schools will do well to use the natural interest that every child shows concerning birds and direct it to useful educational ends. An intelligent appreciation of and interest in bird life has many values. Besides training in powers of observation and in sympathy with one of nature's most charming life-forms, the study of bird-life will secure for many a life-long recreation of the most healthful and pleasant sort. With some knowledge of birds, every walk in the country or in the parks will reveal new interests. The country will be a place of more interest. The country boy and girl may even be envied. There are economic values in our bird life too. Birds play an important part in the economy of agriculture. Some birds are harmful; most of them are beneficial. All hawks, for example, are not injurious; some of them should be protected. There should be intelligent treatment of birds. The schools will have to lead the way to this. In this service our boys and girls will be getting a valuable part of their education.

P. E. I. a Splendid Field.—In its bird life Prince Edward Island possesses unusual opportunities and

charms for the bird student. The birds of the shores, the rivers and the salt marshes are numerous and various. The woods and fields abound in the bird life also. Within short distances abundant water and land forms may be seen. The Spring and Fall migrations pass through the Island. Bird visitors are not infrequent. There is much opportunity for recording new observations. The records are by no means complete. Some of the young naturalists trained in the schools should be directed to this interesting work. And everyone should be led to distinguish our common birds. Instead of calling our dozen or more species of sparrows all "grey birds", their correct names should be known. There are five distinct species of swallows, nine-species of hawks, more than ten species of sandpipers, etc. There is a fine field for training in exact knowledge in this respect.

School Equipment for Bird Study Needed.—

It is not possible for any teacher to do very good work or at least go very far in bird studies without the help of books, pictures and charts. These are the teacher's working *equipment*. As well for a farmer to try to farm without a plow. Of course the preliminary requisites are some knowledge of birds and a *desire* to get the children interested. But working tools are needed too. At first one book and a few pictures will suffice for the commencement. But means should be taken to procure several bird books for the school library, and colored pictures of birds, either separately or on charts. Of course it is not meant that the studies will be confined to books and pictures. This would be poor bird study. The best part of the work will be the pupils' independent observations and records. The books and pictures are to stimulate individual activity. They are merely tools. The study of them is a *means* not an *end*. The trustees should, by right of their trusteeship of the children's education, secure these things for the school. It is their business and duty to do this. But if they will not, the teacher may get the children to co-operate in raising the money needed through their gardening work, a concert or a school fair. Such unselfish training provides good training for the "co-operative spirit" which makes for good citizenship.

Books Recommended. — For the first book. Reed's *Bird Guide, Part 2, Land Birds East of the Rockies* is recommended. It has good colored pictures of all our land birds except the hawks and owls (these

are included in *Part I, Water Birds*). It can be purchased at the Government Book Supply for 65 cents (postage 5 cents). This little book is convenient to carry in the pocket when on tramps. If a copy of Francis Bain's *Birds of Prince Edward Island* can be discovered it will be found useful and interesting. The standard bird book for a reference is Chapman's *Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America*, Price \$3.65. Reed's *Color Key to North American Birds*, price \$2.50, is also a good reference book. Besides these there are innumerable story and other books, such as Bailey's *Birds through an Opera Glass*, 75 cts., Wiggin's *The Birds' Christmas Carol*, price 50 cts., Miller *First Book of Birds* and *Bird Ways*, 60 cts. each, Burroughs' *Bird Stories*, 60 cts., Blanchan's *Bird Neighbors*, \$2.00, Cornish's *Nature Study Lessons: Bird Studies*, \$1.00, McClement's *The New Canadian Bird Book for School and Home* \$2.50, Chamberlain's *Canadian Birds* 30 cts.

For field work for the teacher's own use a pair of field glasses or opera glasses will be found very useful. And if one intends to make extensive studies of birds, glasses are indispensable. The prices of these range from \$5.00 up.

The Audubon Society.—Teachers will do well to take advantage of the splendid help offered by the *National Association of Audubon Societies*, 1974 Broadway, New York. This organization is international in its services ; it offers the same privileges to Canadian schools as to schools in the United States. If ten pupils paying a fee of 10 cents each year, can be organized in a school, they may be formed into a *Junior Audubon Class* under the Association. For the \$1.00 remitted to headquarters each pupil will receive an Audubon Button and a set of ten colored pictures, with descriptive leaflets, together with ten outline drawings of birds for pupils to fill in with colors. In addition the school will receive the association bi-monthly magazine *Bird Lore* for a year. For each additional member of the class, 10 cents should be remitted. It is needless to say that this does not cover the cost of the material furnished. The association has endowments which have enabled it, in the past few years to carry on a splendid educational work on behalf of bird life. Their work with the schools is truly constructive. Besides this help to the schools, the Association sells bird study supplies such as colored pictures, books, lantern slides, field glasses and charts. The three *Audubon Bird Charts* sold at \$1.50 each are deserving of a place

in every school. Each chart has twenty common birds represented life size in natural colors.

In towns and villages if not in country places, it may be possible to organize Bird Clubs and through them to arrange for bird tramps and illustrated lectures. The Rural Science Department of Prince of Wales College will give its help in loaning colored lantern slides to responsible parties.

Bird Records in Schools.—It is a common practice in schools to keep a record of bird arrivals on the blackboard. This plan is a good one to awaken class interest and, if the first observers' names are put down opposite the name of the bird, may arouse wholesome rivalry too. Instead of using the blackboard it is suggested that the records be made with a heavy black marking pencil on a large sheet of strong manilla paper. By this means the records may be kept permanently, and comparisons made year by year. If records of last appearances are made also the work will be more valuable for it. If only the pupils initials are inserted or the names written small, a ruling could be used for several years after such a plan as this :—

Bird Observations at School.

Dates of First Arrivals and Last Appearances.

Name of Bird	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Robin	4/15 10/26				

Pupils should keep a copy of these records in their Nature Study note books. They should be encouraged too to make lists of the birds which they observe on their "bird tramps," taken with the teacher or independently.—If pupils are encouraged to keep all their records of bird studies in a separate note book or in a special part of their note book, the educational value of the work will be enhanced. Here they could insert Audubon bird pictures and leaflets, cuttings from the Natural History Section of the Montreal Family Herald Weekly Star or other papers, their compositions on birds etc.

Inaccuracies of Children's Observations. — Teachers will doubtless often be confused and misled by the reports made by pupils. They will report seeing birds that one may know can not possibly have been seen, and they will offer descriptions of birds that "never were on sea or land." The cure for this lies

in having the children to look very carefully and to write down the description of the bird at the time of the observation. A systematic scheme is required. This is suggested: 1st, note the size of the bird, comparing it (a) with the common House Sparrow, (6 inches) or (b) with the Robin (10 inches); 2nd, note the general appearance of the birds as to color, posture etc; 3rd, note the size, shape, color of the bill; 4th, note any conspicuous color markings of head, neck, back, rump, tail, breast or under parts; 5th, note the habits of the bird, how it feeds, its song, its flight; 6th, compare the description with a colored picture or a description given in a bird book.

Bird Study not Elementary Agriculture. — Teachers should note that this work is *Nature Study* is not *Elementary Agriculture*. This instruction is not a part of that for which special grants are paid though in some respects none the less important. There might very well be a few agricultural lessons on birds to discuss the value of wild bird life to agriculture and ways and means of protecting bird life, but most of the bird studies will be what may be considered strictly Nature Study.

The List Compiled as a Guide. — This list of Island Birds has been compiled from the following:—

(1) *A Catalogue of Birds of Prince Edward Island* by John MacSwain has been followed closely. It was printed in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science: Vol. XI, Part 4. pp. 570-592. The list was revised in 1907. In an introduction to his Catalogue Mr. MacSwain refers to a list of forty six birds included in a magazine articles by C. Birch, Bagster in 1861, entitled *Progress and Prospects of Prince Edward Island*. References is made also to a chapter on Birds in Rev. D. Sutherland's, *A Manual of the Geography and Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island* printed in 1861 as well as to articles which appeared in newspapers and *The Prince Edward Island Magazine*; (2) Francis Bain's *Birds of Prince Edward Island*, published by Haszard and Moore, Charlottetown 1891; (3) Macoun's *Catalogue of Canadian Birds* published by the Geological Survey Branch of the Canadian Department of Mines 1909; (4) *Dwight's Summer Birds of Prince Edward Island*, an account of the author's survey of the Island bird life made between June 23rd and July 9th 1892, and published in "The Auk" January 1893. So far as known these comprise all the reliable records that have been published. The list is merely a compilation. No claim of independent

or original investigation is made. The aim has been to make a list which might serve as a working basis for the young bird students who, it is to be hoped, will be found in our schools through the teaching of Nature Study. To know what others have found and studied in the years gone by should stimulate and direct the intelligent observations of bird students of this generation. As the records are more or less incomplete, birds reported as occurring about the Gulf in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland have been included with a question mark. In the preparation of the list the valuable help of Mr. G. McLaren, a student at Prince of Wales College is acknowledged.

As the lists from which the compilation has been made are not very recent, and conditions on the Island and adjacent land areas have undergone recent changes in the clearing of forests and the readjustment of agriculture, it is not improbable that unlisted birds may be visitors with us now, and that birds formerly known, are known no longer. New discoveries should be reported, or suggestions for revision of the lists should be made to the *Rural Science Department, Prince of Wales College*. The schools of the Island might in this way co-operate in useful educational work.

Arrangements may be made for printing the list as a School Circular. In such cases teachers will be able to secure copies for their pupils who should insert them in their Rural Science note books and make use of them as a Check List. Further announcements will be made of this matter.

Explanation of Numbers and Letters.—The number given for each bird is that official number fixed by the *American Ornithological Union*; this number makes it very convenient to look up references in bird books. In describing the length of residence of each bird, R means that the bird remains throughout the year; V. that occasional brief visits are known; S.R. that the bird is a *summer resident*, i.e. comes from the south in the spring, nests and rears a brood and departs in the fall; W.R. that the bird is a *winter resident*, i.e. comes from the north and remains throughout or for a portion of the winter; M. that the bird passes through migrating north in the spring and again usually, south in the fall. Where no exact record of the bird's appearance in the Island has been found, but it is reported as observed about the Gulf and in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, the name has been inserted in the list. The sizes are given in inches; in some cases such as the hawks, the females are longer than the males but the lengths given are for the males.

Birds of Prince Edward Island

Group or Family	A.O.U. Number	Name or Names	Residence	Size	Remarks
Diving Birds and Swimmers					
Grebes	2	Holboell's or Red-Necked Grebe	M.	19 "	Reported 1888
	3	Horned Grebe	?	13½	Rare in N.B. & N.S.
	6	Pied Billed Grebe, Dabchick or Hell Diver	?	13½	Reported in N.S. & N.B.
Loons	7	Loon or Great Northern Diver	S.R.	32	Bain reports as W. R. also
	11	Red Throated Loon	S.R.	25	Reported rarer than No. 7
Auks, Murres & Puffins	27	Black Guillemot or Sea Pigeon	S.R.	13	Breeds (MacSwain)
	30	Murre	S.R.	16	Rarer than No. 27 (MacSwain).
	34	Dovekie, Sea Dove or Little Auk	S.R.	8	N.B., N.S., Nfd.
	37	Parasitic Jaeger	?	17	One specimen seen (MacSwain)
	39	Ivory Gull	?	17	Commoner than 27 (MacSwain)
Gulls	40	Kittiwake	?	16	N. B. and Gulf
	42	Glaucous Gull	M.	28	Often seen in Autumn (MacSwain)
	45	Kumlien's Gull	M.	15.5	One taken at Covehead 1905.
	47	Great Black-Backed Gull or Saddleback	R.(?)	29	Common
	51a	American Herring Gull	R.(?)	24	Common
	54	Ring Billed Gull	M.	18.5	One reported (MacSwain).
	60	Bonaparte's Gull	S.R.	14	Commonest Gull
	64	Caspian Tern	M.	21	One taken at Tracadie 1905.
	70	Common Tern, Wilson's Tern or Sea Swallow	S.R.	15	Common
	71	Arctic Tern	S.R.	15½	Not common or rare
Terns	77	Black Tern	?	10	
	106	Leach's Petrel	S.V.	8	In Gulf, rests on land
	109	Wilson's Petrel	S.V.	7	" " "
Petrels	117	Gannet or Solan Goose	S.V.	35	Breeds in Gulf islands
	119	Single-Crested Cormorant or Shag	S.V.	36	Breeds about Gulf

Birds of Prince Edward Island

Group or Family	A.O.C. Number	Name or Names	Residence	Size	Remarks
Pelican		Diving Birds and Swimmers (Con.)			
	120	Double-Crested Cormorant	S.V.	30	Frequent occurrence in Gulf
	125	American White Pelican	?	60	Accidental " reported from N B.
Mergansers	129	American Merganser, Goosander or Shell-drake	S.R.	25	Breeds in P.E.I.
	130	Red-Breasted Merganser or Shelldrake	S.R.	22	Reported by Bain
	131	Hooded Merganser	?	17.5	Spring & Fall migrant on Atlantic Coast
River and Pond Ducks	132	Mallard	M.	23	Rare (MacSwain)
	133	Black or Dusky Duck	S.R.	22	Breeds in P.E.I. sometimes W. R.
	135	Gadwall or Gray Duck	M.	19.5	Very rare (MacSwain)
	139	Green Winged Seal	M.	14.5	In large flocks spring and fall
	140	Blue Winged Teal	M.	16	"
	142	Shoveller or Spoon Bill	M. (?)	20	Migrant in N.B., N.S., Nfld.
	143	Pintail or Sprigtail	S.R.	28	Reported not uncommon
	144	Wood Duck	S.R.	18.5	
	148	American Scaup Duck	M.	18.5	Rare spring and fall migrant
	149	Lesser Scaup Duck	M.	16.5	No commoner than 148 (MacSwain)
Bay and Sea Ducks	151	American Golden Eye or Whistler	S.R.	20	Breeds in P.E.I. (Bain)
	152	Barrow's Golden Eye	M.	20	Two shot at St. Peter's Bay 1904
	153	Bufflehead, Butter-Ball or Spirit-Duck	M.	14.75	Spring and Fall (Bain)
	154	Old Squaw Duck	M.	21	With Golden Eyes in Spring (MacSwain)
	160	American Eider	W.R.	23	From fall to early spring (Bain)
	163	American Scoter or Black Coot	W.R.	19	Remains mild winters (Bain)
	165	White-Winged Scoter or Coot	S.V.	22	About Gulf
	166	Surf-Scoter or Sea Coot	M.	20	Common in fall (Bain)
	167	Ruddy Duck	M.	15	Very rare (MacSwain)

Birds of Prince Edward Island

Group or Family	A.O.U. Number	Name or Names	Residence	Size	Remarks
Geese	169a	Greater Snow Goose	M.	30-38	Occasionally observed (Bain)
	171a	American White-fronted Goose or Laughing Goose	M.	27-30	"
	172	Canada Goose	M.	35-43	Common
	172a	Hutchin's Goose	M.	25-34	Flocks with No. 172 (MacSwain)
	173	Brant	M.	26	Leave for North June 6th (Bain)
Swans	180	Whistling Swan	M.	55	Very rare, specimen taken Wheatley River 1888 (Bain)
Marsh Birds					
Hérons and Bitterns Rails and Coots	190	American Bittern or Marsh Hen	S.R.	28	Not as common as Herons (Bain)
	194	Great Blue Heron or Blue Crane	S.R.	42-50	Heronry at Howell's Brook (Bain)
	202	Black Crowned Night Heron	?	24	Rare specimen taken at Mt. Stewart
	205	Little Brown Crane	?	40	Young bird shot at Earnscliffe 1905
	212	Virginia Rail	M.	9.5	Reported about Gulf
	214	Carolina Rail or Sora	M.	8.5	Taken at Wisener's Mills 1906
	221	American Coot	S.R.	15	Breeds in P.E.I. (Bain)
	222	Red or Gray Phalarope	?	8.12	Migrant in N.B., N.S. & Nfld.
	223	Northern Phalarope	?	7.75	"
	228	American Woodcock	S.R.	11	Common (Bain)
	230	Wilson's Snipe or English Snipe	S.R.	11.25	
	231	Dowitcher or Red Breasted Snipe	?	10.5	Migrant in N.B., N.S. & Nfld.
	234	Knot, Robin Snipe or Gray Snipe	?	10.5	Specimen taken 1905
Phalaropes					
Woodcock					
Snipes					

Birds of Prince Edward Island

Group or Family	A.O.U. Number	Name or Names	Residence	Size	Remarks
Sandpipers	Marsh Birds (Con.)				
	239	Pectoral Sandpiper or Krieker	?	9	Migrant in N.B., N.S. & Nfld.
	240	White Rumped Sandpiper	M.	7.5	Common Migrant about Gulf
	242	Least Sandpiper	M.	6	Probably nests here (Bain)
	246	Semi-palmated Sandpiper	S.R.	6.3	Large flocks in fall (Bain)
	248	Sanderling or Surf-Snipe	M.	8	Numbers in fall, North Shore (Bain)
	251	Hudsonian Godwit	?	15	Rare. One taken at Alberton
	254	Greater Yellow Legs	S.R.	14	Nests up rivers (Bain)
	255	Yellow-Legs	?	10.75	Rarer than No. 254 (MacSwain)
	256	Solitary Sandpiper	S.R.	8.4	Nesting Black River '88 (Macoun)
	258	Willet	S.R.	15	Not common (Bain)
	261	Bartramian Sandpiper, Upland or Field Plover	M.	11.5	Plentiful in fall (Bain)
	263	Spotted Sandpiper	S.R.	7.5	Common
	264	Long-Billed Curlew	M.	24.	Uncommon (Bain)
Curlews	265	Hudsonian Curlew	M.	17.	Not uncommon summer visitor
	266	Eskimo Curlew	V.	13.5	Reported commonest Curlew
	270	Black Bellied Plover or Beetlehead	M.	11	With flocks of No. 272 (MacSwain)
Plovers	272	American Golden Plover	M.	10.5	Common AUTUMN migrant
	273	Killdeer or Killdeer Plover	M.	10.5	Stays late (Bain)
	274	Semi-palmated Plover or Ringneck	S.R.	6.75	Few nest here (Bain)
Turnstones	277	Piping Plover	S.R.	7.	Common (Bain)
	283	Turnstone or Brant Bird	?	9.5	Not uncommon (MacSwain)
Gallinaceous Birds					
Grouse	298	Canada Grouse or Spruce Partridge	R.	15	Common (Bain); Probably extinct (MacSwain)
Pigeon	300	Ruffed Grouse, "Partridge" or "Pheasant"	R.	17	Common

Birds of Prince Edward Island

Group or Family	A.O.U. Number	Name or Names	Residence	Size	Remarks
Hawks	315	Passenger Pigeon (now extinct)	?	16.29	Last seen in 1857 (MacSwain)
	316	Mourning Dove	?	11.85	Specimen taken 1905
		Birds of Prey			
	331	Marsh Hawk or Marsh Harrier	R.	19	Seen in winter (Bain)
	332	Sharp Shinned Hawk	S.R.	13.5	Destructive. Common (Macourt)
	333	Cooper's Hawk	S.R.	19.	Destructive. Not common
	334	American Goshawk	W.V.	22	Terror of winter woods (Bain)
	337	Red-Tailed Hawk, "Hen-Hawk," "Chicken Hawk"	S.R.	20	Locally called "Buzzards"
	339	Red-Shouldered Hawk, "Hen Hawk," "Chicken Hawk"	S.R.	18.3	" " "
	343	Broad Winged Hawk	?	15.9	Reported in N.B., N.S. & Nfld.
	347a	American Rough Legged Hawk	?	22	One specimen seen (MacSwain)
	349	Golden Eagle	V.	30-35	Occasional visitors (Bain)
	352	Bald Eagle	V.	32.9	" " "
	353	White Gyr Falcon	V.	22	" " "
Owls	354b	Black Gyr Falcon	?	20	One specimen taken 1904
	356	Duck Hawk or Peregrine Falcon	R.	16	Resident (Bain)
	357	Pigeon Hawk	S.R.	10-13	
	360	American Sparrow Hawk	S.R.	10	
	364	American Osprey or Fish Hawk	S.R.	28.1	More or less common (Macourt)
					Not rare
					Not uncommon
	366	American Long Eared Owl	R.	14.8	
	367	Short Eared Owl	S.R.	15.5	

Birds of Prince Edward Island

Group or Family	A.O.U. Number	Name or Names	Residence	Size	Remarks
	368	Barred Owl or Hoot Owl	R.	20	Winter bird of forest (Bain)
	370	Great Grey Owl	W.V.	27	Specimen taken 1905
	371	Richardson's Owl	?	10	
	372	Saw-Whet or Acadian Owl	R.	8	
	373	Screech Owl	R.	9.4	Comes into barns (Bain)
	375	Great Horned Owl	R.	22	
	376	Snowy Owl	W.V.	25	Hunts in daytime
	377a	American Hawk Owl	?	15	Reported rare
		Cuckoos, Woodpeckers, etc.			
Cuckoos	387	Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	S.R.	12.2	
	388	Black-Billed Cuckoo	S.R.	11.8	
Kingfishers	390	Belted Kingfisher	S.R.	13.	
Woodpeckers	393a	Northern Hairy Woodpecker	R.	9.4	Very beneficial
	394	Downy Woodpecker	R.	6.8	"
	400	Arctic Three-Toed Woodpecker	W.V.	9.5	Resident in N.B.
	401	American Three-Toed Woodpecker	S.R.	8.75	
	402	Yellow Bellied Sap Sucker	S.R.	8.56	
	405a	Pileated Woodpecker	?	17	Formerly known here
	412a	Northern Flicker, Yellow Hammer, High Hole	S.R.	12	Common
Nighthawks	420	Nighthawk or "Mosquito Hawk"	S.R.	10	Common
Swifts	423	Chimney Swift	S.R.	5.43	
Hummingbirds	428	Ruby-Throated Hummingbird	S.R.	3.74	

Birds of Prince Edward Island

Group or Family	A.O.U. Number	Name or Names	Residence	Size	Remarks
Flycatchers	444	Kingbird	S.R.	8.51	Common
	456	Phoebe	S.R.	6.99	Rare
	459	Olive-Sided Flycatcher	S.R.	7.39	Common
	461	Wood Pewee	S.R.	6.53	Not rare
	463	Yellowed Bellied Flycatcher	S.R.	5.63	Very rare
	466a	Traill's Flycatcher	S.R.	6.09	
	467	Least Flycatcher or Chebec	S.R.	4.67	
Larks	474	Horned or Shore Lark	M.	7.75	Seen with Snowbirds
	477	Blue Jay	R.	11.74	
Jays	484	Canada Jay or Whiskey Jack	R.	12.	Formerly common
	486a	Northern Raven	V.	22 +	Occasional
	488	American Crow	R.	19.3	Common
	492	Bobolink	S.V.	7.25	Rare visitor
Blackbirds and Orioles	498	Red-Winged Blackbird	S.R.	9.51	
	501	Meadowbark	S.V.	10.75	Occasional
	507	Baltimore Oriole	S.R.	7.53	Rare
	509	Rusty Blackbird	S.R.	9.55	Not rare
	511b	Bronzed Grackle	S.R.	12 +	Becoming common
Finches,	514	Evening Grosbeak	W.V.	8.	
	515	Pine Grosbeak	W.V.	9.08	
Sparrows, Grosbeaks and Crossbills	517	Purple Finch	S.R.	6.22	
	no No.	English or House Sparrow	R.	6.33	Common some winters
	521	American Crossbill	W.V.	6.19	
	522	White Winged Crossbill	W.V.	6.05	Very common
	528	Redpoll	W.V.	5.32	Not uncommon

Birds of Prince Edward Island

Group or Family	A.O.U. Number	Name or Names	Residence	Size	Remarks
	529	American Goldfinch	S. R.	5.51	Common
	533	Pine Siskin or Pine Finch	W. V.	5.	Probably breeds here
	534	Snow Flake or Snow Bunting	W. V.	6.88	Common in winter
	540	Vesper Sparrow	S. R.	6.12	
	542a	Savanna Sparrow	S. R.	5.68	
	549b	Acadian Sharp-Tailed Sparrow	S. R.	5.55	Tiguish 1892 (Dwight)
	550	Seaside Sparrow	S. R.	6.	Rare (MacSwain)
	554	White Crowned Sparrow	S. R.	6.88	
	558	White Throated Sparrow	S. R.	6.74	Common
	559	Tree Sparrow	W. V.	6.36	
	560	Chipping Sparrow	S. R.	5.37	Common
	563	Field Sparrow	S. R.	5.68	
	567	Junco	R.	6.27	Common
	581	Song Sparrow	S. R.	6.3	
	583	Lincoln's Sparrow	S. R.	5.75	Reported 1888 (Macoun)
	584	Swamp Sparrow	S. R.	5.89	Rare (MacSwain)
	585	Fox Sparrow	M.	7.26	
	587	Towhee or Chewink	S. R.	8.35	Very rare (McSwain)
	595	Rose-Breasted Grosbeak	S. R.	8.12	Uncommon "
	604	Dickcissel	?	6.	Very rare "
	611	Purple Martin	S. R.	8	Common
	612	Cliff or Eave Swallow	S. R.	6.1	Common
	613	Barn Swallow	S. R.	6.95	
	614	Tree or White-Bellied Swallow	S. R.	5.9	
	616	Bank Swallow	S. R.	5.2	Common

Swallows

Birds of Prince Edward Island

Group or Family	A.O.C. Number	Name or Names	Residence	Size	Remarks
Waxwings	618	Bohemian Waxwing	W.V.	8.	Seen Winter 1915-16
	619	Cedar Waxwing, Cedar Bird or Cherry Bird	S.R.	7.19	Not uncommon
Shrikes	621	Northern Shrike or Butcher Bird	W.V.	10.32	Rare visitor
	622	Loggerhead Shrike	S.R.	9.	Rare (MacSwain)
Vireos	624	Red-Eyed Vireo	S.R.	6.23	
	627	Warbling Vireo	S.R.	5.8	
	628	Yellow-Throated Vireo	?	5.95	
	629	Blue-Headed or Solitary Vireo	S.R.	5.61	Observed by Dwight
	631	White-Eyed Vireo	S.R.	5.27	Not uncommon (MacSwain)
Warblers	636	Black and White Warbler	S.R.	5.3	
	642	Golden Winged Warbler	?	5.1	One seen '97 (MacSwain)
	645	Nashville Warbler	S.R.	4.77	Tignish (Dwight)
	647	Tennessee Warbler	S.R.	5.	
	648	Parula Warbler	S.R.	4.73	Reported by Dwight
	650	Cape May Warbler	S.R.	5	
	652	Yellow Warbler	S.R.	5.1	Common
	654	Black-Throated Blue Warbler	S.R.	5.28	Souris 1892 (Dwight)
	655	Myrtle Warbler	S.R.	5.61	Commonest Warbler
	657	Magnolia Warbler	S.R.	5.12	Observed 1888 (Macoun)
	660	Bay-Breasted Warbler	S.R.	5.63	"
	661	Black Poll Warbler	S.R.	5.56	"
	662	Blackburnian Warbler	S.R.	5.25	"
	667	Black-Throated Green Warbler	S.R.	5.1	Common
	671	Pine Warbler	?	5.52	

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	672a	Yellow Palm Warbler	S.R.	5.43	Tignish 1892 (Dwight)
	674	Oven-Bird	S.R.	6.17	
	675	Water Thrush	S.R.	6.04	Tignish (Dwight)
	679	Mourning Warbler	S.R.	5.63	Reported by Dwight
	681	Maryland Yellow-Throat	S.R.	5.33	Reported 1888 (Macoun)
	685	Wilson's Warbler	S.R.	5.	Tignish (Dwight)
	686	Canadian Warbler	S.R.	5.61	"
	687	American Redstart	S.R.	5.41	Common
Pipits	697	Titlark or American Pipit	M.	6.38	
Mockingbirds	704	Catbird	S.R.	8.94	Reported 1888 (Macoun)
Wrens	722	Winter Wren	S.R.	4.06	Uncommon (MacSwain)
Creepers	726	Brown Creeper	?	5.66	Rare (MacSwain)
Nuthatches	727	White-Breasted Nuthatch	R.	6.07	Common
	728	Red-Breasted Nuthatch	R.	4.62	Commoner Nuthatch
Chickadees	735	Black-Capped Chickadee	R.	5.27	Common
	740	Hudsonian Chickadee	R.		Not uncommon
Kinglets	748	Golden-Crowned Kinglet	R.	4.07	
	749	Ruby-Crowned Kinglet	R.	4.41	Quite rare (MacSwain)
Thrushes	756	Veery or Wilson's Thrush	?	7.52	Spring visitor (MacSwain)
	758a	Olive-Backed Thrush	S.R.	7.17	Abundant (Dwight)
	758b	Hermit Thrush	S.R.	7.17	More abundant (Dwight)
	761	American Robin	S.R.	10	Common