

changed in the western extension so that the separation which was made at Estevan can not so clearly be made there. Therefore the Whitemud beds as well as the Estevan beds must, on palæontological grounds, be considered of Lance age.

The occurrence of the Lance formation in Saskatchewan marks the most northerly extent of that formation so far reported. The most recent

brackish water deposits to the north and west of the Cypress Hills are the Edmonton formation, the fauna of which has an older aspect than that of the Lance. This seems to indicate that by Lance time the Cretaceous sea had retreated considerably to the south, with only a small area extending north of what is now the international boundary.

## THE CANADA GOOSE AT HOME

BY A. D. HENDERSON

**T**HE Canada Goose is such a well-known bird that perhaps little that is new can be written of its habits. I have found these birds breeding on the Saskatchewan, Pembina and Athabasca Rivers, but my best opportunity of observing them occurred in 1917 and 1918 in the Battle River District, about eighty miles north of Peace River town; and I found some of their actions extremely interesting.

At Battle River the arrival of the Canada Geese was an event eagerly looked forward to in the spring. The date of arrival, according to reports made to me, was the first week in April, though April 8th is my own record for first arrival in 1918. For days before their coming the Indian and halfbreed children can be heard practicing the honk, which they imitate to perfection. *Ah-unk! Ah-unk!*

However, though Goose is a change from the staple diet of moose meat, they are tough and dry eating in the spring, and on our hunting trips we would never waste a .30-30 shell on them as long as we could get Beaver, which to my notion is the best meat to be had in the woods. The Geese breed on the small gravelly islands in the Battle River and its two tributaries, known at that time as the Second and Third Battle Rivers. Since then the country has been surveyed and new names given to all three. Another favorite breeding place is in old beaver dams, where they nest on the old sunken beaver-houses, which in course of time have flattened down into small, grass-covered islets. Even inhabited beaver-houses are used as nesting sites, as my halfbreed hunting partner on one of our trips took five eggs from a nest on a large beaver-house in an old river-bed of the Third Battle, which we repeatedly saw entered and left by a family of beaver, showing that the Geese and beaver live together in amity.

They also nest in trees, as he told me that on one occasion while watching for beaver higher up on the Third Battle he saw a Goose fly to a large nest in a spruce tree. A halfbreed's interest in

eggs of any kind lies wholly in his stomach, so he climbed to the nest and had eggs to eat for several meals.

The 28th of April, 1917, is the earliest record I have of eggs. A nest was found on that date, containing two eggs, on a low, grassy islet in a flooded beaver meadow. The 12th of May was the date my partner took the five eggs from the nest on the inhabited beaver-house mentioned before. On May 18th I found a nest containing seven eggs, on a low, grassy islet, probably a very old beaver-house, in the same flooded beaver meadow. The nest was made of grass and was lined with finer grasses and feathers. The sitting bird permitted a near approach, with her head and neck stretched out straight in front of her and lying flat along the ground, watching my approach. This appears to be the usual behaviour when the nest is approached during incubation. We saw two other nests on this day, one containing three eggs, on a small grassy islet in the same beaver meadow, and another on an island in the Third Battle, with six eggs.

These great birds are very tame on the breeding grounds compared with the wary birds we see during the migrations. On one occasion I went up the Third Battle to an old river bed to watch for beaver, arriving there about four o'clock in the afternoon. When I arrived there were eleven Canada Geese sitting in the end of the river bed. I selected a favorable spot and sat down near the beaver-house, about eighty yards from them. In a few minutes another Goose alighted at the other end of the river bed and swam down to within forty yards of me, calling all the time and being answered by one of the eleven. They all flew, however, at the report of my .30-30, when a beaver suddenly appeared on the surface. In a few minutes another pair came sailing in, flying past me at less than twenty yards, and alighting about thirty yards away. They then swam up to within twenty yards, calling occasionally. As it was now getting late and I had seen very fresh grizzly diggings on my way up I concluded it was



time for me to return to camp as I had no great hankering to meet his majesty in the dark.

On June 4th, while walking up the river bank looking for bear, we met a pair of Geese and four goslings on shore and got within twenty yards before they moved. The old birds made a great fuss and flew down to the foot of a rapid and waited on the still water about sixty yards below. The goslings took to the water, which was tumbling and boiling over the stones; swimming and diving, they went down the rapid, under water most of the time, and joined their fond parents below.

On the 12th of June we saddled our two riding horses, threw the hitch on the three pack ponies and started on our last trip around our bear traps. Bear remain prime until about June 15th and it was in the course of bear and beaver hunts in the springs of 1917 and 1918 that I had the opportunity of observing the ways of the Canada Goose here set forth.

On the 16th, just opposite our camp on the Third Battle, I saw two pairs of Geese with four and six goslings each, on a gravel bar below a rapid. (The three Battle Rivers are very swift and full of rocks and rapids.) On seeing me, the old birds swam and waded up the rapid, along the edge where there was little current, the young following, strung out in line behind.

The spring of 1918 found me again on a bear hunt, and one evening, May 23rd, I and my wife camped for the night on a beautiful little flat covered with new green grass just below the mouth of the Second Battle. After taking off the saddles and packs, making camp and having supper, I rode down the river a short distance to where I had noticed a pair of Geese alight and soon saw one standing on a gravelly island. Making a short detour and riding closer I saw both birds lying flat on the gravel, heads and necks outstretched along the ground, precisely as they do on the nest. They were hiding right in the open without the slightest cover. Though I have what is called the hunter's eye pretty well developed, it is doubtful if I would have noticed them if I had not previously known they were there. They remained perfectly motionless and resembled pieces of water-worn driftwood so perfectly that I now understood how it was that, in descending rivers in a canoe, I had so often failed to observe them until they took wing. It was the most beautiful example of protective colouring I have ever seen. As I rode up to the river bank, in plain sight and making a good deal of noise, one bird remained perfectly still and the other moved its head slightly to watch me. I then rode out into the river to within thirty-five yards before they broke the pose and took to flight. I discovered the nest of three

eggs on the lower end of the island. It was a hollow in the sand, lined with small twigs, crumbled leaves and down and the eggs were covered.

On May 26th I examined another nest in a beaver dam about a mile up the river from the last mentioned nest. It was on a very old, flattened-down beaver-house, which formed a small island, and was only a few yards away from an occupied beaver-house. On my approach the sitting bird watched me with head and neck stretched out flat on the ground, as usual. The nest was built on flattened-down marsh hay and was composed of pieces of hay about an inch long and down.

On the 28th, while walking up the gravel banks of the Third Battle hunting bear, I came on a pair of Geese with six goslings, also three other Geese about one hundred yards upstream from them. The three Geese flew on my approach, and the female took her brood across the stream to a point about thirty yards distant. Her mate went upstream, flapping along the water, pretending to be crippled. He would allow me to approach to about forty yards and then flap along the water again for a few yards and wait for me again. He repeated this performance several times, until he thought he had enticed me far enough around the next bend, when he had a marvellous recovery, flying away and giving me the merry *honk! honk!* for being so easy. I am sure he enjoyed the ease with which he fooled me and I enjoyed watchin him and letting him think so.

The next day, while riding up the river and making many crossings from bar to bar, I rode within fifteen yards of a Goose before she flushed from her nest of six eggs. This nest was on a gravelly point of the river and not on an island as usual. The eggs seemed just about to hatch. Around the next bend I flushed a Mallard from her nest of ten eggs, also on the point of hatching. This was the only Duck's nest I found in the Battle River District, it being one of the poorest Duck countries I have seen.

Having disposed of my interests at Battle River, I returned to my old home on the Pembina River in July. At one time, beaver must have been very plentiful here, judging by the numerous dams and houses found along every watercourse. Sometimes, when out hunting, I like to sit down near one of these old beaver meadows for a rest and smoke, and try to visualize the scene as it used to be. Instead of the grass-grown meadow, dam and house, I recreate the scene as it was; the miniature lake, the mud-plastered house and dam, the sunken mounds of food sticks, with the beaver swimming among them. Then comes the mighty splash as he slaps the water with his broad tail and dives to safety when he gets your wind.



Also it is not likely that his summer neighbor, the Canada Goose, was absent from the scene.

In 1899, when I first came to the Pembina District, there were still a few pairs of Geese breeding along the river, but now they are practically all gone. I believe that the young always return to breed in the district they were born in and when the Geese on any river are all killed their place is not taken by others, so that when this occurs they are gone for good; and this is

evidently what has happened on the Pembina. Otherwise, we would see them arriving about the first week in April and alighting on river, slough and prairie, the same as they do in the Battle River country, but this is not the case, as only a few stragglers visit us and then pass on to the north. As settlement advances no doubt the same thing will happen in the Battle River country and the Geese and beaver will be things of the past.

## LIST OF BIRDS RECORDED FROM THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI, QUEBEC

By HARRISON F. LEWIS

(Continued from page 46)

24. *Phalacrocorax carbo*. CORMORANT.—Verrill: Breeding in large numbers on cliffs at East Point, Anticosti. No Double-crested Cormorants identified with them. Brewster: Found a breeding colony of about 20 nests at Wreck Bay. Schmitt: Summer. Rather common. With *P. auritus*. Found especially in the eastern part of the island. Fox Bay.

The present status of this species on Anticosti is uncertain, but it is probable that some breeding colonies still exist there.

25. *Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—Verrill: None identified at Anticosti, but may possibly breed there. Brewster: Not found breeding. Schmitt: May-September. Fairly common. Nests on the island, at the top of the cliff at Bird Bay. Dionne: Fairly common. Brooks: The few Cormorants I noted were at such a distance that identification was impossible.

26. *Mergus americanus*. MERGANSER.—Combes: Lists this species without comment. Schmitt: Summer. Rather rare. Brooks: A few were noted in the summer of 1919 by Prof. W. H. Twenhofel, of the University of Wisconsin, during his paleontological expedition around the island.

27. *Mergus serrator*. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Verrill: Very common. Nest with 6 eggs found July 17. Young seen by July 3 and some captured August 12. Brewster: Abundant. Schmitt: Arrives on the coast in May and disappears almost at once; reappearing only in September. In the interval it has nested in the interior of the island, where all summer long it is very numerous along the rivers. At Jupiter River, at the 51st kilometer, found a nest with fresh eggs, July 20, 1903. Some Mergansers remain all winter around the island. Dionne: Common. Brooks: A common bird in Anticosti, breeding in all suitable parts of the island.

28. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MER-

GANSER.—Brooks: Several seen in the summer of 1919 by Prof. W. H. Twenhofel.

29. *Anas rubripes*. BLACK DUCK.—Verrill: Very abundant. Young seen by July 3rd. Brewster: Common. A brood of young with mother seen at Wreck Bay. Schmitt: March-October. Very common. Some always winter at points on the rivers kept open by water from springs. Dionne: Very common. Brooks: Very common. Lewis: At Ellis Bay saw 4 June 14 and 5 June 15. Johansen: A flock of Black Ducks at Shallop Creek, August 7, 1923.

30. *Chaulelasmus streperus*. GADWALL.—Verrill: A few specimens were seen. A young one, about half grown, was caught near the middle of July.

In a letter dated December 6, 1923, Prof. Verrill says that the young Gadwall mentioned above was presumably preserved as an alcoholic specimen in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He considers it likely that this specimen was destroyed during the years following the American Civil War, owing to the high price at that time of the alcohol necessary for replenishment of the supply in the containers. The director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology courteously informs me that he is unable to trace this specimen at present.

In a letter dated February 25, 1924, Prof. Verrill says, concerning the field-diary containing notes made on his visit to Anticosti in 1861, "... on Aug. 6 ... I recorded that he [the captain] and Mr. Upham Treat, one of our party, had shot ... 'one gray duck (*Chaulelasmus streperus*)' ". That, he makes clear, was not the young one mentioned in his printed list. The diary does not say what was done with it.

31. *Nettion carolinense*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Schmitt: Summer. Rare. On the southern coast, principally between South-west Point and East Point. Dionne: Rare; found only one



pair with 9 young. *Brooks*: On August 26, 1919, near Little River, a flock of about 30 flew very close to me.

[Hypothetical. *Querquedula discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—*Brewster*: Fishermen at Fox Bay said it occurred in small numbers during migration.

This does not appear to me to furnish sufficient basis for the inclusion of this species in the formal list.]

32. *Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*. AMERICAN PINTAIL.—*Schmitt*: End of April-beginning of November. Rare. Especially on the coast at South Point. Nests on the island.

Prof. Verrill, in a letter dated February 25, 1924, states that in the field-diary containing notes made on his visit to Anticosti in 1861 the list of Ducks shot by the Captain of his vessel on August 6 includes "Two pin-tail ducks (*Dafila acuta*)".

33. *Marila americana*. REDHEAD.—*Schmitt*: In migration. Rare.

34. *Marila marila*. SCAUP DUCK.—*Schmitt*: Seen only in spring, for nearly a month, associating with the Old-Squaw. *Lewis*: On Lake Gamache, at Ellis Bay, I saw 12 Scaup Ducks (sp.?) on June 10 and 5 on June 14.

35. *Marila affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—*Schmitt*: Autumn. Winter. Spring. Rather rare. Some nest on the island.

Mr. Dionne assures me that *Schmitt* submitted specimens of both Greater and Lesser Scaup Ducks to him for identification.

36. *Marila collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK.—*Schmitt*: May. Rare. One specimen killed May 26, 1902.

37. *Glaucionetta clangula americana*. GOLDEN-EYE.—*Verrill*: Common. Young ones, about one-third grown, were caught July 19. *Schmitt*: Fairly common throughout the year. *Dionne*: Common. *Brooks*: Noted several on Lake Gamache at Ellis Bay during the last week of August.

38. *Glaucionetta islandica*. BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE.—*Schmitt*: Autumn. Winter. Spring. Fairly common. Some always nest on the island in spring. More numerous spring and autumn than in winter.

Mr. Dionne assures me that *Schmitt* submitted specimens of both the American Golden-eye and Barrow's Golden-eye to him for identification. Confirmation of *Schmitt*'s statement that the latter species nests on Anticosti is desirable.

39. *Clangula hyemalis*. OLD-SQUAW.—*Verrill*: Very common. Breeds abundantly. The males were seen in small flocks by themselves during the whole time that we were at the island. *Brewster*: A few individuals, doubtless barren birds, observed at East Point, July 7. *Schmitt*: Arrives in September, passes the winter, and

leaves at the end of April. Does not nest on the island. *Dionne*: Common transient. *Lewis*: One at Ellis Bay, June 13, 1922.

Doubtless this species was more common at Anticosti at the time of Verrill's visit than it is to-day, but evidence to substantiate his assumption that the species breeds on the island appears to be still lacking.

40. *Histrionicus histrionicus histrionicus*. HARLEQUIN DUCK.—*Brewster*: Residents of Fox Bay said it occurred there in winter. *Schmitt*: Summer. Rare. A few in the South Point region.

[Hypothetical. *Camptorhynchus labradorius*. LABRADOR DUCK.—*Combes*: Lists this species; gives no supporting evidence. *Schmitt*: Undoubtedly occurred formerly, since we are on its migration route. In 1903 *Schmitt* showed a plate of the species to Placide Duguay, formerly a fisher at Anse aux Fraises, who said that his father (deceased at the time of the conversation) had killed a drake like that 15 years before. It was in company with a gray Duck, supposed to be its mate. He stuffed the drake, but some years later it was destroyed by a cat. It had been killed early in the spring. Duguay later claimed to recognize a water-color of the species.

I do not find this evidence sufficient for the inclusion of the species in the list. Of course, no specimen of this species was submitted to Mr. Dionne for identification.]

41. *Somateria mollissima borealis*. NORTHERN EIDER.—*Schmitt*: Arrives in September and leaves at the end of April or beginning of May. Fairly common.

41a. *Somateria mollissima dresseri*. EIDER.—*Verrill*: Common about Anticosti. *Combes*: Was given the skin of a female by M. Malouin, keeper of West Point light. *Schmitt*: Like the preceding. Very common. *Dionne*: Very common, especially in autumn and winter.

42. *Somateria spectabilis*. KING EIDER.—*Verrill*: Saw a skin in the possession of the light-keeper at South-west Point, who said they were not uncommon. *Brewster*: Described by residents of Anticosti as common in winter. *Schmitt*: Like the preceding. Fairly common. *Dionne*: Fairly common.

43. *Oidemia americana*. SCOTER.—*Schmitt*: Arrives end of May or beginning of June and remains about a month. Rather rare. *Dionne*: Observed several times.

44. *Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—*Brewster*: Observed at East Point. *Schmitt*: Arrives and leaves like the preceding. Fairly common. *Lewis*: One at Ellis Bay, June 13, 1922.

45. *Oidemia perspicillata*. SURF SCOTER.—*Schmitt*: Like the preceding. Fairly common. *Dionne*: Common spring and fall. *Lewis*: One at Ellis Bay, June 13, 1922.

46. *Chen hyperboreus nivalis*. GREATER SNOW GOOSE.—*Schmitt*: Summer. Rather rare. Observed from time to time on any part of the coast, but always young birds in gray plumage.



Mr. Dionne assures me that Schmitt submitted specimens of this subspecies to him for identification. See also below under White-fronted Goose.

[Hypothetical. *Anser albifrons gambeli*. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.—Schmitt: September 10, 1902, I was at Ellis Bay when a flock of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) passed a short distance above my head. Among them was a white Goose with a little black in the wings. I thought that it was a specimen of the White-fronted Goose, although I would not be positive about it.

No specimen of this species was submitted to Mr. Dionne for identification. The bird described above by Schmitt was presumably an adult Snow Goose.]

47. *Branta canadensis canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE.—Verrill: Breeds in large numbers in interior, about shores of lakes. Brewster: Breeds abundantly in interior. Samuels: I conclude here with Mr. [William] Couper's notes on the following species, made at Quebec, Lower Canada: "*Bernicla canadensis*. . . . A few breed in Anticosti." Combes: Listed, with the statement that some are kept in domesticity. Schmitt: End of March to first fortnight of November. Very common. Nests in the interior of the island. Dionne: Very common in summer. Brooks: Breeds abundantly and during my stay many were flying back and forth between Ellis Bay and the interior. Lewis: Saw 16 at Ellis Bay, June 10.

48. *Branta bernicla glaucogastra*. BRANT.—Schmitt: Occurs from Becscie River to Ellis Bay. Fairly common. Arrives at the end of May and leaves at the first spring tides in June, when it goes due North. Dionne: Migrant spring and fall. Lewis: At Ellis Bay saw large flocks, totalling 3,000–4,000 birds, on migration on the evening of June 10, 1922.

[Hypothetical. *Olor columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—Schmitt: A fisherman thought he saw a Swan in a lake near the sea, but the occurrence, which was not repeated, lacks certainty.

This species is not entitled to be included in the list without further evidence. No specimen of this species was submitted to Mr. Dionne.]

49. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. BITTERN.—Verrill: Common. A young one caught August 4. Schmitt: Summer. Rather common. Nests on the island. Dionne: Common. Brooks: Not uncommon summer resident.

50. *Ardea herodias herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Verrill: A large Heron, which appeared to be of this species, was seen at Ellis Bay. Schmitt: Summer. Rare. One killed at Ellis Bay, another seen at Shallop River. Dionne: Very rare, observed only one.

51. *Porzana carolina*. SORA.—Schmitt: Summer. Rare. One specimen, killed by M. Malouin, who gave it to me, on the plains at West Point. Dionne: Rather rare, only one seen.

52. *Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—Schmitt: Summer. Rather rare. Borders of creeks and lakes.

One or more specimens submitted to Mr. Dionne for identification.

53. *Fulica americana*. COOT.—Schmitt: Summer. Rare. Borders of bodies of water.

One or more specimens submitted to Mr. Dionne for identification.

[Hypothetical. *Phalaropus fulicarius*. RED PHALAROPE.—Schmitt: Summer. Rare.

No specimens of this species were submitted to Mr. Dionne for identification. Under the circumstances it seems best to record it as hypothetical until further evidence is available.]

54. *Lobipes lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—Brewster: A flock seen and specimens taken between Cape Rosier (Gaspé) and Anticosti "about thirty miles to the northward of Cape Rosier". Schmitt: Irregular. Rather common. Not seen at all in certain summers. One specimen, killed June 9, 1902.

55. *Steganopus tricolor*. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—Schmitt: June. Very rare.

Mr. Dionne assures me that Schmitt submitted a specimen of this species to him for identification. Its occurrence on Anticosti must have been purely accidental.

[Hypothetical. *Rubicola minor*. WOODCOCK.—Brewster: Mr. E. G. Gardiner thought he flushed one near Fox Bay, but the foliage was so dense that he did not get a clear sight of it. This species is to be expected on Anticosti, but it should not be included in the list without stronger evidence than that given above.]

56. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE.—Combes: Saw several near River and Lake Gamache and near Great Salt Lake. Schmitt: Occurs particularly from the beginning of August to the end of October. Common. Dionne: Common. Brooks: I flushed a considerable number of Snipe in various boggy situations. Lewis: One observed at Ellis Bay, June 10.

57. *Calidris canutus*. KNOT.—Schmitt: September. Rare.

58. *Pisobia maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Schmitt: End of August to end of September. Some remain longer. Has been observed November 12, 1902. Dionne: Very common.

59. *Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Verrill: Abundant in large flocks on beach, August 14. Probably breed in interior. Schmitt: Autumn. Fairly common. Dionne: Very common. Brooks: I noted this species in abundance during the last week in August.

Verrill's surmise that this species breeds in Anticosti, for which there appears to be no sufficient basis, is probably incorrect.

60. *Pisobia minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.—Verrill: Large number seen near Ellis Bay, where thought to be nesting. Brewster: A few observed daily along the beaches at Fox Bay. Schmitt: August 15 to September 15. Very common. Brooks: During the latter part of August and early September they were quite common along the shores of Ellis Bay and vicinity.



61. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SAND-PIPER.—Schmitt: Seen occasionally in June, but much more common in autumn. Fairly common.

62. *Crocethia alba*. SANDERLING.—Schmitt: End of August to end of September. Some nest on the island. Dionne: Very common.

Schmitt's statement that this species nests on Anticosti cannot be accepted without supporting evidence.

63. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Verrill: Common. Brewster: Abundant. Circumstantial evidence of breeding. Schmitt: End of April to end of September. Nests on the island. Dionne: Common. Brooks: Noted great numbers about Ellis Bay, especially August 26 and 27. Lewis: Not common at Ellis Bay June 10-16, 1922. Johansen: Flocks in lagoon at Fox River, August 6, 1923.

64. *Tringa solitaria solitaria*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Schmitt: Seen about the borders of the marshes in the spring. Rather rare. Brooks: Saw one individual on a small stream running into Ellis Bay on August 28.

65. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Verrill: Common. Breeds. Brewster: Abundant. Combes: Lists this species without comment. Schmitt: May-October. Fairly common. Nests on the island. Brooks: Common. "On one occasion a bird flying along the shore about twenty yards off the beach was attacked by a Pigeon Hawk that had swooped down from a nearby spruce. The Sandpiper in great terror alighted upon the water, diving just as the Hawk thrust down its talons. Remaining under water four or five seconds it came to the surface, and, seeing the Hawk flying on its way, swam leisurely to the beach." Lewis: Not common at Ellis Bay, June 10-16, 1922.

66. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—Brewster: Several large flocks of Curlew, supposed to be of this species, seen at East Point, July 7. Schmitt: Arrives in groups of 20 to 30 at the end of August and remains 2 or 3 weeks. Rather rare. Does not come every year. Dionne: Fairly common.

Mr. Dionne informs me that Schmitt submitted no specimens of this species to him for identification.

[Hypothetical. *Numenius borealis*. ESKIMO CURLEW.—Schmitt: Beginning of September. Rare.

Mr. Dionne informs me that Schmitt submitted no specimens of this species to him for identification, and in view of the ease with which this species may be confused with the preceding it seems best to leave this species as hypothetical for the present.]

67. *Squatarola squatarola cynosuæ*. AMERICAN BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Schmitt: End of August. Commencement of October. Fairly common. Dionne: Fairly common. Brooks: Black-bellied Plovers were seen in considerable number about Ellis Bay during the last week of August.

68. *Pluvialis dominica dominica*. GOLDEN PLOVER.—Schmitt: End of August—end of September. Fairly common. Dionne: Fairly common.

69. *Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*. KILL-DEER.—Dionne: A single one seen.

In a letter dated January 11, 1924, Mr. Willie LaBrie has kindly furnished me with the following details of the observation recorded by Dionne: "I saw one only, which was in company with ten Semipalmated Plovers, on the beach at Anse aux Fraises. I no longer recall the exact date, but it seems to me that it was toward the end of August, 1913. I have no doubts about its identification, for I saw this bird near enough to observe its size and the large rufous area on the rump and tail."

70. *Charadrius semipalmatus*. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—Dionne: Common, especially in autumn. Brooks: A small flock of these Plover was seen near Little River on August 26.

[Hypothetical. *Charadrius melodus*. PIPING PLOVER.—Combes: At Gamache (Ellis) Bay and at Fox Bay. Schmitt: End of August—end of September. Rather rare. Dionne: Rare, observed in autumn only.

Mr. Dionne informs me that Schmitt submitted no specimens of this species to him for identification. Neither Combes nor Schmitt mention the Semipalmated Plover, upon observation of which species it is not improbable that their records of the Piping Plover are based. In a letter dated January 11, 1924, Mr. Willie LaBrie has kindly furnished me with the following details concerning the observation, made by him, upon which the record published by Dionne is founded: "I saw a flock of 15 or 20 individuals of this species at Anse aux Fraises, about October 15, 1916, during a strong north-west storm, accompanied by snow. I recognized these little Plovers by their being much paler in color than the Semipalmated (which has already departed by that date) and by the black patches on the sides of the breast. These Plovers were not shy and I was able to approach to within a dozen paces of them." This species is known to occur in the Magdalen Islands and at Natashquan, on the north shore of the Gulf, so that it ought to visit Anticosti, and Mr. LaBrie's detailed observation inclines me to its acceptance. But as the date of the observation is unusually late in the year, and as Mr. LaBrie had apparently had no previous field experience with the Piping Plover, it seems best to leave the species in the hypothetical list for the present.]

71. *Arenaria interpres morinella*. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—Schmitt: End of August—end of September. Fairly common. Dionne: Common in autumn. Brooks: Several were seen August 26, a few miles east of Ellis Bay.

(To be continued)





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