

Additions to the Avifauna of St. Pierre and Miquelon

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Abstract. The French Overseas Territory of St. Pierre et Miquelon is 10 miles off the south coast of Newfoundland. This paper adds 67 new species, for a total of 185 now recorded, to the archipelago. Many of these new records are drift-migrants from the southwest or strays from the northeast. Among the anomalies are the breeding of Red-throated Loon, absent from the island of Newfoundland, and the absence of Gray Jays which are relatively common in Newfoundland. The only species recorded in the archipelago but not from Newfoundland is the Whistling Swan.

The archipelago of St. Pierre et Miquelon is situated in the northwest Atlantic at approximately 46°N;56°W. It is a French Overseas Territory consisting of three major islands, St. Pierre, Miquelon and Langlade (formerly Little Miquelon) and 9 or 10 small islets. Geographically, the archipelago of Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian origin is similar to the nearby Burin Peninsula of Newfoundland (from which it is separated by 10 miles) and has a human population of about 6,000 of whom most (5,000) reside in the town of St. Pierre.

At one time heavily wooded in places, according to historical records, the only sizeable stands of timber are now restricted to the river valley in Langlade. Much of the land is now heathland and rather bleak with rocky outcrops and small bogs and ponds similar to the nearby southern portion of the island of Newfoundland. Exceptions are the seven-miles of sand dunes which for the past 200 years have connected Miquelon to Langlade. These dunes have stabilized and are increasing in size. Tradition has it that formation and eventual stabilization were caused by the frequent shipwrecks in the locality in the 16th and 17th centuries. Another important biotope is the Grand Barachois of some 20 square miles at the northern end of the Dunes. It is a favourite area for Grey Seals, *Halichoerus grypus*, and for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds. High cliffs on Langlade and on the smaller islets are nest-

ing sites for cormorants (both species), alcids (Common Murres, puffins, Razorbills and Black Guillemots), Kittiwakes, Herring and Great Black-backed gulls. Leach's Petrels breed on islets covered with turf, especially Colombier.

Only two ornithological papers have been written on this archipelago, by Peters and Burleigh (1951) and by Cameron (1967). Together, they reported on 118 species. This paper adds 67 species to the recorded avifauna of the locality, as well as pertinent notes on a few others. Most of the records are those of the junior author (MJB) whose interest in ornithology has been long, and who during the past five or six years, has kept up a steady correspondence with LMT and forwarded specimens for confirmation of identity. Another important contribution to this paper has been made by the Musée de St. Pierre, which is gradually acquiring a collection of mounted specimens of birds collected in the archipelago. In this regard and for additional information, we are indebted to Norbert Bouget, Guy Comier, A. L. Detcheverry, Leon Gaspard, Pierre Lapaix, George Ozon, and Michel Poirier.

The most striking difference between the avifauna of the archipelago and the nearby island of Newfoundland is the breeding of the Red-throated Loon, *Gavia stellata*, on Miquelon and Langlade but not in Newfoundland. Cameron (1967) attributes this to the relative scarcity of mammalian predators in the archipelago. The Red Fox, *Vulpes vulpes*, is the only terrestrial carnivore, apart from domestic dogs and cats, and even it is scarce. The rookeries of Common Cormorants, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, are the most easterly in North America. In Newfoundland, they breed only on the southwest coast. Other anomalies are the virtual absence of Crows, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, and Gray Jays, *Perisoreus canadensis*, both of which

are relatively common in nearby Newfoundland.

The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are now of considerable interest to tourists. The charm of its Old World traditions and customs have been recently made easily accessible by transportation from Sydney, Nova Scotia, or Fortune, Newfoundland. Undoubtedly, among future visitors will be some who are interested in the ornithology of the archipelago. It is still imperfectly known. The present paper brings the total species recorded to 185 species. It should be used in conjunction with Cameron (1967). The totals will increase particularly because of its favourable location for drift-migrants and hurricane-borne stragglers. The bird-lists of interested visitors will be appreciated by the junior author who plans to write a more definitive account.

Annotated List

*RED-NECKED GREBE (*Podiceps grisegena*). — This species occurs fairly regularly each winter, usually solitary but as many as four together. Extreme winter dates are September 28, 1967 to February 7, 1965 on Miquelon. In addition, two spring observations of single birds were made at St. Pierre on April 4, 1967 and April 23, 1965. A single summer observation was made on July 3, 1967 on Langlade. Similarly in Newfoundland this species occurs occasionally in the spring and more frequently in the winter.

PIED-BILLED GREBE (*Podilymbus podiceps*). — Cameron (1967) records a specimen on September 22, 1964 at Grand Barachois. In addition, two were observed on October 3, 1966 and one shot on September 3, 1971 also at Grand Barachois.

*FULMAR (*Fulmarus glacialis*). — This species was not recorded by Peters and Burleigh (1951) or Cameron (1967) yet Fulmars from West Greenland and the British Isles occur regularly on the St. Pierre and nearby fishing banks (Tuck, 1971). Fulmars can often be seen in the channel separating St. Pierre from Langlade at any time during the year.

*SOOTY SHEARWATER (*Puffinus griseus*). — This species occurs regularly off St. Pierre and Miquelon in company with the more abundant Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus gravis*). It arrives on the Grand Banks in early March (Tuck, 1967). On July 16, 1966 approximately 100 Sooty Shearwaters and 2,500 Greater Shearwaters were recorded off the southeast coast of Miquelon. The latest date for Sooty Shearwaters in the area is September 10, 1967 and the

latest date for Greater Shearwaters is October 16, 1971.

*MANX SHEARWATER (*Puffinus puffinus*). — Recoveries off Newfoundland of Manx Shearwaters banded in Skokholm, Wales, indicate that this species is more abundant in this sector of the North Atlantic, particularly in the summer months, than the published observations indicate (Tuck, 1971). On July 9, 1968, during a very stormy day a single bird was captured at St. Pierre and brought to MJB who released it two hours later, whereupon it flew away strongly.

*WILSON'S PETREL (*Oceanites oceanicus*). — This species is fairly common in summer on nearby St. Pierre fishing banks. Of 150 petrels marooned in the harbour of St. Pierre on a stormy July 26, 1969 approximately one-third of those were identified at close range and were positively this species (MJB).

*GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*). — This large and distinctive heron occurs occasionally in the archipelago, always singly and most frequently in the spring. The earliest record is on April 12, 1966 and the latest November 30, 1965. Most spring records are in June. One was recorded on July 22, 1965. Specimens of an adult male and an immature collected in St. Pierre are in the Musée de St. Pierre.

*GREEN HERON (*Butorides virescens*). — Three specimens have recently been recorded. On November 11, 1964 an adult male and in September, 1969 an immature were shot in Miquelon. Both were donated to the Musée. Another adult male, found dead on August 30, 1970 was brought to MJB but was in too poor condition to preserve.

*LITTLE BLUE HERON (*Florida caerulea*). — On June 30, 1965 MJB photographed an immature bird of this species in a small brook east of Miquelon.

SNOWY EGRET (*Leucophoyx thula*). — An adult found dead at Ravenal, near the west end of St. Pierre Island on May 1, 1964 by MJB was photographed and pertinent feathers salvaged (Cameron, 1967). An adult was shot on May 4, 1970 and donated to the Musée. An immature, identified by MJB, was shot on Miquelon on October 16, 1971.

*COMMON EGRET (*Casmerodius albus*). — An adult shot in St. Pierre in April, 1924 was mounted by a local resident. It has since disintegrated but a few feathers were salvaged for the record.

*BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON (*Nycticorax nycticorax*). — A flight of this species into the archipelago occurred on May 24, 1971 and the birds were noted until April 5. An adult male was collected on March 27 for the Musée and two others shot about the same time. An extensive flight of possibly drift-migrants also reached Newfoundland at the same time.

*YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON (*Nyctanassa violacea*). — An immature was shot in St. Pierre on August 28, 1965 and presented to the Musée. MJB

* denotes new addition

photographed another immature in St. Pierre on October 22, 1966. An adult male was found dead at Galantry lighthouse on February 12, 1971.

*LEAST BITTERN (*Ixobrychus exilis*). — An adult male was shot in Miquelon in the early spring of 1970 and its identity confirmed by Leon Gaspard.

*GLOSSY IBIS (*Plegadis falcinellus*). — A single bird was recorded from June 29 to July 9, 1969 on a bog in the southwest of Grand Barachois, Miquelon. It was seen during this period by eight different people who were fully satisfied with their identification. This species occurs occasionally in Newfoundland (Tuck, 1968) and a single bird was present at St. John's about the same time as the Miquelon observation.

*WHISTLING SWAN (*Olor columbianus*). — An adult was shot by Eugene Perrot in Miquelon on October 23, 1966, and is now in the Musée. No specimen or positive sight record exists for Newfoundland.

*WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE (*Anser albifrons*). — MJB examined an adult bird shot in Miquelon in early November, 1961. It occurs rarely in Newfoundland where specimens indicate that the Greenland subspecies, *flavirostris*, is most likely to occur (Tuck, 1968).

*MALLARD (*Anas platyrhynchos*). — A male shot in St. Pierre in February, 1968, was mounted by Mr. Pierre Lapaix. According to residents of Miquelon, Mallards occur occasionally in the fall and winter with Black Ducks (*Anas rubripes*).

BLACK DUCK (*Anas rubripes*). — Cameron (1967) states that this species occurs only in small numbers. Actually it is the most popular game bird in the archipelago. It is especially common, during migration, on all the larger islands, and particularly in Grand Barachois. It also overwinters in fair numbers. On February 9, 1970 MJB recorded 250 birds south of Miquelon.

PINTAIL (*Anas acuta*). — Apart from the two observations recorded by Cameron (1967) MJB has four additional sight records during April and July and one winter record (February 23, 1964). It may possibly breed as it does (rarely) in Newfoundland since MJB observed a pair (male and female) in Miquelon on June 30, 1965.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL (*Anas discors*). — Cameron (1967) records two females on November 12, 1963 in Langlade. An adult male banded in Michigan on September 13, 1935 was shot in St. Pierre in August, 1943; and an immature male banded in New York on August 29, 1963 was shot in St. Pierre on August 26, 1964. This species is now breeding in Newfoundland and has been increasing its range during the past few years. Three were shot in Miquelon on August 30, 1971 and we saw one in association with Green-winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*) at Langlade on August 18, 1971.

*AMERICAN WIDGEON (*Mareca americana*). — The head of an immature male shot on December 3, 1967, was preserved. This species was first recorded in Newfoundland in 1966 but has occurred every fall since. All are immature birds.

*EUROPEAN WIDGEON (*Mareca penelope*). — An immature banded in Iceland on June 28, 1947 was shot in St. Pierre on October 4 of the same year. At least five have been shot in Newfoundland, two of which had also been banded in Iceland. It seems likely that all the European Widgeon occurring in this region originate in Iceland.

WOOD DUCK (*Aix sponsa*). — Two males were shot in St. Pierre in October, 1959. Seven were shot from a flock on October 31, 1963 one of which, an immature, had been banded in New York on August 15, 1963. An adult male was shot November 17, 1965 and presented to the Musée. MJB observed a pair closely near St. Pierre on April 26, 1967. A male was shot (and mounted) in Miquelon in March, 1968 and in April of the same year another pair was observed by MJB. It occurs regularly but uncommonly in Newfoundland and has bred at least once.

*RING-NECKED DUCK (*Aythya collaris*). — An adult male was shot in Miquelon on April 23, 1965. On May 12, 1966 another male was shot in the same area. An adult male banded in South Carolina on February 17, 1965 was shot in Miquelon on April 19, 1965. According to hunters and MJB's observations, Ring-necked Ducks occur in small numbers associated with Greater Scaup on Mirande Lake and surrounding ponds in late winter and early spring. There are no breeding records for St. Pierre or Miquelon. It was first recorded in Newfoundland in 1948 (Tuck, 1949) where it is now one of the most common breeding ducks.

GREATER SCAUP (*Aythya marila*). — This species is found in winter and early spring in groups of 5 to 25, especially on Mirande Lake in Miquelon. A young male banded at Seneca Lake, N.Y. on March 23, 1965 was shot in St. Pierre on December 18, 1965. The Greater Scaup breeds locally in Newfoundland.

*BUFFLEHEAD (*Bucephala albeola*). — A single record: a male was shot by a hunter on December 3, 1967, central Miquelon. It had been in association with Common Goldeneyes (*Bucephala clangula*) and its identity was confirmed by MJB.

*HARLEQUIN DUCK (*Histrionicus histrionicus*). — Uncommon but well enough known by local hunters to be known vernacularly as "cane de roche" or rock-duck. They are usually in small flocks of 10-20 birds. A male collected off Miquelon on December 3, 1967 is now in the Musée.

*SURF SCOTER (*Melanitta perspicillata*). — Apparently very rare. MJB has but a single record of an adult male in Miquelon in December, 1969.

*RUDDY DUCK (*Oxyura jamaicensis*). — A female shot by Roger Dodeman in a pond west of St. Pierre on September 20, 1960 was examined and identified by MJB. There are several records for Newfoundland.

*HOODED MERGANSER (*Lophodytes cucullatus*). — MJB examined a female shot in Miquelon on April 8, 1965. It had been in company with a male. On January 6, 1970 an adult male was shot in Miquelon and on October 11, 1971 two females were shot in St. Pierre. The Musée also has an undated specimen collected on Isle aux Marins.

*COMMON MERGANSER (*Mergus merganser*). — This species is known by hunters but the only record we have is a male shot by a hunter on March 15, 1968 at Grand Barachois, Miquelon. It was identified by MJB.

*MARSH HAWK (*Circus cyaneus*). — Probably rare. MJB observed a single immature near Grand Barachois on September 10, 1969 and we saw another single immature on Langlade on September 18, 1971.

*SPARROW HAWK (*Falco sparverius*). — Regular observations, usually of single birds from September 28, 1965, to April 14, 1969. Four were recorded on September 18, 1971, three at St. Pierre and one on Langlade. There are no summer records. This species is fairly common in Newfoundland in summer and occasionally overwinters.

*RUFFED GROUSE (*Bonasa umbellus*). — This species was introduced to Langlade in September, 1965 with stock (14 birds) from Nova Scotia. At least 10 birds were seen in the same general area in September, 1969, some of which were young of the year.

*RING-NECKED PHEASANT (*Phasianus colchicus*). — Introductions were made around 1930 and again in September, 1964. In the latter, 100 birds were released on Langlade and Miquelon. Neither was successful as the birds did not survive the winter.

*CHUKAR (*Alectoris graeca*). — An introduction (100 Canadian birds) was made on Langlade and Miquelon in 1954. At least two birds survived until December, 1960 but none has been observed since.

*VIRGINIA RAIL (*Rallus limicola*). — An adult, shot in October, 1965, was donated to the Musée. One was obtained by MJB in Grand Barachois on October 14, 1971 and two in Langlade on October 16, 1971. It breeds rarely in Newfoundland.

*YELLOW RAIL (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*). — An adult, found long dead on October 23, 1965, was brought to MJB for identification. It was in too poor condition to preserve. There is no record for this species in Newfoundland.

*COMMON GALLINULE (*Gallinula chloropus*). — An immature, shot at St. Pierre on October 4, 1967 is in the Musée. This species occurs in Newfoundland rather regularly in October and November.

*KILLDEER (*Charadrius vociferus*). — A specimen collected in St. Pierre on May 2, 1968 is in the Musée. MJB has six observations of single birds in the fall and winter of 1968-69, and three birds on September 10, 1970. It has bred at least once in Newfoundland (Strauch, 1971) but occurs quite frequently in the fall and winter.

*GOLDEN PLOVER (*Pluvialis dominica*). — According to hunters this species occurs regularly in the fall when it associated with the more abundant Black-bellied Plovers (*Squatarola squatarola*). MJB's earliest observation is of a single bird on August 27, 1967 and his largest, a flock of 60-65 birds in Miquelon on September 10, 1968.

AMERICAN WOODCOCK (*Philohela minor*). — Cameron (1967) recorded a bird found alive in St. Pierre on March 31, 1964. MJB has three additional records: one shot on April 27, 1967, and single observations of birds on May 27, 1968, and December 17, 1965. It is rare in Newfoundland but may possibly breed.

*LESSER YELLOWLEGS (*Totanus flavipes*). — We observed a single bird in Langlade, possibly the same individual on September 18 and 19, 1971. It occurs regularly but uncommonly in the fall in Newfoundland.

*PECTORAL SANDPIPER (*Erolia melanotos*). — We flushed several birds from a grassy meadow on the Dunes in Langlade on September 18, 1971. It occurs regularly in Newfoundland in the fall.

*MARBLED GODWIT (*Limosa fedoa*). — The head of a single bird, shot in Miquelon on October 2, 1967 by Mr. A. L. Detcherry, was preserved. There is but a single sight record for Newfoundland.

*PARASITIC JAEGAR (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). — Only three records, two shot on the same day, an adult and an immature in St. Pierre harbour on August 30, 1970, and an adult observed in Langlade on June 19, 1971.

*BLACK-HEADED GULL (*Larus ridibundus*). — This European species, which has occurred in Newfoundland every month of the year but most commonly in the winter, has been definitely recorded only twice in our area. An adult, shot at St. Pierre from a flock of 14 on April 17, 1967 was donated to the Musée. Another, in first winter plumage, was collected at Miquelon on December 8, 1968.

*CASPIAN TERN (*Hydroprogne caspia*). — An adult, collected at St. Pierre, is mounted in the Musée but the precise date of occurrence is not recorded. It breeds rarely in Newfoundland.

*BLACK TERN (*Chlidonias niger*). — An immature was shot at St. Pierre on September 14, 1968. It occurs occasionally in Newfoundland.

*THICK-BILLED MURRE (*Uria lomvia*). — Not recorded by Peters and Burleigh (1951) or Cameron (1967), this species is regularly shot by hunters in

the winter. Banded birds from the Canadian Arctic and West Greenland have been recovered off St. Pierre and Miquelon.

*BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*). — An adult with broken wing was captured at Ross's Cove, Langlade on June 6, 1965. It occurs in Newfoundland most frequently in the spring and early summer.

*YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO (*Coccyzus americanus*). — MJB observed a single bird at St. Pierre on September 30, 1966 and another in the same locality on September 1, 1970. This species occurs as a drift-migrant in Newfoundland in the fall, occasionally in rather large numbers.

*LONG-EARED OWL (*Asio otus*). — An adult collected at St. Pierre in the spring of 1969 is now in the Musée. It has not been recorded for Newfoundland.

*BOREAL OWL (*Aegolius funereus*). — An adult male was found dead in Miquelon on November 7, 1965. In some years it occurs in large numbers in Newfoundland, always in the fall and winter.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD (*Archilochus colubris*). — MJB observed a female for more than 20 minutes at Soldiers Cove, Langlade on June 6, 1970. Another at St. Pierre on September 20, 1964 was recorded by Cameron (1967). It is rare but has bred in Newfoundland.

*YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER (*Sphyrapicus varius*). — Apparently only occurs in the archipelago during fall migration. MJB observed an immature at St. Pierre on October 3, 1966 and another immature was captured and later released in the same locality on October 4, 1967. We saw fresh Sapsucker borings at Langlade on September 19, 1971.

*DOWNY WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopos pubescens*). — No breeding records but MJB received an adult from Miquelon on November 20, 1963, and saw two on December 20, 1965, at Miquelon; another at St. Pierre on May 7, 1967; and two at Miquelon, October 15, 1971.

*WESTERN KINGBIRD (*Tyrannus verticalis*). — MJB observed an adult near St. Pierre on October 8, 11, and 30, 1965 and another in the same locality from November 30-December 1, 1970. It has occurred infrequently in Newfoundland in the fall months only.

*RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta canadensis*). — Peters and Burleigh (1951) recorded a single bird of this species. However, MJB has found it to be fairly common from May to October, especially west of St. Pierre and in sheltered valleys of Langlade and Miquelon. We found it extremely abundant, probably in hundreds, in the sheltered valleys of Langlade on September 19, 1971.

MOCKINGBIRD (*Mimus polyglottos*). — Cameron (1967) recorded several for October and November, 1965. Since then, MJB has recorded single individuals at St. Pierre on September 28, 1966; October 16, 1967; November 1, 1968; and daily from November 14, 1968 to February 15, 1969. He found one dead at St. Pierre on December 15, 1967. This species has bred locally in Newfoundland in recent years where it seems to be resident but occasional individuals in the spring and fall at Ramea, off the southwest coast, indicate some migration.

CATBIRD (*Dumetella carolinensis*). — Cameron (1967) recorded a single bird at St. Pierre on June 23, 1964. MJB recorded a single bird at St. Pierre on June 5, 1965, and another at Langlade on May 30, 1971. It is rare also in Newfoundland.

*VEERY (*Hylocichla fuscescens*). — Two observations, both in spring. MJB recorded a single bird at Langlade on May 30, 1965, and another in St. Pierre on May 8, 1966.

*GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus satrapa*). — Cameron (1967) recorded this species absent from the archipelago. However, since 1965, MJB has recorded it regularly all throughout the year, although it appears to be more abundant in the winter (October to March).

*BOHEMIAN WAXWING (*Bombycilla garrulus*). — A male and a female shot in Miquelon on February 9, 1969, were donated to the Musée. Bohemian Waxwings were also present at several localities in Newfoundland at the same time.

*BLUE-WINGED WARBLER (*Vermivora pinus*). — MJB had four of those birds under observation for some time at Miquelon on September 27, 1968. It has occurred also in Newfoundland on at least three occasions.

*MYRTLE WARRLER (*Dendroica coronata*). — Possibly breeds. It has been recorded in Langlade and St. Pierre regularly in the spring and fall and occasionally in the summer. Extreme dates are May 9, 1968, and October 30, 1965.

*CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER (*Dendroica pensylvanica*). — MJB observed a male in St. Pierre on May 26, 1965. It has occurred (also only males) in Newfoundland on at least three occasions (Tuck, 1967).

*BAY-BREASTED WARBLER (*Dendroica castanea*). — MJB observed a male in Langlade on June 20, 1967, and two others in the same locality on July 13, 1967. It is uncommon in Newfoundland.

*OVENBIRD (*Seiurus aurocapillus*). — This warbler is quite common in Newfoundland but has been recorded in the archipelago on only two occasions. An adult was collected on Langlade on September 14, 1965 and another seen in St. Pierre on May 26, 1966.

*YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (*Icteria virens*). — This species occurred at least three times in the archipelago:

on October 30, 1965; October 3, 1968 (one found dead); and October 14, 1968, all at St. Pierre. It is possibly a drift-migrant in our region, since the majority of records from Newfoundland are also in the fall or early winter (Tuck, 1952; 1967).

*BOBOLINK (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). — An adult was captured and photographed at St. Pierre by MJB on May 26, 1966. A male was observed on May 13, 1968, and for the following four days; a pair on June 11-14, 1968; a single male on June 20, 1968; and a male on June 5, 1969, all at St. Pierre. This species breeds but is rather rare in Newfoundland.

*EASTERN MEADOWLARK (*Sturnella magna*). — An adult collected in October, 1964, was presented to the Musée. MJB has records of an immature shot in St. Pierre on November 2, 1966, and another immature shot in Miquelon on November 5, 1967. It occurs in Newfoundland occasionally.

*BALTIMORE ORIOLE (*Icterus galbula*). — An immature banded in Rhode Island on October 3, 1963 was found dead in St. Pierre on November 11, 1963 — an interesting example of drift-migration. A flight of this species reached the archipelago in early spring 1967. Between April 23 and May 23, 1967, MJB frequently saw Baltimore Orioles in St. Pierre as many as five males on one occasion. He saw a female or immature at St. Pierre on October 13, 1967. This species occurs regularly spring and fall, and occasionally overwinters, in Newfoundland.

*RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). — Observed regularly since 1965, usually in the winter (November and January) and always single birds. However, one was observed on June 20, 1968, and two separate birds on June 14, 1969. An adult male first seen on November 3, 1965 was collected on November 20. On September 20, 1968, one arrived at Miquelon with a cargo of sheep from Sydney, Nova Scotia. This species breeds and is recently extending its range in Newfoundland.

*SCARLET TANAGER (*Piranga olivacea*). — Observations of single males in St. Pierre on June 12, 1967; May 25, 1968; April 24, 1969; and May 16, 1970. A female or immature was recorded on October 13, 1967. It is a rather frequent drift-migrant to Newfoundland, particularly in the early spring.

*SUMMER TANAGER (*Piranga rubra*). — MJB took movies of a female at St. Pierre on October 16 and 18, 1966. It has not been recorded in Newfoundland.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*). — On May 26, 1964 an adult male was captured, photographed, and released in Miquelon by Leon Gaspard. An immature was observed in St. Pierre on September 27, 1967; and an adult in company with an immature (or female) in St. Pierre on October 13, 1967. It has occurred from May to October in Newfoundland where it possibly breeds rarely.

*EVENING GROSBEAK (*Hesperiphona vespertina*). — It has occurred in small numbers during the winters since 1961, at St. Pierre and Langlade. The earliest record is September 14, 1965 and the latest May 17, 1969. It occurs regularly in Newfoundland in the winter and possibly breeds rarely.

*RED CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*). — The only records are a flock of 12 on July 28, 1965, and three on September 19, 1971 at Langlade.

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