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BIRDS OF ALGONQUIN PROVINCIAL PARK, ONTARIO*

By D. A. MacLulich

Introduction

This account of the birds of Algonquin Park has been compiled to bring together the scattered information about the birds of the park to be found in more than two dozen published articles and in the unpublished records of a number of naturalists.

Although this account is not primarily intended as a popular handbook, an effort has been made in preparing it, to make it as useful as possible to the increasingly large number of persons interested in observing and recording the birds met with during their outings in Algonquin Park.

This list includes 169 species. There are records of breeding for 96 kinds of birds. Included in the list are 23 species that are to be found in the park all year round. Nine others live in the park only in winter. The total number of kinds of birds known to be found in the park in winter is, therefore, 32. Two species have been introduced but failed to establish themselves permanently. Twelve other species, not included in the 169 mentioned, have been considered hypothetical for the present. The rest of the birds in the list are transient spring and fall migrants, and of summer occurrence.

The opening paragraph about each species gives a generalized statement of the status of the bird, together with some description of the habitat where it may be found. The status includes such information as abundance and whether the bird is a summer or winter resident or a transient passing through only on migration. Occasional notes on habits and nesting are given. The general statement is based on the writer's personal experience, the scattered literature, manuscript notes that were loaned to me and the information on contiguous areas available in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology.

Following the general statement details are recorded in small type under the following headings: Arrival Dates, Departure Dates, Breeding Records, Other Records, Specimens. The migration dates, from Major Robinson's notes unless otherwise stated, refer to the vicinity of Mowat

*This is No. 2 of the Studies on Algonquin Park, being carried on by various institutions. No. 1 was a report on the 1936 lake trout investigation, Lake Opeongo, Ontario, published in Univ. Toronto Studies, Biol. Ser. 42, Pub. Ont. Fish. Res. Lab. 54, 1937.

on Canoe lake prior to 1922 and the later dates concern Cache lake. Names of months are abbreviated and for years since 1900 the "19" is replaced by a sloping line separating the day of the month from the year. For records already published the years in brackets refer to the date of publication. The list of literature cited should be consulted for exact references.

Scientific Records. Unless otherwise stated, the information is from sight observations in the field. The records contained in the literature and manuscript notes have been critically edited. Some species have been relegated to an hypothetical standing and many unpublished records have not been used in default of specimens. In a number of cases these unsubstantiated notes have not been used because of their importance, if accepted, in the ornithology of Ontario and because of the consequent seriousness of any mistake in their use, rather than because of any intrinsic doubt of the sight record. Unfortunately specimens are few in number. This is due to the fact that shooting is prohibited in the park. Several naturalists have had special permission to collect samples of the bird life but this was incidental and subordinate to other work upon which they were engaged. There are specimens for fifty-three species. These specimens are listed with their dates and localities. The collection in which each is preserved is indicated by abbreviations, N.M.C. for the National Museum of Canada and R.O.M.Z. for the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology.

Subspecific identification has been given only where it was considered justified, either by specimens or on definite geographical grounds. The arrangement and names are in accordance with the fourth edition of the American Ornithologists' Union check-list.

Place names have been brought into conformity with those on the Algonquin sheet, no. 31 E/NE, provisional edition, of the National Topographic Series, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Life Zones

Algonquin Park is at the northern limit of the Transition life zone and the southern limit of the Canadian life zone. The following southern species reach their limits in this general region: least bittern, mourning dove, black-billed cuckoo, whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, crested flycatcher, wood pewee, purple martin, short-billed marsh wren, catbird, brown thrasher, wood thrush, bluebird, bobolink, baltimore oriole, scarlet tanager, indigo bunting and eastern towhee. However none of these birds is common in the park. The dominant birds present a distinctly Canadian zone fauna. Characteristically Canadian zone species are: hudsonian chickadee, olive-backed thrush, hermit thrush, arctic three-toed woodpecker, Canada jay, white-throated sparrow and slate-coloured junco. Of these the two thrushes and the two sparrows are abundant.

Common Loon. *Gavia immer.*—The loon is a common summer resident of the park. It arrives in the latter part of April and during the summer may be seen on all but the smallest lakes. More than one pair will occupy the larger lakes but families are usually from one-half to one mile apart. Their nest is made of vegetable debris near the water, most often on islands. The outline of the loon's black, sharp-beaked head and its weird "laughter" that sets the echoes ringing are sights and sounds that form an essential part of every lake in the park. The expert diving and aquatic capers of loons are standard entertainment for canoists. The time of departure for the Atlantic coast in the autumn has not been determined for this area.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 18/13, Apr. 18/32, Apr. 19/33, Apr. 24/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published accounts: Cooper (1917), loons abundant, nest found, June 10/11, South Tea lake. Snyder and Baillie (1923), two young about one third grown, Aug. 10/22, Brent. Unpublished: Spreadborough, "breeding", 1900, Cache lake. Clarke, two nests, 1933, Biggar lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published accounts: Halkett (1902), Ragged lake. Sitwell (1910), Cache lake.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♀, July 22/22, Cedar lake, R.O.M.Z.

Horned Grebe. *Colymbus auritus.*—This diving bird is occasionally seen on mashy creeks and on lakes in spring and fall. Algonquin Park appears to be the sole breeding station of the species in Ontario, and in view of the uniqueness of the record the original recorders suggest that it is well to consider this bird a transient migrant until more is known.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Snyder and Baillie (1923), one female and several young seen on Cedar lake, July 6/22.

OTHER RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, Canoe lake, 1912, 1913, and 1918. MacLulich, Nov. 3/30, Kioshkoqui lake near a large marsh.

Pied-billed Grebe. *Podilymbus podiceps podiceps.*—The preferred habitat of this dull-coloured grebe are the open leads and ponds in marshes. In Algonquin Park it occurs in small numbers in suitable marshes, generally along creeks. Its call is one of the strange sounds that make a marsh so interesting. Its wet floating nest has not yet been found within the park boundaries.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), grebe with young.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Saunders (1916), Aug. 16/15, Grassy bay. Snyder and Baillie (1923), 1922, Cedar lake. Unpublished: Robinson, 1912, 1918, Canoe lake. MacLulich, two grebes, Aug. 13 and 22/30, mouth of Little Nipissing river.

Great Blue Heron. *Ardea herodias herodias.*—From secluded nesting colonies or heronries, several of which are located in the park, these great birds scatter to make regular visits to creek and beach. Although

they are a conspicuous element in the bird life of the park, their numbers are not large. They take toll of minnows, frogs and other creatures that come within reach of their rapier-like bills. One of the memorable pleasures of canoeing is the sight of a graceful great blue heron as it stands in statuesque attitude on shore. At night their mysterious questioning cry "Quosk?" is sometimes heard.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 20/12, Apr. 1/13, Apr. 18/32, Apr. 12/33, Apr. 11/34.
DEPARTURE DATES: Nov. 28/08, Nov. 29/13, Oct. 24/33, Nov. 17/34.
BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), heronry at Magnetawan lake, 12 nests in 4 tall pines, heronries on Potter lake and Maggie lake. Unpublished: Robinson, heronries at Loft, Maggie and Wilson lakes. Unsigned record in R.O.M.Z., heronry on island in little lake on portage around High Falls on Little Nipissing river. Edwards, heronry of about one hundred nests at Round lake just west of the border of the park. Ranger, heronry of two to three hundred nests at lake Erables. Thompson, nests.
OTHER RECORDS: Published: Halkett (1902), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), observed, mouth of the Little Nipissing river.

Black-crowned Night Heron. *Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli.*—The author saw an immature of this species near Brule lake on July 29 and August 17, 1938. The single nesting record below is probably correct, although no specimen was preserved. This locality is north of the usual range for the species.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, "In 1913 they had a rookery on a rocky knoll beside a sluggish stream on the west side of Bear lake (now Blackbear lake). Their nesting places were destroyed by fire in May, 1914, and I did not see them since. They were very noisy at night."

American Bittern. *Botaurus lentiginosus.*—All but the smallest marshes each conceals at least one pair of bitterns. As marshes do not occupy a very large area in the park, bitterns and other marsh birds do not occur in large numbers. The peculiar call of the bittern has given rise to such names as "Thunder pump" and "Stake driver".

ARRIVAL DATES: May 5/32, May 1/33.
BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Spreadborough, breeding, June, 1900, Canoe lake. Story, nest, 1937, Cache lake.
OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), observed, 1922, Cedar lake.

Eastern Least Bittern. *Ixobrychus exilis exilis.*—This species, the smallest member of the heron family and a marsh dweller, is not plentiful but the park is within its known range. It is a summer resident only.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, adult birds with young, 1922, Blue Jay lake.
SPECIMENS: A specimen in R.O.M.Z. collected from Hollow lake, not far south of the park, tends to substantiate the above record. Hypothetical.

Canada Goose. *Branta canadensis subsp.*?—The "honking" of the Canada goose is heard from the V-shaped flocks that pass over the park in spring and fall. They nest far north of the park, James bay being the southern limit of their normal breeding range. The nesting records given below must be considered exceptional, probably injured birds, and the species not a regular summer resident.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 23/12, Apr. 16/13, Mar. 6/19, Apr. 28/32, Apr. 6 and 29/33.

DEPARTURE DATES: Oct. 15/13, Sept. 25/32, Oct. 30/33, Oct. 10/34. It was reliably reported to the writer that a flock of six alighted on the Little Nipissing river beside our camp while I was away on Sept. 18/30. Mr. F. A. MacDougall saw a flock on Three-Mile lake on Nov. 13/31 at 9.30 a.m.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published accounts: Mitchell (1929), describes a family of adults and young at a marsh south of Porcupine lake, Lawrence township, Haliburton district, in the park, in August, 1921, observed by Major Mark Robinson. The parents were evidently injured birds. Unpublished accounts: Robinson reported a second nesting in 1925 in a large beaver pond near the boundary between Hunter and Peck townships. One of the birds was supposed to have been taken by fur-poachers and the other left the locality after a few days.

Brant. *Branta bernicla subsp.*?—The brant may migrate through this area at times, as suggested by the following record, but its occurrence is best considered hypothetical until confirmed by a specimen.

RECORDS: Published: Forbush (1925), "Major Mark Robinson writes me that flocks of brant sometimes come into the lakes at Algonquin Park".

Lesser Snow Goose. *Chen hyperborea hyperborea.*—This species is a rare migrant. An interesting incident was noted by Major Robinson in 1912 as follows: "Indians at Amable du Fond have a single specimen which alighted there a few years ago during the autumn migration and remained with their geese ever since."

Common Mallard. *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos.*—A few pass through the park on migration. There are no records of their nesting in the Algonquin Park region.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, "A few call". Thompson, observed, May 24/34.

Black Duck. *Anas rubripes subsp.*?—Next to the merganser the black duck is the commonest duck in the park throughout the summer. They are most often seen near marshy creeks.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 10/32, Apr. 20/33, Apr. 24/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), nest found several times. Unpublished: Cooper, nest with seven eggs, 1909. Ricker & Ide, family of eight, Aug. 13/29, Timberwolf lake. Clarke and MacLulich, family flock of ten, July 20/33, Tea lake. Clarke, female and six or seven downy young, July 3/34, Brule lake; and flock of six young, Aug. 22/34, Marsh creek.

SPECIMENS: ♀, juv., Aug. 22/34, Marsh creek near Brule lake, Clarke's collection, no. 201.

Green-winged Teal. *Nettion carolinense.*—This small duck is seen occasionally in migration.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Saunders, one seen, June 10/18. Robinson saw a few, Oct./12. Thompson, observed, between May 24 and June 7, 1934.

Blue-winged Teal. *Querquedula discors.*—This teal may nest in the park although no breeding record has been reported. It is not common and is seen more often in spring and fall than in summer.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, seen only in migration this year, 1913. MacLulich, saw a male, Aug. 19/30, Little Nipissing river in Lister township; and another, Oct. 31/30, Kioshkoqui lake. Meade, seven birds, Aug. 14/35, Mackintosh creek. MacLulich, pair seen in flight, between Cache and Tanamakoon lakes, May 28/38.

Wood Duck. *Aix sponsa.*—The wood duck nests in small numbers in the park. It was probably never plentiful in the park although in early times it was generally more common than it is to-day. As a result of protection afforded it in recent years, it is now found in increased numbers.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, breeding, 1912, Canoe lake; and "saw a female disputing with a flicker for rights to a hole in a rampike", May 26/13.

OTHER RECORDS: Unpublished: Saunders, two birds, July 31/08; one each day Aug. 4 and 8/08.

Scaup Ducks. *Nyroca spp.*—The two species of scaup ducks are difficult to separate by sight in the field and the few records below should be regarded as hypothetical until confirmed by specimens.

RECORDS for the greater scaup duck, Nyroca marila: Saunders, one, July 31/08.

RECORDS for the lesser scaup duck, Nyroca affinis: Robinson, "A few appeared this fall; does not breed in the park," in 1908.

American Golden-eye. *Glaucionetta clangula americana.*—This species undoubtedly breeds in the park but its nest or young have not yet been found within the boundaries. It occurs infrequently in summer, and more often in spring and autumn.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, "saw a few", Apr. 10/13. Ricker, "seen fairly regularly", Aug. 29, Ragged lake; and saw a female, Sept. 9/29, Crown lake. MacLulich, one seen, Oct. 31/30, Kioshkoqui lake. Clarke, one seen, May 24/34, near Brule lake.

Hooded Merganser. *Lophodytes cucullatus.*—These dapper little ducks are not abundant but are sparingly scattered through the park on creeks and marshes.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 18/12, Apr. 6/13, Apr. 23/32, Apr. 24/34.

DEPARTURE DATES: Oct. 5/12, Nov.-/18.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Fleming (1902), adult with four young, July 6, 1900, Spreadborough's record. Baillie & Harrington (1936), the same record of Spreadborough. Unpublished: MacLulich, adult female and six juveniles, Sept. 28/30, small lake near Brent. Clarke and MacLulich, female with young ones, July 20/33, Tea lake, and others there in 1934. Clarke, group of young, Aug. 15/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Unpublished: Dale, one to five seen almost daily, Aug. 11 to

21/21, Joe lake. MacLulich, birds in female plumage, several times during summer, 1930, Lister township. Ussher, one bird, Aug./36, Cache lake.

SPECIMENS: ♂, juv., Aug. 15/34, Brule lake, Clarke collection no. 199.

American Merganser. *Mergus merganser americanus.*—A flock of young mergansers led by an adult female is a common sight on the lakes in the park.

As it is often almost impossible to distinguish females and immatures of this species from those of the red-breasted merganser in the field, published and unpublished sight records of drakes only, have been included. (See red-breasted merganser.)

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 19/12, Apr. 15/13, Apr. 20/32, Apr. 20/33, Apr. 24/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Specimens, mentioned below, prove that it is this species that nests commonly in the park.

SPECIMENS: ♀, adult, Sept. 25/30, Cedar lake, R.O.M.Z.
♂, juv., Aug. 9/32, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
♀, juv., July 16/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
♀, juv., July 16/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
♂, juv., July 16/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
♂, juv., July 16/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Red-breasted Merganser. *Mergus serrator.*—The red-breasted merganser migrates through the park but rarely if ever breeds there.

In conversation with the authors of the paper, Snyder & Baillie (1923), the writer has been asked to question their summer record since no specimens are in existence and since current knowledge casts doubt on their record. Other summer records have not been used for the same reason.

Major Robinson noted drakes in migration on April 20/12, and in the fall of 1913 the last ones seen were on Dec. 8.

Eastern Goshawk. *Astur atricapillus atricapillus.*—It is possible that the goshawk nests in small numbers in the park but no record is known. It is seen infrequently in summer, occasionally in winter, but more commonly in spring and fall in migration. Periodically, at about ten-year intervals, it comes southward in large numbers. The peak of the last influx was the winter of 1935-36.

This and the next two species are known as short-winged hawks or Accipiters. Their short rounded wings and long tails enable them to follow the turning and dodging of their prey amongst trees and bushes. The goshawk, due to its size and strength, takes grouse, rabbits, and squirrels and smaller prey.

RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), "saw one kill a whisky jack in January." Saunders (1916), observed, Aug. 11/15, Burnt Island lake. Unpublished: Dale, Aug. 12, 22 & 23, 1915 and Aug.-/21. MacLulich, Aug. 8/38, McIntosh Marsh.

Sharp-shinned Hawk. *Accipiter striatus velox.*—During the summer this little hawk is regularly seen but it is by no means abundant.

Breeding Records: Unpublished: The juvenile specimen below.

Other Records (selected): Unpublished: Spreadborough, 1900, Cache lake. Ricker, Aug. 26/29, Smoke lake, and Sept. 5/29, Daventry. MacLulich, Sept. 28/30, Brent, and Aug. 20/32, Biggar lake. Clarke, 1934, Brule lake. Meade, July 27/35, Rain lake. Brereton, May -/36, Cache lake.

Specimens: ♂, juv., Aug. 14/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Cooper's Hawk. *Accipiter cooperi.*—This species is decidedly less abundant than the sharp-shinned hawk and consequently not observed regularly. Like the goshawk and sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk preys principally on birds. They are, therefore, responsible for the popular ill feeling against hawks in general, nevertheless they have a valuable place in the economy of nature. Predators help counterbalance the excess power of reproduction possessed by animals and birds that are preyed upon, and to remove the weak and diseased individuals.

Records: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), one seen, Aug. 20/22, Brent. Unpublished: MacLulich, one seen, Little Nipissing river, Lister township, Aug. 10/30, and another, Aug. 8/32, Biggar lake. Richardson, July 20/31. Thompson, end of May, 1934. Meade, one identified, July 24/35, Daisy lake.

Eastern Red-tailed Hawk. *Buteo borealis borealis.*—The red-tail is a regular inhabitant of the park in summer but it is not numerous or frequently observed. The group of buzzard-like hawks, including the red-tailed, red-shouldered and broad-winged, and the eagles, are characterized by their broad, round wings and wide tails. The red-tailed hawk may be observed circling about high above the forest. It builds its nest either in tall trees in the forest or near the top of a high rocky hill or cliff.

Arrival Dates: Apr. 11/13.

Records: Unpublished: Spreadborough, 1900, Cache lake. Ricker, Aug. 2 & 11/29, Joe lake, and another, Aug. 26/29, Smoke lake; and saw them daily, Sept. 1 to 7/29, on the Little Nipissing river. The last observations were probably, in part at least, migrant birds. MacLulich, a red-tail being chased by a pair of grackles, June 21/30, about two miles above mouth of the Little Nipissing river; other observations, Aug. 7/32, Biggar lake, and Aug. 27/34, Canoe lake. Losee, Aug. 19/33, lake Opeongo. Clarke, 1934, "Seen only a few times before the fall migration", at Brule lake. Meade, Aug. 13/35, Grassy bay.

Northern Red-shouldered Hawk. *Buteo lineatus lineatus.*—As the park is near the northern limits of the range of this hawk it is not common, but it is observed occasionally.

Records: Unpublished: Saunders & Dale, Aug. 18/15, and Dale, Aug.-/21. Meade, Aug. 7/35, Source lake. Brereton, May -/36. MacLulich, Jul. 26/38, McIntosh Marsh.

Broad-winged Hawk. *Buteo platypterus platypterus.*—This is the commonest hawk of the park and may be seen or heard almost daily. It generally flies not far above the tree tops. Its presence in the vicinity is

advertised by its long-drawn-out whistling call,—"kee-de-e-e-e". Its prey consists of insects, mice and frogs.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 18/32, Apr. 30/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1936), Spreadborough's statement "breeding", 1900, Cache lake. Unpublished: Robinson, "breeds here", 1912 & 1913, Canoe lake. MacLulich, a juvenile, July 25 and again July 28/33, Biggar lake, it was trying to make the usual squeak but its voice cracked, a strange sound. Clarke, "the commonest resident breeding hawk", juvenile plumaged birds seen in Aug., 1934, Brule lake. Doan, collected the juv. specimen below.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), "frequent", 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: ♀, juv., Aug. 13/35, Cache lake, R.O.M.Z.

Golden Eagle. *Aquila chrysaetos canadensis.*—The golden eagle is a winter visitor to the park. It is much less common now than formerly. The poisoned bait that used to be set out for wolves caused the death of a number of these fine birds.

RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), mentions the specimen below (Cooper). Cooper (1917), a mounted specimen at headquarters that took wolf poison in the winter of 1908-9 near South Tea lake. Unpublished: One was taken at wolf bait on Feb. 10/26 at Lake of Two Rivers, and exhibited in the Park exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition in that year. Another bird, caught alive at wolf bait by a ranger, Joe Lavalle, in 1930, was received at Riverdale Zoo, Toronto, about March 11/30.

SPECIMENS: ♀, adult, Dec. 31/30, lake Opeongo.

Northern Bald Eagle. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus.*—Although the bald eagle may be found in the park at any time, except the dead of winter, it is rare. A few have been found at poisoned wolf-baits but unlike the golden eagle it is not as likely to have been in the area in winter when baits were set out. It is probable that one or two pairs nest in the region in most years but no nests have been found. This splendid bird was formerly a picturesque feature of the landscape about most of the larger lakes.

Its food is largely fish, alive or carrion, and of little or no economic value. Dead fish are picked up on the shore, or stolen from ospreys in mid-air by intimidation and caught dexterously before they fall to the water. The eagle will dive for fish on occasion much after the manner of the osprey. Wounded, or dead, birds and animals are also taken as food.

RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), not at all common in winter. Cooper (1917), at Clear lake. Wright & Simpson (1920), Aug. 15/19, south part of the park. Unpublished: Robinson, "a few have been found at wolf baits this past season, 1918-19". Thompson, July -/30. Clarke and MacLulich, immature plumaged birds, July 20/33, Tea lake. Clarke, immature plumaged, July 30 & 31/34, Brule lake. Dymond, Coventry, MacDougall & Doan, one seen, Aug. 19/35, on lake Opeongo. MacLulich, adult seen July 27 and Aug. 18/38, McIntosh Marsh.

Marsh Hawk. *Circus hudsonius.*—During summer the marsh hawk

is to be expected about open country and marshes. It is one of the best checks on the numbers of field mice. The blue-grey adult males in flight bear a superficial resemblance to gulls.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Saunders, Aug. 8/08. Ricker, Sept. 5/29, La Tour creek. MacLulich, brown bird, Sept. 28/30 and grey one, Oct. 4/30, Achray. Clarke, migrant birds, 1934, Brule lake. Brereton, May –/36, Cache lake.

Osprey. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis.*—Ospreys or fish hawks live near most of the larger lakes and are seen frequently. The white on the head is usually visible at a distance. They search for fish from a considerable height and when the quarry is located dive through the air into the water, extending the feet just before striking the water, in readiness to grasp the fish. Its prey consists chiefly of suckers, catfish, etc.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 22/32.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Saunders (1916), nest high in dead tree 400 to 500 yards from shore, Aug. 15/15, Longer lake. Cooper (1917), nests seen several times, always in large dead trees. Unpublished: Robinson, "breeds every year at Cache lake". Ricker, small nest on flat top of broken stub, Aug. 13/29, Wolf lake.

Duck Hawk. *Falco peregrinus anatum.*—Only a few pairs of duck hawks nest in the park and they are not commonly observed. Their nest is generally placed on a ledge of a cliff overlooking a lake or valley.

This and the next two species are falcons, characterized by pointed wings and rapid flight with little sailing. The European representative of the duck hawk was a favourite for use in the sport of falconry.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Lindsay (1934), nest, July 15/25, Bass lake. In a letter to the writer, Mr. E. M. S. Dale pointed out that the nest was at Rock lake instead of Bass lake. Mr. R. V. Lindsay, who had not seen the nest but simply quoted the record, agrees to the correction. Mr. Dale stated there had been three young. Baillie & Harrington (1936), nest with young, the same record as above, July 15/25, Rock lake. Second record, nest with young, on cliff, found by S. L. Thompson, July 18/10, Hogan's lake. Unpublished: Nunn, nest on cliff, White lake. Clarke and MacLulich, pair of adults and two young, frequently seen, August, 1932. The young with the adults spent much time manoeuvreing and practising swooping on each other. A similar family was at the same locality in August, 1934. Thompson, found a nest at the same place by Hogan's lake as in 1910, June 1/34.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Saunders (1916), Aug. 13/15, Otterslide creek, and Aug. 18/15, Big Trout lake. Unpublished: Robinson, 1912, 1913, 1918. MacLulich, two duck hawks flying close to a small bare cliff high up the valley side near the mouth of the Little Nipissing river, Aug. 23/30. A pair in July, 1933, Biggar lake. On August 24/34, in the afternoon, the writer heard a great blue heron making the most prolonged anguished calls of the "quosk?" type, and saw a duck hawk swooping repeatedly and making passes at it with talons outstretched as they flew over a spruce swamp. The heron was allowed to depart unharmed. Meade, three seen, Grassy bay, Aug. 13 & 14/35.

Eastern Pigeon Hawk. *Falco columbarius columbarius.*—To judge by the available records the pigeon hawk is not common, possibly no more

numerous than the duck hawk. This and all the other hawks that live in the park in summer, except possibly the goshawk, migrate to the south for the winter.

Arrival Dates: Apr. 30/32.

Departure Dates: Nov. 28/08.

Breeding Records: Unpublished: Spreadborough, "breeding", 1900, Cache lake.

Other Records: Unpublished: Saunders, one seen, Aug. 1/08. MacLulich, "one dashed by me in the jack pine forest", Sept. 14/30, Lister township; and another seen, Aug. 22/30, Brent.

Eastern Sparrow Hawk. *Falco sparverius sparverius.*—This colourful little hawk nests regularly throughout the park. It is seen more commonly about clearings and burned-over areas than in forests. It is in such open country that it finds its favourite food, namely grasshoppers and crickets.

Breeding Records: Unpublished: Spreadborough, "breeding", 1900, Cache lake. Robinson, "breeding", 1908, 1912, Mowat on Canoe lake.

Other Records: Published: Cooper (1917), "fairly common". Snyder & Baillie (1923), August, 1922, Brent.

Spruce Grouse. *Canachites canadensis subsp.*?—The spruce grouse occurs in small numbers throughout the park. It is a permanent resident all year round.

Breeding Records: Published: Cooper (1917), young seen, June 11/13, Phillip's lake. Baillie & Harrington (1936), with young (Robinson), Nightingale, Peck and Hunter townships; and two eggs in collection of H. P. Bingham, taken by a park ranger. Unpublished: MacLulich, the juvenile specimen below.

Other Records: Published: Cleghorn (1913), common in winter. Saunders (1916), occurrence at Joe lake.

Specimens: juv., ♀, Sept. 7/30, Lister township, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, June 1/1900 (Spreadborough), N.M.C.

Canada Ruffed Grouse. *Bonasa umbellus togata.*—The ruffed grouse, frequently called "partridge", lives in the park, summer and winter. Periodically its abundance is greatly reduced, apparently by some epidemic, after which it increases in numbers again. These decreases occur at intervals of approximately ten years. They involve a heavy mortality among the young during the summer. This matter has been investigated by Dr. C. H. D. Clarke and his report, Clarke (1936), should be consulted for further information. In the park the decrease took place in the summer of 1934 over most of the area, but at Biggar lake it occurred in 1933.

In the above-mentioned report it is shown that the habitat of grouse has certain usual features. These normal requirements may be summarized as follows: 1. a supply of free water in most territories; 2. open spaces;

3. deciduous trees, with or without conifers; 4. some brush. Grouse do not inhabit unbroken forest of any one kind; they will be found only around the edges of such a block of forest where it meets other vegetation.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), females and young, 1922, Brent. Clarke (1934, 1935, and 1936), nesting, maps of nesting territories, young, Biggar lake, and Brule lake. Unpublished: Spreadborough, breeding, 1900, Cache lake. Nunn, breeding records, 1917 to 1934. MacLulich, nest with nine hatched eggs and one unbroken egg, Sept. 5/30, Lister township. Losee, adult with young, July 12/33, lake Opeongo.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Campbell (1901), "numerous". Cleghorn (1913), common in winter. Saunders (1916), Aug. 12/15, near Otterslide creek. Cooper (1917).

SPECIMENS: In connection with Dr. Clarke's study (1936) the following specimens were collected and are now preserved in the R.O.M.Z.

adult, ♂, June 7/34, Brule lake
yg., ♂, July 5/34, Brule lake
yg., ♀, July 5/34, Brule lake
2 yg., ♂♂, July 10/34, Brule lake
yg., ♀?, July 16/34, Brule lake
yg., ♀, July 19/34, Brule lake
yg., ♂, July 19/34, Brule lake
yg., ♂, July 21/34, Brule lake
yg., ♂, July 23/34, Brule lake
yg., ♂, July 26/33, Biggar lake
yg., ♀, July 27/33, Biggar lake
yg., ♀, July 29/34, Brule lake
yg., ♂, Aug. 4/34, Brule lake
adult, ♂, Aug. 6/34, Brule lake
yg., ♂, Aug. 16/34, Brule lake
yg., ♀, Aug. 19/34, Brule lake
yg., sex ?, Aug. 29/32, Biggar lake
adult, ♀, Aug. 31/34, Brule lake
adult, ♀, Sept. 8/30, Lister township
adult, ♂, Oct. 18/32, Cache lake
adult, ♀, Dec. 10/34, Cache lake

Willow Ptarmigan. *Lagopus lagopus albus.*—This bird of the arctic tundra and the coastal plain of Hudson Bay wanders southward to our latitudes rarely. Mr. G. W. Bartlett, formerly superintendent of the park, said "willow ptarmigan . . . are thoroughly domesticated." It is not clear whether this means wild ones had become tame or that birds were introduced from the north and kept in pens or liberated.

RECORDS: Published: Anonymous (1899), contains the statement by Bartlett quoted above. Unpublished: Robinson, "some specimens reported at the north end of the park last winter, e.g. 1907-08." Hypothetical.

Northern Sharp-tailed Grouse. *Pediocetes phasianellus phasianellus.*—Although we have no records this species undoubtedly invaded the park on its southward emigrations in 1896 and 1932. There are records in the "Study of the sharp-tailed grouse" by L. L. Snyder (1935) for Bracebridge and Gravenhurst for both dates, and one from Bancroft in 1932 (unpublished, L.L.S.). Hypothetical.

Ring-necked Pheasant. *Phasianus colchicus torquatus.*—Pheasants were released previous to 1899 and probably again in about 1902. They died of starvation when the deep snow came in winter. The pheasant has not learned to eat buds from trees in winter and so can not survive through the severe winters of this district.

RECORDS: Published: Anonymous (1899), Mr. Bartlett said: "The only failure yet met with was the attempt to acclimatize the English pheasant." Young (1906), "some were placed in the park before the capercailzie two or three years ago but they starved when the deep snow covered the ground."

Capercailzie. *Tetrao urogallus.*—This large and heavy grouse was introduced from Europe in 1898 and 1903. They nested and reared young in the wild state and lived through the winter season. Although they spread as far as thirty-five miles from the point of introduction, they did not increase in numbers. A flock of an unknown number of birds was at South Tea lake in August, 1921, eighteen years after the introduction. None has been reported since that time. The forests of the park are too dense and contain too much hardwood to suit the requirements of this bird from regions of open forests of small conifers and upland heaths.

RECORDS AND HISTORY: Three capercailzie were brought over from Scotland previous to 1899 and kept at Rondeau Provincial Park for a time (Anonymous (1900)). It appears that they were then removed to Algonquin Provincial Park (Anonymous (1899)). A further introduction was planned (Campbell (1901)), and carried out by Dr. G. A. MacCallum of Baltimore, formerly of Dunnville, Ontario (MacCallum (1924)). He ordered thirty birds from Hambourg which were released in the park in 1903.

A nest containing seven young birds was found in 1904 (Anonymous (1904)). In a letter to Mr. C. W. Nash (unpublished) in September, 1904, Mr. Tinsley, chief game warden for Ontario, gave further details, quoting: "On or about the twentieth of July Mr. Sawyer saw a hen and seven young capercailzie about thirty-five miles from where the birds were liberated. Mr. Robert Anderson, foreman of a lumber camp near Rainy lake (now Rain lake), saw a hen and a number of young capercailzie at the end of August. Rain lake is about twenty-two miles from the point of release. Seven old birds were seen near Victoria lake in June, 1904, twenty-five miles from where released. It appears to me that the capercailzie . . . have gone to the large pine woods, not as yet reached by the lumbermen."

According to published statements, by Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Tinsley, Young (1906) and Ontario Board of Game Commissioners (1907), the birds continued to spread widely over the country, even fifty miles from the place of liberation. Mr. Bartlett reported several broods in 1908 (Anonymous (1909)).

Dr. MacCallum quoted a letter from Major Mark Robinson, then Superintendent, dated October 25, 1923, MacCallum (1924), which reads "None of these splendid birds have been reported for about two years, and I am afraid I have to inform you that they are not a real success. A fine flock was seen by several persons at South Tea lake in August, 1921. All who saw the birds vouched for their being capercailzie."

Sora. *Porzana carolina.*—The sora rail may be seen and heard by those who watch at the edges of sedge and reed marshes or wade into them. As such marshes do not comprise any large area in the park these birds are not numerous. Its song is a rapid cackling on a descending scale.

RECORDS: Unpublished: MacLulich, one seen in juvenile plumage, Sept. 28/30, Brent.

Florida Gallinule. *Gallinula chloropus cachinnans.*—A probable

scarce summer resident of the marshes of the southern part of the district. It is known also as the common gallinule. Hypothetical.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Brereton, observed, May –/36, Oxtongue river.

American Coot. *Fulica americana americana.*—The coot is another uncommon marsh bird. There is one record of their breeding in the park but it is not recent. The status of this species in the eastern part of its range in summer is uncertain. It was more common formerly in some parts of Ontario and its distribution is patchy.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Fleming (1902), Spreadborough's record, 1900, a pair breeding on the Madawaska river.

Semipalmated Plover. *Charadrius semipalmatus.*—This plover nests in the far north and is seen in the park only in spring and late summer as a migrant. It frequents mud flats and beaches.

RECORDS: Unpublished: MacLulich, five birds at mouth of Little Nipissing river, Aug. 23/30.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♀, Aug. 23/30, mouth of Little Nipissing river, R.O.M.Z.

Killdeer. *Oxyechus vociferus vociferus.*—The killdeer nests regularly in suitable territory throughout the park. It requires open ground for its habitat, such as is afforded by fields, meadows, pastures, brulés or lakeshores.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 28/32, May 10/33, May 3/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, a pair nesting at Mowat on Canoe lake, 1912.

OTHER RECORDS: Unpublished: Thompson, one seen, July 19/10, White Trout lake. Dale, Aug. –/21, Joe lake. Clarke and MacLulich, Aug. 7/32, Tea lake depot. Clarke, early June, 1934, Brule lake. Brereton, May –/36, Cache lake.

Black-bellied Plover. *Squatarola squatarola.*—This fine bird may be observed migrating to and from its breeding grounds on the arctic coast.

RECORDS: Unpublished: MacLulich, one was flying about and alighting on the mud-bars at the mouth of the Little Nipissing river on Aug. 16/30. Its flight somewhat resembled that of a Bonaparte's gull.

American Woodcock. *Philohela minor.*—A few woodcock nest at widely scattered localities in this region. Their feeding haunts are damp alder and willow thickets.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 1/32, May 26/34.

DEPARTURE DATES: Oct. 5/12, Oct. 25/30, Oct. 12/33.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, found a pair nesting in 1912 at Canoe lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Unpublished: Clarke and MacLulich, flushed one, Oct. 25/30, Petawawa Forest Experiment Station just north-east of the park. MacLulich, flushed one from alders, July 31/37, Baby Joe lake.

Wilson's Snipe. *Capella delicata.*—This bird of similar habits to those of the woodcock is quite as scarce, although its range extends much farther to the north. Its habitat is wet grassy and shrubby ground or marsh.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, breeding, 1918, Canoe lake.
OTHER RECORDS: Unpublished: Brereton, one seen, May -/36, Cache lake.

Spotted Sandpiper. *Actitis macularia.*—This is the common sandpiper to be found along all the creeks and lake shores. Its habit of bobbing up and down as if bowing has given rise to the common names "Tip-up" and "Teeter", and its call to the name "Pewit".

ARRIVAL DATES: May 27/32, May 2/33.
BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), nests and young, June 19/14. Unpublished: Nunn, breeding, 1917 to 1934. Mrs. S. L. Thompson, young, July 7/26. Thompson, nest, June 1/34, lake LaMuir; and another nest, June 7/34, South Tea lake.
OTHER RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), pairs frequently seen, 1922, Brent.

Solitary Sandpiper. *Tringa solitaria subsp.*?—The eggs of this sandpiper have not been found in Ontario, although it has been seen with small downy young. The eggs found elsewhere were in the deserted nests of other birds in bushes and trees, a habit possessed by its relative, the green sandpiper of Europe. The status of this bird in Algonquin Park is chiefly that of a migrant. However, it appears possible that it may occasionally breed here. The returning migrants come south into the park during the latter part of July and in August. Some of the birds seen in July may have been local residents. Further observation is desirable to clarify the situation.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Clarke (1901), "parents with season's young", August. This incomplete record needs confirmation.
OTHER RECORDS: Published: Saunders (1916), Otterslide creek, Aug. 12/15. Unpublished: Dale, Aug. 12/15; and "frequent", Aug. 9 to 21/21. Ricker, Aug. 13/29, Wolf lake; Aug. 28/29, Crown lake; and Sept. 3 and 4/29, Little Nipissing river. Richardson, July 14/31. MacLulich, Aug. 21 to 23/30, Little Nipissing river; Aug. 7 and 29/32, and July 25 and 28/33, Biggar lake. Clarke, May 27 and July 16/34, Brule lake.
SPECIMENS: sex?, Aug. 29/32, Biggar lake, Clarke coll.
sex?, Aug. 23/30, Little Nipissing river, Lister township, R.O.M.Z.

Greater Yellow-legs. *Totanus melanoleucus.*—A rare migrant.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, 1918. Brereton, May -/36. Considered hypothetical for the present.

Lesser Yellow-legs. *Totanus flavipes.*—More common than the greater yellow-legs; a migrant only.

RECORDS: Published: Fleming (1902), Spreadborough's record, Aug. 31/1900. Wright & Simpson (1920), Aug. 26/13 (south of the park) Fletcher lake and Aug. 16/19, south part of the park. Unpublished: Robinson, May 4/32.

White-rumped Sandpiper. *Pisobia fuscicollis.*—To be expected occasionally among the migrating shore birds.

RECORDS: Saunders, one bird, Aug. 7/08.

Semipalmated Sandpiper. *Ereunetes pusillus.*—Another migrant shore bird.

RECORDS: Published: Wright & Simpson (1920), Aug. 16/19, south part of the park.

Herring Gull. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus.*—This is the common gull throughout the park in summer. It nests on rocky islands and on the shores of some of the lakes.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 20/32, Apr. 14/33, Apr. 10/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), nests and young, June 13/14. Baillie & Harrington (1936), Gilchrist's record, nest with 3 eggs, May 24/28, Eagle lake. Unpublished: Thompson, nests, July 28/11, lake Opeongo. Robinson nests, 1910, Porcupine lake; and at Wilson lake in 1912. Clarke, young just able to fly, Aug. 10/32, Biggar lake; and an empty nest, July 22/33. Nunn and Thompson, "herring gulls nesting in tall pine trees on a small island in Scott lake" (now Magnetawan lake), May 29/34, abandoned nests of previous season nearby on shore. Nest with 3 eggs, May 31/34, Red Pine Bay of Burntroot lake; and nest with 3 eggs, June 1/34, lake La Muir. MacDougall, Coventry, Dymond and Doan, 20 nests, Aug. 19/35, on small rocky island in north arm of lake Opeongo.

Ring-billed Gull. *Larus delawarensis.*—The ring-billed gull may rarely come within our borders but it would be desirable to substantiate the sight records given below by specimens. It is rare away from the great lakes.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Dale, Aug. 14/15. MacLulich, Aug. –/30, Cedar lake; and Aug. 30/34, Biggar lake. Considered hypothetical.

Bonaparte's Gull. *Larus philadelphia.*—A graceful little gull that migrates through the park to nest further north. Not often seen in this part of the province.

RECORDS: MacLulich, several, Sept. 26/30, Cedar lake.

Common Tern. *Sterna hirundo hirundo.*—Present in spring and autumn but rarely in summer. No evidence of nesting within the park has been found.

RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), lake Opeongo. Unpublished: Robinson, 1913, Canoe lake. MacLulich, one seen, Sept. 21/30, Cedar lake. Thompson, end of May, 1934.

Eastern Mourning Dove. *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis.*—The dove is uncommon so far north as Algonquin Park. Its loose, platform-

like nest has not been found here, but should be searched for. Its peculiar mournful cry of "Oh-woe-woe-woe" is the basis for its name.

RECORDS: Unpublished: MacLulich, one seen, Sept. 23/30, and one seen again, Sept. 30/30, Brent. Robinson, May 14/32, Cache lake.

Black-billed Cuckoo. *Coccyzus erythropthalmus.*—The black-billed cuckoo is not common but nests regularly in small numbers. It is a valuable inhabitant of our thickets and forest borders because it is one of the few birds that will eat the destructive hairy tent caterpillars.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, "one family nesting at Joe lake this season", 1912.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903), Spreadborough's record, Cache lake Unpublished: Dale, Aug. –/21, July 15/25. Ricker & Ide, Aug. –/29. Thompson, July –/30, & July –/31. MacLulich, Aug. –/32, & July –/33, Biggar lake. Robinson, June 29/33. Clarke, 1934, Brule lake. Meade, Aug. 7/35, Source lake. Brereton, May –/36, Cache lake.

Horned Owl. *Bubo virginianus subsp.?*—This is one of the commonest owls and is found in the park in both summer and winter. It prefers to live amongst large trees rather than in open country. Its deep toned call may be written: "Hoo-hoo-hoohoo".

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903), Spreadborough's record, 1900, Cache lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Clarke (1901). Cleghorn (1913), common in winter. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), observed, 1922, Brent.

Snowy Owl. *Nyctea nyctea.*—The snowy owl nests in the arctic and appears in the park periodically and then only in fall and winter.

RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), rare in winter. Fleming (1930), Robinson's record, noted, Nov. 16/26. Unpublished: Robinson, one, Nov. 8/08; "A few seen here each winter", 1912; a few, 1913; autumn, 1919; "An invasion of white owls", 1929-30, Brent. There he saw an owl try to get a mink but the beast escaped. They took many muskrats. Edwards, "Quite a number of white arctic owls came about October 1937; this is unusual."

American Hawk Owl. *Surnia ulula caparoch.*—We have no knowledge of this owl breeding in the district, but it does visit the park in winter.

RECORDS: Unpublished: In 1898, Mr. J. Hughes Samuel collected one on Nov. 23, near Whitney, which is just outside the park boundary. This bird is now in Mr. J. H. Fleming's collection. Robinson, "Winters here; one seen at Christmas, 1913, Canoe lake; several seen, 1918-19, Canoe lake.

Northern Barred Owl. *Strix varia varia.*—This owl is a not uncommon resident in summer. It is found in heavy forest rather than in open country. Most records of this species are made by sound rather than by sight. However, the final syllable of their call, ". . . . oo-ah", is said to be distinctive.

RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903), Spreadborough's record, 1900, Cache lake. Saunders (1916), Aug. 17/15, Otterslide lake. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), heard several times, 1922, Brent. Unpublished: MacLulich & Clarke, at Biggar lake, listened to an abundance of barred owls calling back and forth in July, 1933, sometimes as many as five birds being distinguishable by call and direction. In August of both 1932 and 1934 few calls were heard. There are records from Brule lake, Big Trout lake, lake Opeongo and Rock lake.

Great Gray Owl. *Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa.*—This rare owl has been observed in the park in autumn and winter several times.

RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), "plentiful about clearings," in winter. Unpublished: Robinson, "rare, a few seen here this autumn", 1913.

Long-eared Owl. *Asio wilsonianus.*—The long-eared owl occurs rarely in the park in summer. The forest bordering marshes and swamps is its favourite habitat.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, observed, 1912 and 1918.

Acadian or Saw-whet Owl. *Cryptoglaux acadica acadica.*—This little owl is probably more common in summer than the few records below would indicate.

RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Cache lake. Cleghorn (1913), "commonest of all the owls", in winter. Cooper (1917), observed. Unpublished: Robinson, observed in 1912, 1918, and "the first spring notes heard March 12, 1913, Canoe lake.

Eastern Whip-Poor-Will. *Antrostomus vociferus vociferus.*—The whip-poor-will is not abundant but occurs at scattered localities in small numbers during summer.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 2/12, Apr. 26/13, May 14/32, May 29/34.
DEPARTURE DATES: Sept. 10/12, Sept. 26/13.
RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), "locally abundant". Snyder & Baillie (1923), "not common, heard on three occasions", 1922, Brent.

Eastern Nighthawk. *Chordeiles minor minor.*—The nighthawk is common in many parts of the park, although possibly not as numerous as in cultivated sections of the province.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 23/12.
RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, two seen, June 18/1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), "common everywhere", 1922, Brent.

Chimney Swift. *Chaetura pelagica.*—Swifts are to be seen and heard more or less commonly in all parts of the park.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 7/12.
BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, nesting in a chimney at Cache lake, others in hollow trees, common, 1900. Snyder &

Baillie (1923), apparently nested in hollow trees, 1922, Brent. Baillie & Harrington (1937), Thompson's record, nest with five eggs in shack, July 14/10, Happyisle lake (formerly Green lake).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird. *Archilochus colubris.*—This, the only kind of hummingbird found in eastern North America, ranges well north and occurs regularly in the park.

Breeding Records: Unpublished: Langford, nest on branch about five feet from ground, early June, 1937, lake Opeongo.

Other Records: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, three seen, 1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common after July 21/22, Brent.

Eastern Belted Kingfisher. *Megaceryle alcyon alcyon.*—The shores of lakes and streams in the park are well supplied with these noisy fishermen. Their nests are in burrows excavated into sand banks or shores of streams.

Arrival Dates: Apr. 20/12, Apr. 18/13, May 3/32, Apr. 11/33, Apr. 20/34.

Breeding Records: Published: Macoun (1903), "abundant, 5 nests in gravel pit, 1900, Cache lake". Cooper (1917), nests. Baillie & Harrington (1937), Thompson's record, nest with six young ready to leave, July 14/10, Happyisle lake (formerly Green lake). Unpublished: MacLulich, several nests in holes in sand bank, 1930, Little Nipissing river, Lister township.

Other Records: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), not uncommon, 1922, Brent.

Northern Flicker. *Colaptes auratus luteus.*—This is the commonest woodpecker, living commonly in brulés, open woods and the edges of the denser forests. It migrates south in winter.

Arrival Dates: Apr. 20/12, Apr. 18/13, Apr. 30/32, Apr. 15/33, Apr. 14/34.

Departure Dates: Oct. 7/33.

Breeding Records: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, pair breeding, 1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), nests.

Other Records: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common, 1922, Brent.

Northern Pileated Woodpecker. *Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola.*—This handsome large woodpecker is resident through both summer and winter. It occurs in the older forests where there are large trees in which it may dig its nest hole. To get at the grubs and ants in a tree the pileated woodpecker will cut deep holes, often making long furrows in the trunk.

Breeding Records: Unpublished: Robinson, "Several families were raised near headquarters at Cache lake, 1908."

Other Records: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, more plentiful in winter than in summer, 1900, Cache lake. Cleghorn (1913), very plentiful in winter. Saunders (1916), Aug. 16/15, MacIntosh creek. Cooper (1917), observed.

Red-headed Woodpecker. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus.*—The red-headed woodpecker rarely comes so far north as the park.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Spreadborough, in manuscript list given to Mr. J. H. Fleming, said Professor J. Macoun saw one in the park. Robinson, one seen, July 8/12, Canoe lake. Saunders, two seen, June 9 and one June 10/18.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. *Sphyrapicus varius varius.*—A common summer resident in the more open parts, going south for the winter.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 17/13, May 3/32, Apr. 20/33, Apr. 18/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Macoun's record, abundant, breeding in holes in cedar trees about 12 feet from the ground. Unpublished: MacLulich, a sapsucker feeding squeaking youngsters in a hole in a trembling aspen forty feet above the ground, June 29/30, Lister township. Clarke, two nests, June 15/34, Brule lake.

SPECIMEN: adult, ♂, Aug. 30/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Hairy Woodpecker. *Dryobates villosus subsp.?*—A fairly common woodpecker that does not migrate but is here all the year.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, breeding, July, 1900 (Cache lake). Cooper (1917), nests. Snyder & Baillie (1923), young, 1922, Brent. Unpublished: further details from Cooper—young still in a nest in a hole about twenty feet up in an ash tree, June 16/09.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), present in winter.

SPECIMEN: one collected by H. Tufts, in N.M.C. (Macoun 1903 & 1909).

Northern Downy Woodpecker. *Dryobates pubescens medianus.*—A fairly common bird resident the year round.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, breeding, July, 1900, Cache lake. Unpublished: MacLulich, two young with adult female, July 27/33, Biggar lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), very common in winter. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), "fairly common through burned-over tracts", 1922, Brent.

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. *Picoides arcticus.*—This bird is not rare nor yet is it common in the park. It is a permanent resident, likely to be found in old forest, such as birch-spruce-balsam type.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, nest in telegraph pole, 1900, Cache lake. Baillie & Harrington (1937) (MacLulich's specimen listed below), young male, July 25/33, Biggar lake. Unpublished: Robinson, a pair nested in a telephone pole several seasons, 1908, Mowat on Canoe lake. Clarke, the juvenile specimen below, Aug. 10/34. MacLulich, occupying hole in telephone pole near houses, May 31/38, Cache lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Bartlett (1911), observed. Cleghorn (1913), "few" in winter. Saunders (1916), Aug. 12/15, Otterslide creek. Cooper (1917), observed. Wright & Simpson (1920), observed, Aug. 16/19. Snyder & Baillie (1923), "not uncommon and generally distributed", 1922, Brent. Forbush (1927).

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, July 2/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, July 25/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
yg., ♂, July 25/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
yg., ♂, Aug. 10/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

American Three-toed Woodpecker. *Picoides tridactylus bacatus.* —This is a rare woodpecker that seldom occurs as far south as Algonquin Park. It may be expected on rare occasions as a winter visitor to the park.

RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), "common". (This probably refers to the arctic three-toed woodpecker.) Unpublished: One was collected by Mr. J. Hughes Samuel in 1898 near Whitney just outside the park. Hypothetical.

Eastern Kingbird. *Tyrannus tyrannus.*—The kingbird is common; found in summer along water courses, shores and drowned lands. The dead trees in flooded areas are their favourite perches.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 9/12, May 15/13, May 18/32.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, nest in canoe birch overhanging water, 1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), 7 nests, 5 of them on tops of dead stubs, 2½ to 5 feet above water. Unpublished: Thompson, nest, early June, 1934. Clarke, feeding young, Aug. 13/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), not common, several seen late in season along railroad track, 1922, Brent.

Northern Crested Flycatcher. *Myiarchus crinitus boreus.*—This flycatcher does not range much farther north than the northern boundary of the park. It is an uncommon summer resident.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, 1913, and May 25/32. Nunn, 1917. Dale, July 14/25. Thompson, June, 1934. Clarke, seen and heard in May and June only, 1934, Brule lake. Brereton, May –/36, Cache lake.

Eastern Phoebe. *Sayornis phoebe.*—A moderately common summer resident along lake shores and streams. Its nest has not yet been reported from the park.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 15/12, Apr. 15/13, Apr. 23/32.

RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), at Cedar lake.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. *Empidonax flaviventris.*—This flycatcher is to be found sparingly in heavily wooded situations, usually where mossy hummocks offer suitable nesting sites. Its nest, which is placed on the ground, has not been found in the park.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Saunders & Dale, Aug. 11 and 18/15, and June 10/18. Dale, one to six per day seen, July 19 to 25/25. MacLulich, one collected, in alders by a creek in white pine woods, July 6/30, Lister township. Thompson, June 5/34, Burnt Island lake. Clarke, "found occasionally", 1934, Brule lake.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, July 6/30, Lister township, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, July 11/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Traill's or Alder Flycatcher. *Empidonax trailli trailli.*—This flycatcher is fairly common in alder swamps and other thickets. The nest is usually near the ground in the crotch of a shrub.

Breeding Records: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), Clarke's record, young seen, July 18/33, Biggar lake.

Other Records: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, few seen on the Madawaska river below Cache lake, 1900.

Least Flycatcher. *Empidonax minimus.*—This is a common little flycatcher frequenting the hardwood forest more than its relatives. Its explosive "Chebec" is a familiar sound in the park.

Arrival Dates: May 18/32.

Breeding Records: Published: Cooper (1917), nest. Unpublished: Nunn, breeding record, Clarke, one feeding young, July 9/34, Brule lake.

Other Records: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, very abundant, July, 1900, Cache lake. Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common, 1922, Brent.

Specimen: adult, ♂, July 9/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Eastern Wood Pewee. *Myiochanes virens.*—This bird is not abundant. It is a summer resident of wooded areas, particularly the hardwoods.

Arrival Dates: May 20/32.

Breeding Records: Unpublished: Clarke, feeding young, Aug. 14/34, Brule lake.

Other Records: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, rare, 1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), not common, 1922, Brent.

Olive-sided Flycatcher. *Nuttallornis mesoleucus.*—The olive-sided flycatcher is common in areas of drowned land where there are tall dead trees, in spruce and larch swamps and in brulés. Like all flycatchers it migrates south for the winter. In its summer habitat it is seldom seen at close range, but its call, "Wi—wi-weer", carries well and may be heard through the hottest day.

Arrival Dates: May 20/32, May 26/34.

Breeding Records: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, "abundant and breeding everywhere in swamps", 1900, Cache lake. Unpublished: Clarke, seen feeding young, July 26/34, Brule lake.

Other Records: Published: Saunders (1916), common, Aug. 13/15, White lake. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), rare, 1922, Brent.

Specimen: Sex? Aug. 10/22, Brent, R.O.M.Z.

Northern Horned Lark. *Otocoris alpestris alpestris.*—The birds that pass through on migration are of this northern form.

Records: Unpublished: MacLulich, Sept. 27/30, Oct. 18/30, Achray. Clarke "A fine yellow-marked bird seen on the track at Cache lake on Sept. 12/34.

Specimens: adult, ♀, Oct. 18/30, Achray, R.O.M.Z.

Prairie Horned Lark. *Otocoris alpestris praticola.*—A few horned larks may occasionally nest in the park but the open habitat which they

require is not characteristic of the area. They have been reported only once in summer and the probabilities are that the prairie race was concerned.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Mr. Wm. Spreadborough in 1900 in early summer saw some which Mr. J. H. Fleming said were probably summer resident prairie horned larks.

Tree Swallow. *Iridoprocne bicolor.*—This is the commonest swallow in the park. It nests in woodpeckers' holes over water.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 17/12, Apr. 21/13, Apr. 21/32, Apr. 16/33, Apr. 29/34.

DEPARTURE DATES: Aug. 1/33, Aug. 23/34, Clarke's observations; and Aug. 7/22, Snyder & Baillie (1923).

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, two pairs nesting, one, old woodpecker's hole in telegraph pole, other in hole in tree on shore of lake, June, 1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), nests. Unpublished: Nunn, nests. Thompson, nest, 1934.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), a few single birds seen, 1922, Daventry.

Bank Swallow. *Riparia riparia riparia.*—The bank swallow is only fairly common in summer in the park. It nests in holes in sand banks, therefore its numbers are limited by the availability of suitable nesting sites.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 4/12, "a flight of hundreds of them went north".

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, nesting in a bank, 1900, Whitefish lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), observed at Wilkes lake (formerly Manitou lake).

Barn Swallow. *Hirundo erythrogaster.*—The barn swallow is abundant about settlements. It builds its nest of mud and grasses, lined with feathers and places it on a rafter, beam or ledge.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 7/12, Apr. 23/13, Apr. 22/32, May 1/33, Apr. 29/34.

DEPARTURE DATES: Aug. 22/33, Sept. 3/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, nest in boat house, eggs hatched June 16/1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), nests. Unpublished: Nunn, nests. Dale, young being fed in nest at a house, Aug. –/21. Clarke, nest completed on house, May 26/34, Brule lake. Thompson, nest with eggs, June 2/34, Burntroot lake. MacLulich, two nests in boat house, Aug. 15/34, Tea lake depot.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), common, 1922, Brent.

Northern Cliff Swallow. *Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons.*—This swallow is not numerous but occurs in some parts as a summer resident. In August wandering bands of them may pass through the area. The nest is made of mud and stuck onto the side of a cliff or building.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 6/13. At Brule lake Dr. C. H. D. Clarke in 1934 said that "These birds appeared along the C.N.R. track in numbers periodically from July 25 to August 31".

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), Clarke's record, juvenile male (specimen below).

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), observed on Madawaska river. Unpublished: records known for Brent, Cache lake, Joe lake.

SPECIMENS: juv., ♂, July 25/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Purple Martin. *Progne subis subis.*—This species which reaches its northern limit in the region of Algonquin Park is rare there. It nests in hollow trees when away from settlements but it takes readily to bird houses and odd spaces in buildings. It is a sociable bird, usually nesting in colonies.

RECORDS: Robinson, observed, 1912, 1913, Canoe lake; and 1935 at Cache lake. Thompson, observed, July 26/30, Canoe lake.

Canada Jay. *Perisoreus canadensis canadensis.*—This jay is fairly common throughout the park. It is an inquisitive, bold bird which comes into camps looking for scraps. It is known by a variety of names that show how prominent it makes itself; some of these are: whisky jack, moose bird, camp robber. It is a resident of the forest throughout the year.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), young about full size, early June. MacLoghlin (1924) (newspaper item), nest with bird sitting, about six feet up, made of twigs and fibres, May –/23, Joe lake. Baillie & Harrington (1937), quote Mrs. A. E. MacLoghlin's record as above; and Brereton, two adults with four young, May –/36, Cache lake. Unpublished: Robinson, "breeds here in the latter part of March and in April", 1912, Canoe lake. Clarke, juvenile plumaged birds, July –/33, Biggar lake and July 7/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), common in winter. Saunders (1916), Aug. 12/15, Otterslide creek. Wright & Simpson (1920), Aug. 12-16/19, south part of park. Snyder & Baillie (1923), not common near Brent, 1922.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, Aug. 27/32, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
juv., ♀, Aug. 21/32, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.

Northern Blue Jay. *Cyanocitta cristata cristata.*—The blue jay is a fairly common, permanent resident. It may be seen and heard in almost any locality.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Clarke, seen feeding young, July 15/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), plentiful in winter. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), "frequent near Brent, not common in the district as a whole", 1922.

SPECIMEN: adult, ♂, Aug. 3/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Northern Raven. *Corvus corax principalis.*—The raven occurs rarely in the wilder parts of the park as a permanent resident. Birds wander south into the park in winter, increasing the numbers of ravens here at that season. The poisoned bait that was formerly set out for wolves caused the death of numbers of ravens.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), Robinson's record, formerly nested, Hogan lake. Unpublished: The above nest was on a cliff in 1910.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), common in winter, they steal the wolf baits. Saunders (1916), 3 ravens, Aug. 17/15, White lake. Cooper (1917), not common. Unpublished: Spreadborough, observed in May or June, 1900, near Cache lake. Robinson, "not plentiful" in winter 1912-13; in 1919 he wrote that the raven was disappearing as result of the use of poisoned wolf bait. Saunders & Dale, one seen, Aug. 18/15. Thompson, observed, end of Aug./20. MacLulich, single birds seen on four occasions, July 28 and Sept. 1 and 9, 1930, in Lister township, as they flew over the white pine forest, and Aug. 24/34 at Biggar lake, over old pine-birch-balsam-hemlock-spruce forest.

Eastern Crow. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos.*—The crow is moderately common in summer. Due to its voice, it is more conspicuous than its numbers warrant. It goes farther south for the winter.

ARRIVAL DATES: March 28/08, March 18/12, March 4/13, March 5/19, March 4/32, Feb. 25/33, March 13/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1903 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, a few pairs breeding, 1900. Unpublished: Robinson, nested on an island in Cache lake during the years 1931 to 1935.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Saunders (1916), observed. Cooper (1917), uncommon. Snyder & Baillie (1923), frequent, 1922, Brent.

Black-capped Chickadee. *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus.*—In winter and summer these cheery little birds are common in all kinds of habitat except marshes.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, nest in rotten stump, June 18/1900, another nest in a birch, July 15/1900. Snyder & Baillie (1923), one with a family of young, 1922, Brent. Unpublished: Clarke, young, July 14/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), very common, winter. Cooper (1917), observed.

Brown-headed Chickadee or Hudsonian Chickadee. *Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus.*—The brown-headed chickadee is fairly common in some localities, chiefly about spruce swamps. There is a difference in the voice of the two chickadees, the brown-headed having a hoarse nasal quality. It is a permanent resident.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), two records by Clarke, juvenile, July 22/33, Biggar lake, specimen below; nest with young, Aug. 3/34, Brule lake; young were being fed, July 16/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Saunders (1916), Aug. 17/15, Otterslide lake, Cleghorn (1913), the reference is indefinite.

SPECIMENS: juv., ♂, July 22/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, July 22/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.

White-breasted Nuthatch. *Sitta carolinensis.*—This nuthatch is not uncommon in the park, as a permanent resident. As the resident species of birds wander widely during winter, the individuals seen at that season

may not be the same ones as live at that place in summer. The park is about as far north as this bird ranges.

RECORDS: Cleghorn (1913), numbers found, winter, 1912-13. Snyder & Baillie (1923), seen twice, 1922, Brent.

Red-breasted Nuthatch. *Sitta canadensis.*—This is the common nuthatch in the park and is seen commonly at all times of year and in all forested parts.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), Clarke's record, feeding young, July 17/34, Brule lake. Unpublished: MacLulich, young one fed by adult, July 25/33, Biggar lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, abundant, Cleghorn (1913), a few pairs found, winter, 1912-13. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common.

Brown Creeper. *Certhia familiaris americana.*—The brown creeper is not uncommon in the park in summer and has been reported also in winter. Like a tiny woodpecker, the creeper clings to the bark of a tree up which it progresses in search of insects and their eggs concealed in the crevices.

DEPARTURE DATES: Oct. 24/33.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), nest at Canoe lake. Snyder & Baillie (1923), young bird examined, July 19/22, Brent. Unpublished: MacLulich, a young one being fed, July 25/33, Biggar lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, not very common, 1900. Cleghorn (1913), "common", in winter.

Eastern House Wren. *Troglodytes aedon aedon.*—A common breeding summer resident around settlements and open places. Its bubbling song and its mouse-like explorations for tiny insects are familiar features of house wren activity.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 14/12, May 19/33, May 14/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, common, nesting in hollow stumps, 1900, Cache lake district. Unpublished: Nunn, breeding records. Clarke, young being fed, July 9/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common, 1922, Brent.

Eastern Winter Wren. *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis.*—Common in the denser coniferous woods and spruce swamps in summer. One of the most beautiful songs of the wilderness, rippling and ecstatic, is rendered by this species.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 4/32.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), Clarke's record, young seen, Aug. 8/32, Biggar lake. Unpublished: Nunn, breeding record. Ricker, family group, 1929. Clarke, seen feeding young, Aug. 9/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, common in thick woods, 1900. Cleghorn (1913), Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, July 27/22, Brent, R.O.M.Z.

Short-billed Marsh Wren. *Cistothorus stellaris.*—An uncommon bird found at only a few localities in the park. Small sedgy marshes are its habitat. It is erratic and may not return to the same place every year.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Thompson, May 30/34, Pine river. Losee, July 18/33, lake Opeongo.

Catbird. *Dumetella carolinensis.*—The catbird is seen occasionally in the shrubbery along streams. Besides the call note, like a cat's mew, the catbird can carry on a rather pleasing conversational song and sometimes imitates the calls of other birds.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 25/12, May 18/32, May 25/34.

BREEDING RECORD: Unpublished: Clarke, seen feeding young, June 29/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), rare, Opeongo and Burnt Island lakes.

Brown Thrasher. *Toxostoma rufum.*—A rare summer bird found in open bush and thickets. Its song is similar to that of the catbird but each repeated phrase is punctuated by a pause.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 7/12, May 20/32, May 21/33, May 25/34.

RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), rare, Joe lake. Unpublished: Robinson, 1912, 1913, 1918, Canoe lake. Thompson, early June, 1934.

Eastern Robin. *Turdus migratorius migratorius.*—The robin is found throughout the park, scarce in solid old forest but common near settlements.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 6/12, Mar. 20 and 30/13, Apr. 8/32, Apr. 4/33, Apr. 6/34.

DEPARTURE DATES: Nov. 5/08 (Robinson), Oct. 17 and Nov. 1/36 (Ussher).

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, abundant, three nests, 1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), nest. Unpublished: Nunn, breeding record. Clarke, nest with one egg, May 27/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common, 1922, Brent.

Wood Thrush. *Hylocichla mustelina.*—The wood thrush is an uncommon summer resident reaching the northern limits of its range in this region. It is most likely to be found in half-open second growth brulés and heavily culled areas. Although there are certain similarities in the songs of our thrushes, each is distinctive and immediately identifiable by the bird student. The song of the wood thrush consists of phrases made up of three notes of equal value.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 19/32.

Breeding Records: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), Clarke's record, adults feeding young, July 4/34, Brule lake.

Other Records: Published: Cooper (1917), observed. Unpublished: Robinson, 1912, 1918, 1925. Thompson, observed, July 24/07, Oxtongue lake; and observed, early June/34. Richardson, July –/31. Brereton, May 15/36, Cache lake.

Specimens: adult, ♂, July 7/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Eastern Hermit Thrush. *Hylocichla guttata faxoni.*—Almost as abundant as the olive-backed thrush. Its beautiful song will be heard everywhere in the park morning and evening in early summer. Listen for the long liquid note which introduces each arpeggio phrase.

Arrival Dates: May 20/12, May 19/32.

Breeding Dates: Unpublished: MacLulich, nest. MacLulich, young one caught in morning in a mouse trap, July 16/33, Biggar lake. Clarke, adult feeding young, July 4/34, Brule lake, and young collected, July 26/34, Brule lake.

Other Records: Published: Clarke (1901), observed. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), common, 1922, Brent.

Specimens: nest, Lister township, 1930, R.O.M.Z.
juv., ♂, July 4/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, July 7/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
juv., ♀, July 16/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
juv., sex?, July 26/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Olive-backed Thrush. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni.*—The olive-backed thrush is probably the most abundant thrush in the park as a whole and is regularly distributed throughout all the forest. Its song ascends the scale in two-note couplets, each second note the lower of the two, and ends in a whispered trill.

Breeding Records: Published: Cooper (1917), nests. Unpublished: from manuscript notes of Rev. J. M. Cooper, "nest in crotch of cedar about three or four feet up, on water's edge, with four eggs," 1909. MacLulich, nest.

Other Records: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, abundant, 1900. Snyder & Baillie (1923), frequent, 1922, Brent.

Specimens: nest, 1930, Lister township, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, Aug. 30/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Wilson's Thrush or Veery. *Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens.*—The veery is found occasionally in the park, sometimes in fair numbers. Its metallic song may be described as a spirally descended scale in four slurred phrases.

Breeding Records: Unpublished: Clarke, seen feeding young, July 17/34, Brule lake.

Other Records: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, not uncommon, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), not common, 1922, Brent.

Specimens: adult, ♂, May 29/34, Brule lake, Clarke coll.
adult, ♂, July 17/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Eastern Bluebird. *Sialia sialis sialis.*—Bluebirds are not often seen; their numbers vary from year to year. Such yearly variations in numbers are not unusual in the northern portion of their range. They nest in hollow trees and stubs about openings in the bush and brulés.

Arrival Dates: Apr. 19/13, Apr. 22/32, Apr. 21/33, Apr. 9/34.

Departure Dates: Oct. 4/30, Sept. 18/33.

Breeding Records: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, rare, one pair nested, 1900, Cache lake.

Other Records: Published: Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), noted on three occasions, July/22, Brent. Unpublished: Robinson, 1912, only one seen; 1913, not plentiful but increasing; 1918, plentiful; 1925, not plentiful. Dale, Aug. 9 and 22, 1921, Joe lake. MacLulich, one, Sept. 28/30, Brent; two, Oct. 4/30, Achray; four on sand plain, brulé, Aug. –/34, Devine township. Thompson, early June, 1934. Clarke, "one pair seen occasionally", 1934, Brule lake. Brereton, May 12 to 16, 1936, Cache lake.

Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet. *Regulus satrapa satrapa.*—This is a summer resident breeding bird occurring in small numbers in the park. In the spring and fall large numbers of migrant birds of both kinds of kinglets pass through the park.

Breeding Records: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), Clarke's record, adults feeding young, July 16/34, Brule lake. Unpublished: MacLulich, young birds seen, July 25/33, Biggar lake.

Other Records: Published: Cooper (1917), at Merchant lake. Snyder & Baillie (1923), frequent in the coniferous woods, 1922, Brent. Records known for Joe lake, Lister township, lake Opeongo, Rock lake.

Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet. *Corthylio calendula calendula.*—The ruby-crowned kinglet is an uncommon summer resident found chiefly in swamps, both coniferous and black ash. Other than its occurrence in summer no indication of breeding has been found.

Arrival Dates: Apr. 29/32, May 4/34.

Departure Date: Oct. 5/30 (MacLulich).

Records: Unpublished: Nunn, observed. MacLulich, notes for 1930 in the valley of the Little Nipissing river in Lister township are as follows: two, June 20; four, June 21; one, June 24; three, July 4; one, July 25; one, each day, Sept. 17, 18 and 19; noted at Brent, two, Sept. 29; at Achray, one, Oct. 5/30; at Biggar lake, one, Aug. 16/32 and one July 27/33. Thompson, early June, 1934. Clarke, May 25/34, Cache lake. Brereton, May 12 to 16, 1936, Cache lake. Ussher, Aug. –/36, Cache lake.

American Pipit. *Anthus spinoletta rubescens.*—The pipit is an uncommon transient in the park, frequently passing through with the flocks of horned larks.

Records: Unpublished: Nunn, observed as a transient about May 15 to 18. MacLulich, one seen with larks, Oct. 18/30, Achray. Clarke, late May, 1934, Brule lake.

Bohemian Waxwing. *Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps.*—The bohemian waxwing is probably a rare winter visitor to the park.

RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), "common in winter". Hypothetical.

Cedar Waxwing. *Bombycilla cedrorum.*—Waxwings are common along rivers, lake shores and brulés. This species migrates south in winter. It usually nests late in the season, making a bulky structure not far from the ground in a tree.

ARRIVAL DATES: June 8/32, June 7/33, June 3/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Clarke, the young specimen below.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, abundant, 1900, Cache lake. Cleghorn (1913), "variable numbers in winter". Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), common, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: yg., ♀, Aug. 30/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Northern Shrike. *Lanius borealis borealis.*—This shrike is a rare visitor to the park in winter.

RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), not common, in winter. Unpublished: MacLulich, one seen close at hand during a snow squall, vermiculated underparts distinctly observed, Oct. 17/30, Achray.

Common Shrike or Migrant Shrike. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans.*—The migrant shrike is a rare summer resident.

ARRIVAL DATES: March 22/12, Apr. 10/13.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, 1912, 1913, 1918. Dale, one seen, July 13/25.

Starling. *Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris.*—The starling was introduced from Europe into New York City in 1890. It invaded Ontario in 1919 and had reached the park by 1931. It is now common around the settlements. It is a summer resident in the park, migrating southward to areas of more open winter and denser settlement.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 9/32, March 30/33, Apr. 2/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Clarke, nests occupied, May 24/34, Brule lake.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Richardson, July –/31. Robinson, 1932, Cache lake. Thompson, 1934. Brereton, 1936, Cache lake.

Solitary Vireo or Blue-headed Vireo. *Vireo solitarius solitarius.*—The blue-headed vireo is met with not uncommonly in the denser mixed and coniferous forests. One of its calls is a cat-like mew. The song is similar to that of the red-eyed vireo but louder and more deliberate.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 15/12.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), MacLulich's record, adult seen with young, July 25/33, Biggar lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, not common, a few in spruce trees, 1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), observed.

Red-eyed Vireo. *Vireo olivaceus.*—The red-eyed vireo, an abundant summer resident in all the forested area of the park, is more regularly distributed than, probably, any other bird. It will continue its singing without respite during the heat of the day.

Arrival Dates: May 26/12, May 25/32, May 19/33, May 26/34.

Breeding Records: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, abundant, nest in a mountain ash tree, 1900, Cache lake. Unpublished: MacLulich, adult feeding young one, July 18/30, Lister township.

Other Records: Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), common, 1922, Brent.

Black and White Warbler. *Mniotilta varia.*—The black and white warbler is not uncommon in coniferous woods. Like all of the numerous kinds of warblers that enter the park the species is migratory, residing here in summer.

Arrival Dates: May 15/12, May 17/32.

Breeding Records: Unpublished: Clarke, seen carrying food July 3/34 and feeding young, July 11/34, Brule lake.

Other Records: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, not common, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), seen twice, 1922, Brent.

Tennessee Warbler. *Vermivora peregrina.*—A rather rare and inconspicuous warbler, nesting on the ground. There is no record of breeding in the park, although it is found in late summer.

Records: Unpublished: Saunders, saw three, Aug. 4/08; one, Aug. 6; two, Aug. 7/08. Dale, Aug. 17, 18, 22, 1921, Joe lake. Nunn, 1917, 1934. Robinson, 1918, 1925. MacLulich, one, Aug. 10/30, Lister township. Clarke, Aug. 31/32, Biggar lake. Brereton, May 12 to 16/36, Cache lake.

Nashville Warbler. *Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla.*—The nashville warbler is fairly common in tamarack and spruce swamps and in the birch trees around the edges of swamps.

Arrival Dates: May 17/32, May 25/34.

Records: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, common, 1900. Cooper (1917), chiefly in second growth.

Specimens: adult, ♀, Aug. 23/34, Brule lake.

Northern Parula Warbler. *Compsothlypis americana pusilla.*—This warbler occurs sparingly in spruce swamps. It nests in hanging lichens on trees but the nest has not been found in Ontario. The records below are the only definite breeding records for the province according to Baillie and Harrington (1937).

Arrival Dates: May 19/32.

Breeding Records: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), Clarke's record, adults feeding young, July 9/34, Brule lake. Unpublished: Clarke, female (specimen

below) feeding young, July 15/33, Biggar lake. MacLulich, three young, adult feeding one of them, July 26/33, Biggar lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, not common, 1900. Cooper (1917), common, even in northern and northwestern part of park. Unpublished: known records for Casey lake, Joe lake, Rock lake, Tea lake.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, June 2/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♀, July 15/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.

Eastern Yellow Warbler. *Dendroica aestiva aestiva.*—This species is only moderately common in scrubby, partly open country and the edges of woods. The nest has not been found in the park.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 19/32.

RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), rare, Cache lake. Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common, 1922, Brent.

Magnolia Warbler. *Dendroica magnolia.*—This warbler is abundant throughout the park at the edges of the forest and inside it.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 4/32, May 9/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: MacLulich, a pair nested close to our camp; seen feeding young, July 15/30, Lister township, Little Nipissing river; and two young with an adult, July 25/33, Biggar lake. Clarke, young ones, July 22/33, Biggar lake; seen feeding young, June 29/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, not rare, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), one seen, probably more common than this, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: sex?, June 4/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
juv., ♀, July 9/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
juv., ♀, July 26/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.

Cape May Warbler. *Dendroica tigrina.*—This warbler is a very rare summer resident and slightly more numerous as a migrant late in the summer.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Meade, seen, July 8/35, Source lake. This record must refer to a summer resident bird. Most of the following notes may refer to migrants. Nunn, observed. Dale, one in a flock of mixed warblers, Aug. 12/21. Thompson, one, end of Aug., 1924. MacLulich, several, Sept. 27/30, Brent.

Black-throated Blue Warbler. *Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens.* In the park as a whole this warbler is not numerous but it has been found to be fairly common in old pine forest with much hazel and other shrubs, and in sugar maple forest in the south part of the park.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 13/12, May 27/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), MacLulich's record, nest with four eggs, June 25/30, Little Nipissing river. Unpublished: Clarke, young being fed, July 9/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, common among balsam fir, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923),

one seen, 1922, Brent. Unpublished: further locality records; Biggar lake, Cache lake, Joe lake, lake Opeongo, Rock lake, Smoke lake.

SPECIMENS: nest and four eggs, as above, R.O.M.Z.

Myrtle Warbler. *Dendroica coronata.*—One of the commonest warblers, easily recognized and familiar to everyone who watches the birds of the forest.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 4/32, May 2/34.

DEPARTURE DATES: Oct. 5/36 (Brereton).

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, nest, rather common, 1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), nests. Unpublished: manuscript notes from Rev. J. M. Cooper, "nest about four feet up in a small cedar on water's edge on an island in Opeongo lake. . . . It was lined with a few gull feathers". Nunn, nests. MacLulich, feeding young, July 3/30, Lister township. Clarke, young being fed, July 21/33, Biggar lake and July 11/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), seen several times, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, June 6/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, June 27/30, Lister township, R.O.M.Z.

Black-throated Green Warbler. *Dendroica virens virens.*—This is an abundant bird in both hardwood and coniferous forests but it does not live in open brulés. A definite proof of its breeding in the park is lacking.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 14/12, May 6/13, May 27/34.

RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, not very common, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed.

Blackburnian Warbler. *Dendroica fusca.*—One of the most beautiful of the warblers which occurs fairly commonly throughout the woods, particularly in pine forests.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 13/12.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Clarke, feeding young, July 9/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, several observed, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), noted twice, 1922, Brent.

Chestnut-sided Warbler. *Dendroica pensylvanica.*—The chestnut-sided warbler is a fairly common summer resident breeding bird to be found in culled forest, brulés and thickets. The writer has the impression that they particularly favour birch trees in the park.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 14/12, May 5/32, May 14/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), nesting pairs noted, 1922, Brent. Unpublished: Clarke, seen carrying food, June 30/34, Brule lake; and an immature collected July 25/34.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, observed several, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed.

SPECIMENS: yg., ♀, July 25/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
yg., ♂, Aug. 6/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Bay-breasted Warbler. *Dendroica castanea.*—This species is rarely resident in the park in summer but it may be seen occasionally in May and August on migration. The nest has not been found in Ontario; it is to be looked for in spruce trees.

RECORDS FOR MID-SUMMER: Unpublished: Saunders, one seen, Aug. 1/08. Richardson, observed, July 12/31.

OTHER RECORDS: Unpublished: Saunders & Dale, one seen, Aug. 20/15. Robinson, 1912, 1913 and May 28/34. Nunn, seen as migrant, May 23/29. Ricker, seen in a passing flock of warblers, Aug. 27/29, Smoke lake. Thompson, observed, May 25/34, Rain lake. Brereton, observed, May 12 to 16/36, Cache lake.

Black-poll Warbler. *Dendroica striata.*—This bird, not a summer resident, is seen on migration in spring and late summer, usually in August.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Saunders, one seen, Aug. 4/08. Saunders and Dale, seen, Aug. 12 and 20/15. Dale, seen, Aug. 15 and 22/21. Ussher, end of Aug./36.

Northern Pine Warbler. *Dendroica pinus pinus.*—The pine warbler is so inconspicuous that it may be more abundant than the records would indicate. True to its name it frequents pine forests. It nests in the crowns of pine trees and though resident here in summer its nest has not been found in the park.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 14/12, Apr. 23/13.

RECORDS: Published: Cooper, rare, Proulx lake. Snyder & Baillie (1923), seen and heard in pines, July 13 and 14/22, Brent. Unpublished: Saunders, Aug. 4/08. Robinson, 1912 and 1913. Nunn, observed. MacLulich, fairly common in the pine forest on the Little Nipissing river, Lister township, 1930.

Western Palm Warbler. *Dendroica palmarum palmarum.*—The palm warbler is not known as a summer resident but passes through on migration in May and in August and September.

RECORDS: Nunn, observed. Ricker, seen, Aug. –/29. Clarke, seen, Sept. 12/34, Cache lake. Brereton, May/36, Cache lake.

Oven-Bird. *Seiurus aurocapillus.*—The oven-bird is abundant and well distributed throughout every sort of forest except wet spruce swamps. Its nest is built on the ground with a roof of leaves and an entrance on the side, hence the name, "oven-bird." Its song, starting softly and ending loudly, has been likened to "Teacher, teacher, teacher, TEACHER".

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: MacLulich, young seen with a parent bird, 1930, Lister township.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, "everywhere common in hardwood bush", 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), "fairly common in the deep woods", 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: yg., ♀, July 28/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.

Northern Water-Thrush. *Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis.*—Water-Thrushes are frequent along the margins of lake and streams and flooded areas. Although called "thrushes" and bearing a superficial resemblance to them, these birds are true warblers.

RECORDS: Published: Fleming (1902), common. Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, common, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Unpublished: MacLulich, "A pair lived near our camp all summer but the nest was not searched out." 1930, Lister township.

Mourning Warbler. *Oporornis philadelphia.*—This warbler is fairly common in shrubbery at the edges of woods and in open culled areas.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, found nesting near Joe lake, 1918. Clarke, carrying food, July 3/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, quite common, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, June 16/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Northern Yellow-throat. *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla.*—The yellow-throat is abundant in beaver meadows, alder and willow swamps and other thickets. Its usual song is well translated as: "Witchery—witchery—witch".

ARRIVAL DATES: May 25/32, May 19/33, May 28/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), "nest with four young about a week old in a clump of grass in a marsh", June 26/1900, near Cache lake. Unpublished: MacLulich, young one just able to fly (specimen below) collected, Aug. 10/30, Lister township. Clarke, feeding young, July 16/34, Brule lake. Coventry, young one caught in mouse trap, Aug. 20/35, Cache lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Clarke (1901), observed. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), common, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, June 9/34, Brule lake, Clarke no. 160.
young, ♀, Aug. 10/30, Lister township, R.O.M.Z.

Wilson's Warbler or Black-capped Warbler. *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla.*—Wilson's warbler is an uncommon migrant which apparently does not nest as far south as the park. It frequents alder swamps and other shrubbery.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, observed, 1913 and May 15/33. Nunn, observed, May 24/28.

Canada Warbler. *Wilsonia canadensis.*—The Canada warbler is not particularly abundant but is generally distributed through the shrubbery and mixed forest of the park. It is a summer resident breeding bird.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 17/32.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: MacLulich, "A pair lived near our camp; seen feeding young", July 20/30, Little Nipissing river in Lister township; and two young

seen, July 25/33, Biggar lake. Clarke, found young, July 31/34, Brule lake. Meade, immature birds seen, July 22/35, Source lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, common, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, June 5/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

American Redstart. *Setophaga ruticilla.*—The redstart, one of the most abundant warblers, is to be found in all types of forest.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 4/32, May 15/33, May 7/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Nunn, "watched a female redstart on May 30/34, on the portage between Rain and Casey lake, gathering nesting material, filling her beak with shreds of cedar bark from one of the dead stubs. The bird repeatedly disappeared and came back for more material". Clarke, feeding young, Aug. 18/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, "common in thickets along streams and around lakes", 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common, 1922, Brent.

English Sparrow or House Sparrow. *Passer domesticus domesticus.* —This bird which was introduced into Ontario about 1870 has now become a permanent year-round resident at many of the settlements in the park. It was not present at Algonquin Park on Cache lake in 1900 according to Mr. Wm. Spreadborough who spent June and July of that year there. By 1912 these sparrows had reached Cache lake and Mowat on Canoe lake. They did not remain through the cold winters however; the first one of the season was seen in 1913 on March 20. A few were breeding here in summer in 1918. Dr. W. E. Saunders did not notice them in 1908, nor in 1915, but saw them in 1918. They were present at Brent in 1922 according to Snyder & Baillie (1923), and probably travelled into the park along the railway lines.

At the present time they live at Cache lake, Brule lake, Brent, Rock lake and probably other settlements. The cold winters with deep snow are hard on them unless people put out food for them. About the colony at Algonquin Park on Cache lake Mr. J. S. Walker wrote on March 1, 1935: "There were fourteen here by actual count at the first of the winter, but due to a few cold snaps, they have dwindled, and only two are left."

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, "A few breed here", 1918, Mowat on Canoe lake.

Bobolink. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus.*—Bobolinks are rather scarce in the park even in the few areas of cleared land; they are near the northern limit of their range. From the records below it appears that a few may occasionally breed in summer at such places as Booth's Depot. The species is more likely in spring and late summer as transient migrant birds.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, bobolinks reported about twenty miles south of Canoe lake in 1908; in 1918 he saw them in migration in August; saw one, June 2/32.

Thompson, several seen, early June, 1934, Booth's Depot. Clarke, "A few appeared for a few days in June", 1934, Brule lake. Brereton, May –/36, Cache lake.

Eastern Meadowlark. *Sturnella magna magna.*—The meadowlark has about the same distribution in the park as the bobolink and is quite scarce.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 13/12, Apr. 26/13.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, 1912 and 1913. Nunn, observed. Brereton, 1936, Cache lake.

Eastern Red-wing. *Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus.*—Small numbers of these showy birds occur in many of the marshes throughout the park. They are summer resident breeding birds migrating southward for the winter.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 6/12, Mar. 25/13, Apr. 7/32, Mar. 31/33, Apr. 4/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, "a few pairs nesting in the marshes along the Madawaska river below Cache lake, also a few at Source lake", June, 1900. Unpublished: Thompson, nest with four eggs, June 1/34, Hogan's lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), a few in the smaller marshes, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♀, May 31/34, Brule lake, Clarke coll. no. 153.
adult, ♂, June 12/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, June 15/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, July 5/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Baltimore Oriole. *Icterus galbula.*—The Baltimore oriole is a scarce summer resident of the park.

RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), at Cache lake. Snyder & Baillie (1923), one male seen, July 11/22, Brent. Unpublished: Robinson, 1912, 1918 and on May 20/34. Brereton, May 12 to 16/36, Cache lake. Hughes, male seen, May 28/38, Smoke lake.

Rusty Blackbird. *Euphagus carolinus.*—The rusty blackbird nests uncommonly but regularly in small numbers along some of the swampy and marshy creeks. It is thus a summer resident breeding bird. In spring and August and September numbers of rusty blackbirds migrate through the park.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), Eleanor Thompson's record, nest with parent feeding young, July 7/26, Tea lake (see correction below). Unpublished: Manuscript notes from Eleanor Thompson state that this nest was at South Tea lake, not at Tea lake. Clarke, seen feeding young, July 7/34, Marsh creek near Brule lake; and specimen below, juv., Aug. 20/34.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Saunders (1916), observed, Aug. 12/15, Otterslide creek. Snyder & Baillie (1923), "small migrating flocks were seen late in July and early in August. A flock of 25 was seen on the shore of Couchon lake, near Daventry, on Aug. 16/22." Unpublished (arranged by date through the season): Brereton, May 12 to 16/36, Cache lake. Thompson and Nunn, last week of May/34. Clarke,

specimen below, May 29/34, Brule lake; and another, July 13/33, Biggar lake. Richardson, several, July 18/31. MacLulich, one, on July 20/30, catching insects by hopping or flying from one lily pad to another, Little Nipissing river near Perley's depot. Meade, July 26/35, Source lake. Saunders, Aug. 1 to 7/08. Dale, Aug. 10, 11, 13, 15, 19 and 21 in 1921. Clarke, specimen, Aug. 20/34. Clarke & MacLulich, Aug. 23 and Sept. 2/32, Amable du Fond creek south of Biggar lake. Ricker, flock of about 100, Aug. 28/29, Crown creek. Ussher, late Aug./36. Losee, Sept. 7 and 10/33, lake Opeongo. MacLulich, migrating flocks, late Sept./30, Brent.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, May 29/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♀, July 13/33, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
juv., ♀, Aug. 20/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Crow Blackbird or Bronzed Grackle. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus.*—Grackles are common in the vicinity of lake shores, creeks, flooded lands and settlements. They are summer resident breeding birds and migrate south for the winter.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 15/12, Apr. 9/13, Apr. 10/32, Apr. 4/33, Apr. 7/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), abundant, young ones able to fly, June 18/1900. Unpublished: Nunn, breeding. Clarke, feeding young, July 19/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), large flocks feeding near Daventry and Brent late in Aug., 1922.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, Aug. 30/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Eastern Cowbird. *Molothrus ater ater.*—Cowbirds are uncommon breeding birds but occur regularly in the park. They do not frequent the forest but rather shrubbery and more or less open country.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 9/12, Apr. 20/32, Apr. 14/33, May 3/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Clarke, young cowbird with a song sparrow, June 30/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), two seen in small pasture, 1922, Brent.

Scarlet Tanager. *Piranga erythromelas.*—This beautiful bird is fairly common in the maple forests but uncommon elsewhere. It is a summer resident breeding species.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 20/32, May 26/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), a pair bred in the pines, an injured young was picked up, July 13/22, and another young one collected (see below), July 28/22, Brent. Baillie & Harrington (1937), adults feeding young, Aug. 10/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, not rare, 1900. Cooper (1917), common in all parts, South Tea lake.

SPECIMENS: yg., ♂, July 28/22, Brent, R.O.M.Z.
yg., ♀, Aug. 11/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
yg., sex?, Aug. 23/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak. *Hedymeles ludovicianus.*—The rose-breasted grosbeak, one of our most beautiful birds and a fine songster, is

not uncommon as a summer resident breeding bird. It frequents deciduous woods and is to be particularly expected at the edges of openings.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 19/32, May 21/33, May 25/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: Dale, family party of five, Aug. 11/21, Joe lake. MacLulich, juvenile seen, July 27/33, Biggar lake. Clarke, feeding young, July 4/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, rather uncommon, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, July 3/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Indigo Bunting. *Passerina cyanea.*—This unique, all-blue bird is an uncommon summer resident breeding species. It prefers brushy areas, such as recently logged-over land.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), "few breed", according to M. Robinson.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), rare, Victoria lake. Unpublished: Saunders, saw a female, June 9/18. Losee, observed, July 12/33, lake Opeongo. Thompson, observed, July –/30; and early June, 1934. MacLulich, June 9/38, White lake.

Eastern Evening Grosbeak. *Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina.*—This grosbeak has extended its range into the park from the west during recent years. It was first noted breeding here in 1932 near Algonquin Park on Cache lake but its occurrence had been reported in 1929 (Saunders 1929). In summer it nests at several places in the southern part of the park, such as Brule lake, Joe lake and Cache lake. It remains late in autumn and returns sometimes before the end of February. It is a sociable bird, several pairs usually nesting at one locality and flocks of twenty or thirty frequenting some of the settlements.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Baillie & Harrington (1937), Clarke's record, juvenile female in R.O.M.Z., Aug. 1/34, Brule lake. Unpublished: Robinson, two pairs raised broods, 1932, Algonquin Park, Cache lake; several pairs nesting in 1933. Calvert young observed, 1933 and 1934, Joe lake. Clarke, young fed by parents, end of July, 1934, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Saunders (1929), observed. MacLoghlin (1932), observed. Unpublished: Robinson, "Observed January to July, 1933", "as many as thirty adult birds on the lawn in May and early June", 1933, Cache lake. Thompson, June 7/34, Joe lake. Nunn, "A flock has remained feeding around Miss Colson's store at Joe lake all summer in recent years", 1934; and "At our camp on Rain lake during the past summer, 1934, we had a flock, apparently a family, about the cottage a good deal of the time". Clarke, at Brule lake in 1934: "Fairly common. This species is reported to have first put in its appearance three summers ago. This year they began to flock at the end of July, the young at that time being still fed by the parents." Walker, March 1/35 at Cache lake, "Evening grosbeaks started to leave just before Christmas and none were seen for two months. They came back on February 17, about 30 strong, and are still in the vicinity." Seen frequently at Source lake in 1935 by Dr. G. M. Meade.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, June 11/34, Brule lake, Clarke coll. no. 161.
adult, ♂, July 8/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, July 13/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
juv. (fed by adult), ♀, Aug. 1/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♀, Aug. 3/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
juv., (fed by adult), ♂, Aug. 4/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
yg., ♀?, Aug. 30/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Eastern Purple Finch. *Carpodacus purpureus purpureus.*—Purple finches are fairly common at the edges of woods and in brushy areas. Their colour, a magenta rather than purple, looks more as if the bird had been stained by the juice of wild raspberries which grow in their native haunts.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 29/34.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, abundant, breeding in low wet woods, 1900, Cache lake. Unpublished: MacLulich, young one able to fly, July 28/33, Biggar lake. Clarke, feeding young, July 2/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), common, 1922, Brent. Magee (1935), purple finch banded at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, on March 10/29, was killed by a cat at Algonquin Park, Cache lake, on June 30/30.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, Aug. 1/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
yg., ♂, Aug. 30/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Pine Grosbeak. *Pinicola enucleator subsp.*?—The pine grosbeak is not uncommon in the park in winter but in summer is extremely rare. As a summer resident it is to be looked for in the vicinity of pine or spruce forests, particularly in the northern part of the park.

SUMMER RECORDS: Unpublished: MacLulich, one male seen and heard singing, Aug. 8/30, Little Nipissing river, Lister township. Clarke, one seen, May 30/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), not so very common in winter, "their numbers seem to vary in an irregular manner." Unpublished: Robinson, observed, Feb. 8/08, Mar. 12/12, Sept. 20/33. Clarke, several seen, Dec. 19/29, Achray. Walker, "large numbers of pine grosbeaks, both kinds, with yellow only and with red on them, very numerous around Headquarters about the second week of January, 1938."

Hoary Redpoll. *Acanthis hornemanni exilipes.*—The single sight record for this species can not be accepted without substantiation by specimen. Occasional individuals might be expected to wander through in flocks of the common redpoll.

RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), "sometimes appears in the flocks of the common redpoll; none seen last winter". Hypothetical.

Redpoll. *Acanthis linaria subsp.*?—More or less large flocks of these pastel-toned little sparrows wander erratically through this country in winter. They do not nest so far south as the park.

RECORDS: Published: Bartlett (1909), "hundred of redpolls near Canoe lake", Feb. 25/09. Cleghorn (1913), observed, in winter. Unpublished: MacLulich, flock of five, Oct. 30/30, Kiosk.

Northern Pine Siskin. *Spinus pinus pinus.*—An inconspicuous summer resident of not uncommon, but irregular occurrence. Flocks of siskins wander erratically through the park all winter.

SUMMER RECORDS: Published: Snyder & Baillie (1923), common, especially in August, 1922, Brent. Unpublished: MacLulich, June, July and August, 1930, Lister township.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), "in great numbers", in winter. Unpublished: autumn records for Achray and Kiosk and in May at Rock lake.

Eastern Goldfinch. *Spinus tristis tristis.*—Goldfinches are common summer resident birds. They usually nest late in June and in July. A record of breeding is lacking for the park.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 24/12, May 25/32, May 14/34.

RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, common, 1900, Cache lake. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), common, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, June 11/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, Aug. 30/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Red Crossbill. *Loxia curvirostra subsp.*?—Crossbills have erratic, nomadic habits resulting in their absence some years from localities where they were formerly present. They are common in scattered localities usually where there are tall pine trees, and are found at any time of year. They are irregular as to their time of nesting and may do so from early spring to mid-summer.

In Lister township in the summer of 1930, the writer's definite identifications of the two crossbills indicated that the red crossbill was about two or three times as numerous as the white-winged crossbill at that time and place.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, a flock of both old and young, July 2/1900, Cache lake. Baillie & Harrington (1937), Robinson's record, nesting at Bertram's island, Canoe lake; and they quote Spreadborough's record.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), "very plentiful where pines, balsams and spruce trees grow", in winter. Snyder & Baillie (1923), one seen, Aug. 30/22, Brent. Unpublished: MacLulich, Biggar lake.

White-winged Crossbill. *Loxia leucoptera.*—The white-winged crossbill has about the same status as the red crossbill in the park. It probably breeds here but no record is known. In winter the number of crossbills in the park is increased by an influx from farther north.

RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), very plentiful in winter. Unpublished:

MacLulich, observed at: Biggar lake, Little Otterslide lake, Little Doe lake, Lister township. Clarke, Biggar lake.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, testes large, Aug. 28/32, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.
♂, mostly yellow, skull fully ossified, Aug. 28/32, Biggar lake, R.O.M.Z.

Red-eyed Towhee. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus.*—The towhee is a rare summer resident bird, reaching the northern limits of its range in Algonquin Park. It should be looked for in dry shrubbery in rather open woods or slash.

RECORDS: Unpublished: MacLulich, in 1930 in Lister township by the Little Nipissing river, "This bird was seen twice and heard singing once in the open burn by the abandoned lumber camp at Perley's dam. On August 3, a female flew into a clump of alders, and shortly after I saw her again scratching on the ground among blueberry bushes. The identification points were: size, brown colour, long tail with large white areas on each corner and side, the call and the action of scratching like a hen." Dr. G. M. Meade reports seeing one between Rain and Casey lakes on July 26/35.

Eastern Savannah Sparrow. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna.*—Savannah sparrows are to be found as summer breeding birds in the park in the grassy areas about abandoned lumber depots and camps and in the vicinity of the settlements. They do not enter the forest. The author saw young being fed by parents on June 23/38, near McIntosh Marsh.

RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, observed a pair at Cache lake, June 18/1900. Unpublished: Cooper, manuscript notes, observed a pair between June 1 and 19/1909. Robinson, seen, 1912, Mowat on Canoe lake. MacLulich, "observed only at Brent", 1930. Other localities: Booth's Depot on Pine river, Brule lake, Rock lake.

Eastern Vesper Sparrow. *Pooecetes gramineus gramineus.*—These sparrows are restricted to the open areas about old camps and settlements, with possibly a few birds on barren brulés. They are more numerous than the savannah sparrow.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 27/13, Apr. 21/32.

DEPARTURE DATES: Sept. 12/34 (Clarke).

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, one pair found breeding, 1900, Cache lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Saunders (1916), observed. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), "seen on three occasions in the pasture", 1922, Brent.

Slate-colored Junco. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis.*—The junco is abundant throughout the mixed and coniferous forests but is uncommon in areas of sugar maple and seldom seen at settlements. It is a summer resident breeding species that stays late in the fall and is seen in some numbers during the winter. Possibly the winter birds come from north of the park and are not the same individuals that live here in summer.

Arrival Dates for the flocks that appear in spring (some juncos are here all winter): Mar. 31/13, Apr. 14/32, Apr. 9/34.

Breeding Records: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, "abundant everywhere along the Parry Sound Railway within the Algonquin Park", young one able to fly, June 19/1900; "nests found on ground near logs and one beneath tuft of grass on July 15/1900". Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common, nest with young beneath bracken ferns near Gilmour lake, July 19/22, Brent. Unpublished: MacLulich, young observed, July 2 and Aug. 19/30, and one young one seen, Sept. 5/30, Lister township. Clarke, young, Aug. 10/32, Biggar lake; nest with four eggs, July 24/33, Biggar lake; young being fed, July 16/34, Brule lake.

Other Records: Published: Cleghorn (1913), "very common", winter. Cooper (1917), observed. Unpublished: MacLulich, "the commonest sparrow in the district as a whole", 1930, Lister township. Walker, "common in winter".

Specimens: adult, ♂, June 1/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Eastern Tree Sparrow. *Spizella arborea arborea.*—Tree sparrows come here in the fall on their way south and a fair number stay all winter, particularly about the settlements. They do not nest so far south as the park.

Records: Published: Cleghorn (1913), "common about settlements" in winter. Unpublished: Robinson, "Always a few here most of the winter, seen on Feb. 8/08". More dates of observation by him are: Apr. 27/32, Oct. 24/33, Apr. 11/34.

Eastern Chipping Sparrow. *Spizella passerina passerina.*—Chipping sparrows are fairly common in the more open parts, but do not occur in solid bush. They frequent trees in clearings and brulés and the edges of woods.

Arrival Dates: May 4/13, May 3/32, May 2/33, Apr. 11/34.

Breeding Records: Published: Halkett (1902), nest with young, Cache lake. Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, "a pair bred near the buildings at Cache lake", June, 1900. Snyder & Baillie (1923), fairly common about the (abandoned) farm, a pair nested in a red pine tree, 1922, Brent. Unpublished: MacLulich, feeding young, Aug. 19/32, Biggar lake.

Other Records: Published: Saunders (1916), observed. Cooper (1917), common in clearings.

Specimens: yg., ♂, Aug. 10/22, Brent, R.O.M.Z.

White-crowned Sparrow. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys.*—This handsome sparrow occurs in the park only as a migrant in spring and fall. It does not nest so far south as the park.

Records: Unpublished: Nunn, observed. MacLulich, "often seen near Brent between Sept. 25 and 30/30". Clarke, one seen, May 26/34, Brule lake. Brereton, May 12 to 16/36, Cache lake.

White-throated Sparrow. *Zonotrichia albicollis.*—In the park as a whole this is probably the most abundant sparrow, being commonly and evenly distributed. It lives in and near shrubs and brush and is often found far within solid forest. It is more abundant in mixed and coniferous

woods than in the sugar maple forests. Its beautiful, clear, whistled song has been put to words, such as: "Hard-times-Canada-Canada-Canada".

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 22/12, May 3/32.

DEPARTURE DATES: Nov. 1/08.

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, abundant, nest on ground in a bunch of grass, eggs fresh, July 15/1900, Cache lake. Baillie & Harrington (1937), Saunders' record, nest with four eggs (eggs collected) Aug. 5/08, Cache lake. Unpublished: Thompson, nest with two eggs, July 14/10, lake Opeongo. MacLulich, feeding young, July 17/30, Lister township. Clarke, nest and four eggs, June 1/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), common, one individual bird repeated the triplets of its song, after the two or three prelude notes, fifteen times.

SPECIMENS: 4 eggs, Aug. 5/08, Cache lake, Saunders coll.
adult, ♀, May 27/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, May 30/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♀, July 12/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
yg., ♂, Aug. 1/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♀, Aug. 2/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♂, Aug. 2/34, Brule lake, Clarke coll.
yg., ♂, Aug. 26/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Eastern Fox Sparrow. *Passerella iliaca iliaca.*—The fox sparrow passes through the park unobtrusively and quickly in spring and fall. It does not nest in the latitude of the park.

ARRIVAL DATES IN SPRING: Apr. 20/13, Apr. 27/32, Apr. 9/34.

DEPARTURE DATES IN FALL: Oct. 4 to 7/33.

Lincoln's Sparrow. *Melospiza lincolni lincolni.*—This is a rare summer resident sparrow that might be found about beaver meadows and brushy areas. Due to its skill in hiding, the similarity of its markings to those of the song sparrow and its real scarcity, it is unknown to many bird-students.

RECORDS: Published: Fleming (1902), the same record quoted by Macoun next Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, rare, shot one at Cache lake, July 10/1900; "doubtless a few breed". Unpublished: Robinson, observed, 1912. Saunders, four seen, June 8 saw four, seven and eight on June 8, 9 and 10, respectively in 1918.

Swamp Sparrow. *Melospiza georgiana.*—These sparrows are common inhabitants of low shores and marshes, and not so much of the wooded swamp as their name suggests. Their simple song, a bubbling trill, is readily recognized once it has been learned.

ARRIVAL DATES: May 19/32.

BREEDING RECORDS: Unpublished: MacLulich, adult carrying food to several noisy youngsters, June 22/30, near the Little Nipissing river in Lister township. Clarke, seen carrying food, June 30/34, Brule lake.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Fleming (1902), Spreadborough's record, see Macoun next. Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, abundant in marshes of the

Madawaska river below Cache lake, June, 1900. Cooper (1917), observed. Snyder & Baillie (1923), heard singing twice in the marsh at a beaver pond, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♀, Aug. 30/29, Canoe lake, R.O.M.Z.

Song Sparrow. *Melospiza melodia subsp.*?—The song sparrow is abundant in the park in shrubbery, at the edges of woods and along the banks of streams and lakes, but it seldom lives within the dense forests. It is a summer resident breeding bird going south for the winter. This well-known and abundant sparrow provides more quantity and variety of song than most birds.

ARRIVAL DATES: Apr. 11/12, Apr. 7/13, Apr. 10/32, Apr. 4/33, Apr. 9/34.

DEPARTURE DATES: Oct. 12/36 (Ussher).

BREEDING RECORDS: Published: Cooper (1917), nests. Baillie & Harrington (1937), Thompson's record, nest with four young, July 14/10, Green lake. Unpublished: Dale, nest, July late, 1925, Clarke, nest with four eggs, June 2/34, Brule lake. Thompson, nesting, early June, 1934.

OTHER RECORDS: Published: Macoun (1904 & 1909), Spreadborough's record, abundant along streams and shores of lakes, 1900. Snyder & Baillie (1923), common in suitable locations, 1922, Brent.

SPECIMENS: adult, ♂, June 4/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
juv., ♂, July 24/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.
adult, ♀, Aug. 15/34, Brule lake, R.O.M.Z.

Lapland Longspur. *Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus.*—This transient migrant finch or sparrow is seen rarely in spring. It nests in the arctic.

RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, observed. Mr. James S. Foulds near Cache lake on April 4/34, "saw one longspur, the first this year". From his description and remarks the writer is satisfied with the identification. Best considered hypothetical.

Eastern Snow Bunting or Snowflake. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis.*—Buntings occur chiefly in spring and fall in flocks migrating to and from their breeding area in the barren grounds of the north. Wandering flocks come through the park occasionally in winter.

SPRING RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, "first seen Apr. 6, last seen May 3 except for one record on May 13, 1912," first seen, March 20/13; observed, Apr. 1/34.

AUTUMN RECORDS: Unpublished: Robinson, Oct. 15/13, Thompson, Nov.–/27, Oct. 28/32, Oct. 23/33. Ussher, Oct. 15/36, Achray.

WINTER RECORDS: Published: Cleghorn (1913), a few seen in winter. Robinson, "seen in numbers in January, 1919". Foulds, flock of a dozen, Dec. 17/32, Cache lake.

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