

CANADA
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MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

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BULLETIN No. 105

BIOLOGICAL SERIES No. 33

LIST OF YUKON BIRDS AND THOSE OF
THE CANOL ROAD

BY

A. L. Rand



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1946

Price, 25 cents



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mr. P. A. Taverner in 1941 prepared a manuscript list of Yukon birds that served as the starting point of the present paper, and over the years has gathered and filed data on Yukon birds that are now in his files at the National Museum. Mr. H. A. Gibson, Director of our Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, has made available various sources of information, including the manuscript of Dr. C. H. D. Clarke's 1942 work in southwest Yukon, and through Mr. T. S. Hennessey, data from that bird-banding area. Rev. F. E. Dumas allowed me access to the St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, bird collection, and Mr. Harry Lloyd, Ottawa, to his private collection for Yukon data. Mr. Fred MacLennan of Sheldon Lake supplied bird migration data from Sheldon Lake for 1943-1944. To these, and to others mentioned in the text, I wish to express my thanks.

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LIST OF YUKON BIRDS AND THOSE OF THE CANOL ROAD

INTRODUCTION

Yukon territory is the most northwesterly part of Canada. Cut off from the Northwest Territories by Mackenzie Mountains, and from British Columbia by the divide south of Yukon River, it was little travelled by early explorers and has been little visited by naturalists. There has been no previous list of birds of the area. The construction of the Alaska Highway and the Canol Road in 1942-1944 made access easy to previously faunally unknown areas, and the National Parks Bureau and the National Museum of Canada have conducted field work there in 1943 and 1944.

For neighbouring areas we have more detailed studies: Preble, 1908, No. Amer. Fauna, No. 27, for Mackenzie River; Porsild, 1943, Can. Field-Nat., 57, pp. 19-35, for the Mackenzie Delta; Cowan, 1939, Occ. Papers B.C. Prov. Mus., No. 1, for the Peace River area; Williams, 1933, Can. Field-Nat., 47, pp. 23-31, covering part of Liard and other rivers; Rand, 1944, Can. Field-Nat., 58, pp. 111-125, for the southern half of the Alaska Highway; Swarth, 1936, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., vol. 23, pp. 35-58, for the Atlin area (with some Yukon notes) as well as Brooks and Swarth, 1925, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 17, for the whole of British Columbia; Laing and Taverner, 1927, Nat. Mus., Canada, Bull. 56, pp. 69-107, for the west side of the St. Elias Range; Nelson, 1887, Report upon Natural History Collections made in Alaska between the years 1877 and 1881, for the lower Yukon River (with some Yukon data); Dixon, 1938, U. S. Nat. Park Service, Fauna Series No. 3, for Mount McKinley; and Brooks, 1915, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59, pp. 361-413, and Dixon, 1943, Condor 45, pp. 49-60, for the Arctic coast just west of Yukon (with some Yukon notes).

Though there are still areas from which we have little information about the bird life, notably that of Porcupine River, it seems opportune to present here in a condensed report a preliminary distributional list of Yukon birds and results of the survey of the bird life of the Canol Road made in 1944 by the National Museum.

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Mr. P. A. Taverner in 1941 prepared a manuscript list of Yukon birds that served as the starting point of the present paper, and over the years has gathered and filed data on Yukon birds that are now in the files of the National Museum. Mr. R. A. Gibson, Director of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, has made available various sources of information, including the manuscript of Dr. C. H. D. Clarke's 1943 work in southwest Yukon, and through Mr. T. S. Hennessy, data from their bird-banding files. Rev. F. E. Banim allowed me access to the St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, bird collection, and Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, Ottawa, to his private collection for Yukon data. Mr. Fred MacLennan of Sheldon Lake supplied bird migration from Sheldon Lake for 1943-1944. To these, and to others mentioned in the text, I wish to express my thanks.

KEY TO LOCALITIES ON FIGURE 1

Yukon localities used in the text. Key numbers refer to Figure 1. (A few relevant marginal, non-Yukon localities are given.)

Alsek River — Dezadeash River flows into it and thence it flows directly south	
16 Atlin (B.C.)	16 Lake Atlin, B.C.
19 Bennett (B.C.)	21 Lake Bennett
82 Bern Creek (lat. 66°24')	46 Lake Laberge
52 Big Salmon River	12 Lake Marsh
83 Black River (lat. 66°34')	15 Lake Tagish
70 Bonanza Creek	88 Lapiere House
35 Burwash Creek	115 Lapie Lakes
32 Burwash Landing	110 Lapie River
34 Burwash Summit	25 Lewes River
42 Canyon City	107 Lewis Lake
17 Carcross	3 Liard River
Caribou Crossing (old name for Carcross)	53 Little Salmon River
54 Carmacks	Livingston; probably equals the settle- ment of Livingston Creek, about 25 miles southeast of Hootalinqua, on a tributary of Big Salmon River
74 Chandindu River	
Clarence Bay (Yukon coast just east of Alaska boundary)	
76 Coal Creek (there is another Coal creek just east of Dawson)	47 Lower Laberge
63 Coffee Creek	39 Lynx Creek
71 Dawson	103 Macmillan Pass
95 Demarcation Point (Alaska)	96 Macmillan River
27 Dezadeash River	101 Macmillan River, north fork
37 Donjek River	102 Macmillan River, south fork
33 Duke River	28 Marshall Creek
Edith Creek; a tributary of Wolverine Creek	Mayo = Mayo Landing
90 Escape Reef	68 Mayo Lake
9 Fat Creek	67 Mayo Landing
106 Field Lake	McConnell River; one of the upper branches of Nisutlin River, northeast of Quiet Lake
Fiftymile River, the old name for that stretch of Lewes River between Lake Marsh and Lake Laberge	66 McQuesten
94 Firth River	23 Miles Canyon
Five Finger Rapids, on Yukon River just above Rink Rapids	97 Moose River
Fort Frances, site of, at junction of arms of Frances Lake	43 Mount Natazhat
112 Fort Pelly Banks	104 Mount Sheldon
60 Fort Selkirk	Nahanni House; old name for Ross Post
73 Fort Reliance	79 Nation River (lat. 65°30')
75 Fortymile	7 Nisutlin Bay
7 Fortymile River, the stream that enters the Yukon at Fortymile	119 Nisutlin River
114 Frances Lake	55 Nordenskiöld River
Frances Lake Post, on Frances Lake	Nunalok Coast; the coast 12 miles south- west of Herschel Island
Glenlyon House, early name for Frances Lake Post	78 Ogilvie Range
41 Harris Creek	86 Old Crow
93 Herschel Island	87 Old Crow River
111 Hoole Canyon	81 Orange Creek (lat. 66°10')
49 Hootalinqua	Pelly Banks = Fort Pelly Banks
Hootalinqua River, early name for Teslin River	113 Pelly Lakes
1 Irons Creek	61 Pelly River
10 Johnson Crossing	98 Plateau Mountain
80 Kandik River (lat. 65°31')	85 Porcupine River
92 Kay Point	118 Quiet Lake
91 King Point	84 Rampart House
Klondike; on Klondike River	4 Rancheria River
72 Klondike River	58 Rink Rapids
29 Kluane Lake	22 Robinson
44 Kluane River	116 Rose Lake
	117 Rose River
	109 Ross Post
	108 Ross River
	99 Russell Creek
	100 Russell Mountains



Figure I. Map of Yukon showing localities mentioned in the text. Key to numbers on pages 2 and 4.

30	St. Elias Mountains Selkirk = Fort Selkirk	40	Tepee Lake
62	Selwyn River	8	Teslin or Teslin Post
51	Semenof Hills	6	Teslin Lake
51	Semenof Hills = Semenof Hills	50	Teslin River
105	Sheldon Lake	48	Thirtymile River; that stretch of Lewes River between Lake Laberge and Hootalinqua
104	Sheldon Mountain	36	Wade Creek
14	Sixmile River, the river between Lake Tagish and Lake Marsh	2	Watson Lake
	Sixtymile Creek (of Bishop 1900) = Sixtymile River		Watson River; flows into Lake Bennett just west of Carcross
69	Sixtymile River	20	West Arm, Lake Bennett
	Sixtymile River (of Cantwell, 1898 ap- parently = Sixmile River)	45	White River
31	Slims River	64	
11	Squanga Lake	26	Whitehorse
65	Stewart River	24	Whitehorse Rapids
5	Swift River	18	Windy Arm
13	Tagish		Winter Crossing; probably refers to Yukon Crossing
	Tantalus, an abandoned mining camp about 1 mile east of Carmacks		Wolf Lake drains into the Nisutlin River near Teslin (<i>See map</i>)
56	Tantalus Butte	38	Wolverine Creek
57	Tatchun River	77	Yukon River
89	Tent Island	59	Yukon Crossing

THE AREA

Yukon territory lies roughly between north latitude 60 degrees and 70 degrees, and between west longitude 123 degrees and 141 degrees, covering an area of about 207,076 square miles.

In the southwest are the St. Elias Mountains reaching 19,850 feet altitude in Mount Logan, the second highest peak in North America. In the east and central Yukon are the Mackenzie Mountains and outlying ranges, with few peaks over 7,000 feet altitude. The extreme southeast part of the area is drained by Liard River, and in the southwest Alsek River flows to the Pacific, but for the rest central and southern Yukon is drained by Yukon River. North of Ogilvie Mountains, a spur of Mackenzie Mountains, are the drainage systems of Peel River, flowing to the Mackenzie, and Porcupine River, a tributary of the Yukon. Shutting them off from the Arctic coast are Richardson Mountains, the eastern extension of Endicott Mountains of Alaska.

Halliday (A Forest Classification for Canada, 1937, Forest Service Bull. 89, pp. 23 and map) has shown that about half of Yukon is covered with boreal forest in which spruce, poplars, and birch are common; about half is arctic or alpine tundra. The forests follow the main river valleys, the tundra occupies the arctic coast and follows the mountain tops southward. This gives a sprawling pattern of forest with a complementary pattern of tundra.

THE AVIFAUNA

The bird life in general is part of that of the broad belt of tundra and northern coniferous forest of northern Canada. With this are a few western species such as white-tailed ptarmigan, wandering tattler, dipper, varied thrush, townsend solitaire, townsend warbler, and golden-crowned sparrow.

The life zones represented are best classified as Arctic-Alpine and Hudsonian-Canadian.

The status of the bird populations on the north coast are not well known. To generalize from what we know of adjacent areas is unsatisfactory, as may be seen by comparing Porsild's account (1943, *Can. Field-Nat.*, 57, pp. 19-35) of the abundant bird life of the Mackenzie Delta to the east, and Brooks (1915, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 59, pp. 361-413) data on the much more scanty avifauna in the Demarcation Point area to the west.

On the Arctic coast in summer are such birds as arctic and red-throated loons, whistling swans, old-squaw, common rough-legged hawk, willow and rock ptarmigans, little brown crane, golden plover, semipalmated and Baird sandpiper, long-tailed jaeger, glaucous gull, arctic tern, snowy owl, horned lark, pipit, common redpoll, savanna sparrow, Lapland longspur, and snow bunting.

Some of these, such as the ptarmigan, pipit, and horned lark, follow the tundra south on the mountain tops, where in addition a few alpine birds occur, such as white-tailed ptarmigan, wandering tattler, and rosy finch.

At timberline along the Canol Road occur such species as willow ptarmigan, boreal shrike, tree sparrow, and golden-crowned sparrow.

The forests along the Canol Road were characterized by such birds as the following, being at least fairly common and widespread: goshawk, spruce grouse, horned owl, hawk owl, ladder-backed woodpecker, olive-sided flycatcher, brown-headed chickadee, Swainson thrush, ruby-crowned kinglet, Bohemian waxwing, myrtle warbler, and junco.

For the most part along the Canol Road bird life was scarce in regard to both species and individuals. This, too, was the experience of Bishop (1900, p. 49) who wrote ". . . The Yukon Valley seems wanting in bird life — not the center of abundance of its avifauna, but rather a deposit for the overflow from more favoured regions. There are exceptions to this rule, notably 'wandering flocks of crossbills, the colonies of bank swallows of Fiftymile and Thirtymile rivers and the Yukon proper, the spotted sandpipers that continually flitted across our bow, the intermediate [= white-crowned sparrows] and juncos that seldom failed to greet us as we stepped ashore, and the Alma [= Swainson] thrushes whose songs sounded all night wherever we happened to camp. Bird life is fairly abundant, too, in certain favoured places such as Log Cabin, Caribou Crossing, the swampy shores of Lake Marsh, and the ponds and level country at the lower end of Lake Laberge. . . . In the entire Upper Yukon Valley breeding colonies of shore and water birds were conspicuously absent".

On the Canol Road, too, there were occasional exceptions to this scarcity, as about the marshy lakes in the Pelly River Valley where in the willow and alder thickets were many yellow and orange-crowned warblers, fox and white-crowned sparrows, and alder flycatchers, nearby lesser yellow-legs, short-billed and Bonaparte gulls, and rusty blackbirds were common, and on the marshy lakes were many horned grebes, mallard, green-winged teal, pintail, baldpate, shoveller, and lesser scaup.

PREVIOUS WORK IN YUKON

The following is a list of those who have provided ornithological data from Yukon. For reference to publications, *See Bibliography*.

1860. ROBERT KENNICOTT's trip into the northwest, under the aegis of Professor S. F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, started a great interest in natural history collecting among the Hudson's Bay Company employees. During this period came the many specimens that furnish the material for "Lapierre House" and "Porcupine River" records. Kennicott, himself, visited Lapierre House September 18, 19, 1860, and late December 1861 and January 1862. Among the other names that appear as collectors from Lapierre House for this period are JAMES LOCKHART, JAMES SIBBISTON, MR. JONES, and JAMES FLETT. No account of their collections as a whole appeared, and the material used in many general works was distributed among several museums (*See Preble, 1908, pp. 70, 74*). B. R. Ross, at that time in charge of the Mackenzie district, however, contributed a number of articles on the natural history of the northwest, containing Yukon material (*See Bibliography, 1861, 1862*).

- 1877-80. MR. L. N. McQUESTEN, a fur trader on the Yukon, made a collection of about 200 bird skins in the valley of Yukon River, mostly between the mouth of Tanana River and the Yukon boundary, presumably between 1877 and 1880. Some of these specimens were taken at Fort Reliance, Yukon. The collection was given to E. W. Nelson, who was studying the bird life of the lower Yukon for the United States Government, and was reported on by him in 1887.
- 1887-88. MR. WILLIAM OGILVIE of the Geological Survey, Canada, surveyed parts of Lewes, Tat-on-duc, and Porcupine Rivers, and included a very few bird notes in a report published in 1890. Apparently no specimens were collected.
- 1892-93. WARBURTON PIKE, gentleman sportsman, made a trip in Yukon from Liard River to Frances Lake, crossing to the headwaters of Pelly River, and descending Pelly River. He made a few notes, but apparently no collections. He published an account of the trip in 1896.
1894. FRANK RUSSELL, under the auspices of the museum of the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, after working in the Mackenzie district, travelled from the mouth of the Mackenzie to Herschel Island by canoe. He collected there for several weeks in the late summer, then shipped by whaling steamer for San Francisco. He reported on his trip and collection in 1898.
1896. ALVIN SEALE and NORMAN B. SCOFIELD, fellow students at Leland Stanford University, California, made a trip into the Arctic seas, collecting birds for the above university. Their travels included a trip by ship from Port Barrow to Herschel Island, on which they made some collections. Seale reported on this work in 1898.
1898. GEORGE G. CANTWELL, of Hootalinqua, published summer observations of birds on a trip from the Carcross to Teslin area. Note that his Sixtymile River appears to be the river between Lake Tagish and Lake Marsh, usually known as Sixmile River, and is so changed in the present text.
1899. WILFRED OSGOOD, of the United States Biological Survey, with A. G. Waddren as assistant and Louis B. Bishop as voluntary companion doing bird work, descended the Yukon River system by boat from Bennett. The bird work was reported on by Bishop in 1900.
- 1899-1901. CHAS. L. HALL was in charge of the Alaska Commercial Company's store at Fortymile, Yukon, and occupied his leisure hours in gathering collections of natural history objects. A considerable bird collection came into the possession of the University of California, and was reported on by Grinnell in 1909.
1900. A MR. YOUNG, presumably about this time, collected eggs for Walter Raine at Herschel Island, as mentioned in Macoun and Macoun, 1909, p. 312.
- 1900, 1901. Rev. I. O. STRINGER, missionary at Herschel Island, collected eggs there and sent them to Raine, and perhaps other collections. The author has seen no account of his activities, but his specimens are mentioned in Macoun and Macoun, 1909, and in Reed, 1904.
1902. JOHN MACOUN, studying Yukon plants for the Canadian Government, made only one Yukon bird record I have seen; bank swallows at Dawson (Macoun and Macoun, 1909).
1904. WILFRED OSGOOD of the United States Biological Survey, in company with CHARLES SHELDON, gentleman sportsman, and CARL RUNGUS, big game artist, ascended Coal Creek, just below Fortymile, to near timberline in the Ogilvie Mountains, July 9-August 11, making impor-

- tant collections. Later, including September and part of October, Osgood worked on the lower Pelly River and Macmillan River. Osgood reported on this work in 1909. Sheldon gave a popular account in 1911.
- 1904, 1905. CHARLES SHELDON, gentleman sportsman, who financed the 1904 work of Osgood, in which he took part, in the next year travelled on the upper Pelly, Ross, and Lapie Rivers. He wrote a popular account of his hunting in 1911.
1905. Rev. C. E. WHITTAKER, missionary at Herschel Island, collected eggs for Walter Raine. I have seen no account of his work, but his specimens are mentioned in Macoun and Macoun, 1909.
- 1905, 1906. ROALD AMUNDSEN'S expedition in the Gjoa wintered at King Point, and did some ornithological work. The specimens and field notes were published by Schaarmung in 1933.
- 1908-1912. R. M. ANDERSON, while with the Stefansson-Anderson expedition, under the auspices of the America Museum of Natural History, visited the Yukon coast a number of times, making collections and notes, of which a preliminary report appeared by Anderson in 1913.
1911. M. Y. WILLIAMS, then assistant to a Canadian Geological Survey party under D. D. CAIRNES, was on the International Boundary survey between Yukon River and Porcupine River; the area was reached by a trip down the Yukon. A small collection was made (all labelled as collected by the chief of the party). The field notes were published by Williams in 1925.
- 1911, 1912. D. D. CAIRNES was chief of a field party of the Geological Survey of Canada on the International Boundary survey between Yukon and Porcupine Rivers. According to local custom he was credited on the labels with material collected. In 1911 a small collection was made by M. Y. Williams; in 1912 the head of a surf scoter was collected.
1912. FREDERICK LAMBART, Dominion Land Surveyor on the International Boundary survey, between Porcupine River and the Arctic coast collected specimens now in the National Museum.
1912. CHARLES McCONNELL collected a nutcracker and sold it to the National Museum.
1912. CLEMENT LEWIS, a trapper and trader at Teslin Post on Lake Teslin, amassed an important collection of birds from the surrounding area, apparently through Indian hunters, and this was purchased by the National Museum. Some of the material has been included in various accounts, but the collection was never reported on as a whole. Such specimens as have come to my attention are included in the present report.
- 1912-1933. The Honourable GEORGE BLACK, Member of Parliament for Yukon, during his long Yukon residence has collected a few specimens in the vicinity of Dawson, and Stewart River, for the National Museum; for the E. F. G. White collection (now in St. Patrick's College, Ottawa); and for Hoyes Lloyd's personal collection.
1913. E. W. NESHAM, Dominion Land Surveyor on the International Boundary survey, collected a few specimens north of Mount Natazhat, and donated them to the National Museum.
1913. FREDERICK LAMBART, Dominion Land Surveyor on the International Boundary survey, collected a few specimens in the vicinity of Canyon City and donated them to the National Museum.
1914. W. SPRAGUE BROOKS and JOSEPH S. DIXON, as part of a hunting expedition to northern waters, organized by several graduates of

- Harvard University, camped at Demarcation Point, 5 miles west of the Yukon-Alaska boundary. Brooks collected in this area March 2–July 20; Dixon, March 2 to May 1. Some records for the Yukon, but 5 miles to the east, were made at this time. Later in the year Dixon made a trip to Herschel Island, where he spent July 28 to August 21. Brooks published an account of the birds in 1915, but Dixon's notes had been mislaid and were not included. These latter were published by Dixon in 1943.
- 1914-1916. R. M. ANDERSON, chief of the southern party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-18, visited the Yukon coast a number of times, and a preliminary list of specimens collected was published by him in 1917.
1915. ELLIOT BLACKWELDER made a journey along Yukon River from Whitehorse into Alaska, and return. Observations on birds were made, and an account published in 1919.
- 1924¹. HARRY S. SWARTH, for the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, and accompanied by Major ALLAN BROOKS, collected and studied birds in the Atlin area, B.C. He entered this country through Carcross, where some work was done, and in the autumn made a trip to Teslin Lake. The results of this work were published in 1926.
1924. Major ALLAN BROOKS, artist, accompanied Swarth on his Atlin trip. Some of Brooks' observations and specimens were used by Swarth in preparing his 1926 report.
1926. O. J. MURIE, of the United States Biological Survey, banded birds in the Old Crow River area, according to the bird-banding records of the National Parks Bureau. I have seen no report of the work in this little known area.
- 1926, 1927. Inspector WYNDHAM VALENTINE BRUCE of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, stationed in Yukon, sent records of mourning doves seen at Carcross and Teslin to the National Museum.
- 1927-1940. C. B. TIDD, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, stationed in Yukon, wrote a number of letters to the National Museum, containing migration data, and notable records with convincing details. In support of some, fragmentary specimens and photographs were submitted. Tidd was at Ross Post, 1927-31; Dawson City, 1931; Fortymile 1932; Mayo, 1933; and Dawson, 1940.
1929. HARRY S. SWARTH again visited the Atlin area June 16–September 19, with results published in 1936.
- 1930, 1931. Mrs. A. B. THORNTHWAITTE, of Old Crow, banded 151 individuals of 6 species of passerine birds in 1930, and 2 individuals of 1 species in 1931, according to the bird-banding records of the National Parks Bureau.
1931. HARRY S. SWARTH again visited the Atlin area, July 1–October 23, with results summarized in his 1936 paper.
- 1931-1943. HUGH S. BOSTOCK, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has spent the summers in central Yukon in the area bounded roughly by Dawson, Mayo, and Big Salmon Rivers, and has supplied a few data on birds to the National Museum.
- 1933, 1934. W. T. IRVINE of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was stationed at Nisutlin Bay, Teslin Lake. He collected specimens for Ronald M. Stewart of the British Columbia Provincial Police. His work yielded some extremely interesting records that appear in Swarth, 1936.
1934. HARRY S. SWARTH made his last trip to the Atlin area, March 27–September 11. The results of all his work are summarized in his 1936 paper.

¹ In the summer of 1920 Mr. H. B. Conover of Chicago hunted big game on Big Salmon River and collected a few birds, now in his collection in the Field Museum.

1939. H. W. BETTS of Dawson made some spring migration records that were published in 1940.
1943. C. H. D. CLARKE, for the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, made a summer wild-life investigation on the Alaska Highway. A few specimens were collected, now in the National Museum. No report has appeared, but Mr. R. A. Gibson, Director of the above Branch, has made a manuscript report available. A short paper by Clarke on birds new to Yukon was published in 1945.
1943. OLIVER NORRIS-ELYE was at the Frances Lake radio station, and made some interesting observations on the spring migration of cranes and a few other species. These were forwarded to the National Museum by L. T. S. Norris-Elye.
1943. A. L. RAND, under the auspices of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch and the National Museum, while on a wild-life survey of the southern part of the Alaska Highway visited southeast Yukon from Irons Creek to Watson Lake. The data gathered are summarized in his 1945 paper.
- 1943, 1944. FRED MACLENNAN, Trade Manager for Taylor and Drury at Sheldon Lake, kept bird migration data that was made available to the National Museum.
1944. STUART K. HARRIS, of Boston University, accompanied Dr. Hugh Raup in a survey of southwest Yukon, and studied birds. No report has appeared.
1944. C. H. D. CLARKE, of Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, accompanied by T. M. Shortt, made a summer wild-life survey in central and southwest Yukon, of which no report is available; 2 specimens he collected have been deposited in the National Museum.
1944. T. M. SHORTT of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology accompanied Clarke on his survey and collected about 226 Yukon specimens that are now in Toronto. No report has appeared.
1944. A. L. RAND studied the bird life of the Canol Road, motoring up the Alaska Highway to Whitehorse, and then along the Canol Road by truck. In the party were A. E. Porsild, botanist, August Breitung, botanical assistant, W. H. Bryenton, zoological assistant, and A. Stoltz, cook. The general account of their trip, with a description of the country, has appeared in National Museum of Canada Bulletin No. 99 with map, so only a summary of the itinerary in Yukon will be given below. The mileages indicated are measured from the west end of the Canol Road, where it joins the Alaska Highway at Johnson Crossing, which is the bridge over the outlet of Teslin Lake.

June 8, Johnson Crossing to Quiet Lake, Mile 62

June 9, Quiet Lake to Lapie Lake, Mile 105

June 10-11, Lapie Lake and Lapie River, Mile 105-132

June 12-July 8, Lapie River, Mile 132 and vicinity, with trip to Sheldon Lake, Mile 222, July 1

July 8-22, Rose River Camp, Mile 95

July 22-31, Nisutlin River, Mile 40

July 31, Mile 40 to Mile 141 (Pelly River)

August 1, Mile 144 to Mile 222 (Sheldon Lake)

August 1-20, Sheldon Lake, Mile 222

August 20-27, Macmillan River (south fork), Mile 249

August 27-29, Macmillan River (south fork), Mile 268

August 29-September 5, Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, and vicinity
September 10-12, Macmillan Pass to Johnson Crossing

SYNOPSIS OF YUKON BIRDS

Family	Hypothetical species and subspecies	Species recorded	Species and subspecies recorded
Gaviidae (loons).....	1	3	3
Colymbidae (grebes).....		4	4
Phalacrocoracidae (cormorants).....		1	1
Ardeidae (herons).....	1		
Anatidae (ducks, etc.).....	1	25	26
Accipitriidae (hawks, eagles, etc.).....		9	9
Falconidae (falcons).....		3	3
Tetraonidae (grouse).....		7	8
Gruidae (cranes).....		1	1
Rallidae (rails, etc.).....		1	1
Charadriidae (plovers).....		4	4
Scolopacidae (snipe, sandpipers, etc.).....	4	18	19
Stercorariidae (jaegers).....	1	2	2
Laridae (gulls and terns).....	2	7	7
Alcidae (auks, etc.).....		1	1
Columbidae (doves, etc.).....		1	1
Strigidae (owls).....	1	6	6
Caprimulgidae (goatsuckers, nighthawks).....		1	1
Trochilidae.....		1	1
Alcedinidae (kingfishers).....		1	1
Picidae (woodpeckers).....	1	6	6
Tyrannidae (tyrant flycatchers).....		7	7
Alaudidae (larks).....		1	1
Hirundinidae (swallows).....		5	5
Corvidae (crows and jays).....	1	4	4
Paridae (chickadees).....		3	3
Sittidae (nuthatches).....		1	1
Cinclidae (dippers).....		1	1
Troglodytidae (wrens).....		1	1
Turdidae (thrushes).....		8	9
Sylviidae (warblers, kinglets).....		1	1
Motacillidae (pipits and wagtails).....		1	1
Bombycillidae (waxwings).....		1	1
Laniidae (shrikes).....		1	1
Compsothlypidae (wood warblers).....	2	9	10
Icteridae (blackbirds).....		2	2
Fringillidae (grosbeaks, sparrows, etc.).....	3	19	20

PLAN OF THE WORK

The following list is based on a survey of literature, on unpublished data in the files of the National Museum and the Parks Branch, and on information gathered by the National Museum field party of 1944.

General accounts, popular and semipopular accounts, and those of travel and exploration mostly have not been used. Where what appears to be the same record is repeated a number of times in the literature, usually only one reference, the first, is given.

In judging whether or not a species was to be included, it was finally decided to use sight records as well as those supported by specimens, considering each case separately. Thus, some sight records are included, some excluded. However, species recorded for Yukon only on the basis of voice heard, or of eggs only, received from correspondents are considered hypothetical. Those records that are not accepted are placed in the regular list in their proper place, but enclosed in square brackets.

The order used is that of the 1930 edition of the A.O.U. Checklist, except for the ducks of the subfamily Anatinae, and for the shore birds, where Peters, 1934, Checklist, vol. 2, is followed.

Where scientific names differ from those of the 1930 A.O.U. Checklist, and supplements, 1944, Auk, 61, pp. 441-464, and 1945, Auk, 62, pp. 436-449, reasons or some reference is usually given.

Vernacular Names. It seems that we must have them for subspecies as well as species, but it also seems that subspecific vernacular names should embody the trinomial principle, as Grinnell and Miller (1944, Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 27) have used it. This I have attempted for most species, drawing on the A.O.U. Checklist, Taverner's Birds of Canada, and Grinnell and Miller.

The first paragraph under each species heading gives a summary of the status and distribution, with marginal localities, or if the records are few, all of them. Complete migration dates are not given.

Next is given the stations at which the bird has been recorded in Yukon, with the authority. Information published here for the first time has additional data. There has been an attempt to group the localities, or arrange them in a geographical sequence for ease in finding them.

Then follows the distributional data on the bird life of the Canol Road, in Yukon, based on the 1944 National Museum work, followed by a list of the specimens from Yukon in the National collection.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Common Loon. Black-billed Loon. *Gavia immer* subsp.

Status. Fairly common summer resident in the south; recorded north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 203) and to Sheldon Lake (Canol Road).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Watson Lake, June 25, Squanga Lake, June 27, 28, Aug. 4-12, Dezadeash River, July 31, Burwash Landing, July 1, 7, Tepee Lake, July 15, 16, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lake Bennett, Caribou Crossing, Lake Marsh (Bishop, 1900, p. 57); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); Canol Road (See below).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Fairly common, nesting records follow; Nisutlin River camp, one seen on a nearby lake at Mile 47, July 26, 1944 (A. E. Porsild); Rose Lake, two seen, July 18, 1944 (W. H. Bryenton); Lapie Lake, a loon seen on each of two of these lakes, June 10, 12, including one apparently sitting on its nest on a point on an island, on July 12 one was seen flying high over Lapie Lake, calling; Lapie River Camp, loons were seen on several of the little lakes in the Mile 132 to Mile 136 area, June 14-27, and breed there, as a downy young was taken June 26; at Sheldon Lake, Aug. 1-20, none was seen on the lake, but on several occasions on Aug. 10, 14, and 16 one to four loons were seen or heard, calling as they passed high overhead.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 5 male, 5 female, 1 sex?; July-Sept. 25, 1912; C. Lewis
Lapie River Camp: 1 male adult, 1 downy young; June 26, 27, 1944

Measurements of specimens in adult plumage are as follows:

<i>Wing (chord)</i>	<i>Exposed culmen</i>
Male, 342, 346, 354, 367, 375 mm.	74, 74, 81, 82, 82
Female, 318, 339, 360, 366	71, 78, 80, 80

These compare well in size with Baffin Island specimens that I have considered typical *immer*, though they are somewhat smaller than specimens from southeastern Canada. However, pending a survey of the species it seems inadvisable to use a subspecific name.

[*Gavia adamsi* (Gray). Yellow-billed Loon. Evidently a common migrant eastward along the north coast in the spring, judging by the general remarks of Brooks (1915, p. 368), Dixon (1943, p. 51), and Anderson (1913, p. 456); but there seem to be no definite Yukon records, though Brooks' (l.c.) Demarcation Point records and specimens may refer to Yukon. Dixon (1916, Auk, 33, pp. 370-376) has called attention to the lack of evidence of breeding on this coast, and to lack of information about the autumn migration.]

Pacific Arctic Loon. *Gavia arctica pacifica* (Lawrence)

Status. Probably breeds on the north coast as a part of Brooks' data (1915, p. 367) from the Demarcation Point area probably applies to Yukon, but there is no definite north coast record; recorded commonly in summer through the interior, but no definite evidence of breeding.

Records. Alaska Highway at Irons Creek (Rand, 1944, p. 112) and at Burwash Landing July 3, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (Nat. Mus. Canada); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 62); Lake Marsh (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Thirtymile River and near Big Salmon River (Bishop, 1900, p. 57); Lewes and Yukon Rivers from Lake Laberge to Dawson, abundant, Aug. 26, 27, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 203); and Porcupine River (Williams, 1925, p. 69).

The birds summering in the southern part of the area have not been shown to be breeding and the reported breeding at Atlin, B.C., is not accepted by Brooks and Swarth (1925, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 17, p. 24).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. A scarce summer resident, no evidence of breeding. On a little lake near Nisutlin River, about Mile 47, a pair of birds was seen on July 24; on a little lake near Lapie River (Mile 132) a pair of birds was seen June 26, 27, and one on July 29; MacLennan at Sheldon Lake told us of one there on July 1.

Specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 ♀?; Aug. 14, 1944; C. Lewis

Red-throated Loon. *Gavia stellata* (Pontoppidan)

Status. Common summer resident on the north coast (Brooks, 1915, p. 366; Anderson, 1913, pp. 457-8; Russell, 1898, p. 255); recorded through the interior probably in migration, at Kandik River (Williams, 1925, p. 69); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 203); Lower Lewes River, Aug. 27, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lake Marsh (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Teslin Lake (Bent, 1919, p. 81, and specimens, N.M.C.).

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 female adult, 2 immature; Sept. 1-Oct. 21; C. Lewis

Holboell Red-necked Grebe. *Colymbus grisegena holbollii* (Reinhardt)

Status. Summer resident, probably breeding; recorded north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 203) and the Canol Road near Pelly River. There are only two other Yukon localities from which the bird is recorded, Lake Marsh (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25), and specimens, Teslin Lake (N.M.C.).

Occurrence, Canol Road. Specimens, Teslin Lake, and 1944 data, as follows: on a small marshy lake near Pelly River (Mile 136) a pair was seen and the male collected on July 15. It had enlarged testes and apparently the pair was breeding. No others were seen.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 2 male, 6 female; Aug. 21-Sept. 28, 1912
Pelly River (Canol 136¹): 1 male; July 15, 1944

¹ I.e., Canol Road, Mile 136.

Horned Grebe. *Colymbus auritus* Linnaeus

Status. Summer resident, breeding locally in some numbers; recorded north to Firth River near Herschel Island (Anderson, 1917, p. 376).

Other Records. Though breeding commonly along the Canol Road near Pelly River, there are few other Yukon records; Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.); seen at Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 61); a pair on a small lake near Burwash Landing, July 3, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); specimens taken Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 203); and north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 155). Ross Post, spring arrival 1930, on May 22 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. In the valley of Pelly, Ross, and Lapie Rivers, Mile 132-139, and about Mile 150, were many little lakes with marshy margins where these grebes were common, nesting, June 16-July 4. More than six pairs were estimated to be nesting on one lake about a mile long. On July 4, each of the ten birds seen on this lake was followed by one to three downy young. A nest with four eggs was seen on June 29.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 female; Oct. 17, 1912; C. Lewis
Lapie River (Canol 132): 2 male adult; June 26, 30, 1944
Pelly River (Canol 139); 1 downy young; July 7, 1944

Western Grebe. *Aechmophorus occidentalis* (Lawrence)

Status. A single specimen from Teslin Lake, Oct. 21, 1912, by Lewis (N.M.C.) is the only record.

Northern Pied-billed Grebe. *Podilymbus podiceps podiceps* (Linnaeus)

Status. A single sight record by Cantwell, on Lake Marsh, July 8 (1898, p.25).

Double-crested Cormorant. *Phalacrocorax auritus* subsp.

Status. A straggler; Mr. Tidd saw a locally-taken specimen in a taxidermist's cabin in Dawson in 1931 that he identified as a double-crested cormorant (Tidd, in litt.); and Swarth (1936, p. 37), on the basis of an Indian's description obtained by Stewart, listed this species as of probable occurrence at Teslin Lake.

[*Ardea herodias.* Great Blue Heron. *Status.* Swarth (1936, p. 37), on the basis of information from an Indian through Mr. Irvine, listed two birds from Teslin Lake, summer 1933, as probably this species.]

Whistling Swan. *Cygnus columbianus* (Ord)

Status. Breeds on the Arctic coast (Macoun, 1909, p. 134, on authority of Raine), but evidently rare (Brooks, 1915, p. 388, and Dixon, 1943, p. 52). Migrates through the interior in numbers.

Other Records. Upper Porcupine River (Ogilvie, 1890, p. 59); Dawson (Betts, 1940, p. 11); Kluane Lake (Clarke, 1944, MS.); Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.); Pelly Lakes (Pike, 1896, p. 153); Sheldon Lakes (Sheldon, 1911, p. 274); lower Pelly River (Osgood, 190, p. 85). Frances Lake, swans going north apparently stayed the night, Apr. 19, 1943 (Norris-Elye, in litt.); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. We saw no swans, but MacLennan told us that very few had passed Sheldon Lakes since 1939 when he first came there, and that was in contrast with the abundance recorded by Sheldon. In 1944 MacLennan first recorded the species on April 29.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin Bay, Teslin Lake: 2 male adult; Oct. 10, 1912

[*Cygnus buccinator* Richardson. Trumpeter Swan. *Status.* No definite records, but Clarke in 1943 (MS.) heard of swans being occasionally found on small lakes in southwest Yukon in summer, so there is a possibility that this species breeds there.]

Lesser Canada Goose. *Branta canadensis leucopareia* (Brandt)

Status. Summer resident; breeds locally in small numbers from the southern border to the north coast; migrates in numbers through the south.

Records. Herschel Island (Dixon, 1943, p. 52; specimen, N.M.C.); near Demarcation Point (Brooks, 1915, p. 390); International Boundary between Yukon and Porcupine Rivers (Williams, 1925, p. 70; specimen, N.M.C.); Yukon and Lewes Rivers (Clarke, 1944, MS.; Bishop, 1900, pp. 64, 65; Williams, 1925, p. 70). Reported throughout Alaska Highway area 1943, summer (Clarke, MS.); Pelly and Frances Lakes (Pike, 1896, pp. 142, 153, 158); Frances Lake, spring arrival 1943 on Apr. 29 when five seen (Norris-Elye, in litt.); Canol Road (*See below*); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 85). Murie banded a number of geese on Old Crow River in 1926; and returns were received from Yukon, Alberta, Nevada, and Idaho (1928, *Can. Field-Nat.*, p. 155). Additional unpublished returns are: one at Montario, Sask., Oct. 28, 1930, and one in Prosser county, Wash., Nov. 20, 1927 (bird-banding files).

Occurrence; Canol Road. Teslin Lake, abundant, Sept. 10-13 (Swarth, 1926, p. 68), specimens collected by Lewis (N.M.C.). The 1944 data is as follows: at Johnson Crossing, on Sept. 12, goose hunters told Rand that large flocks were frequenting the foot of Teslin Lake; two birds were seen flying high over Rose River (Mile 67) June 9. At Sheldon Lake, MacLennan told us that geese used to nest about the lake, but do so no longer, perhaps due to the continual presence of Indians there during the summer since the establishment of the post. However, he said they still nested on Ross River above Sheldon Lake, and numbers passed through in spring; his data on spring arrivals were: 1943, April 28; 1944, April 29. Rand's party saw geese on Sheldon Lake, and Ross River just above, Aug. 7-10, the largest number in one day being a flock of about ten birds resting on a gravel bar in the river. Those birds were all strong on the wing. On the south fork of Macmillan River, about Mile 240, a flock of about a dozen birds was seen Aug. 18, and signs on various sandbars; and reports of road personnel indicated they were fairly common along the river; a flock was heard over the river Aug. 23.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Herschel Island: 2 female; Aug. 1914; R. M. Anderson

International Boundary and Arctic Circle: 1, head only, summer, 1911; D. D. Cairnes

Teslin Lake: 2 male, 3 female, 1 sex?; July 27-Sept. 22, 1912; C. Lewis

Taverner (1931, *Ann. Rept.*, 1929, *Nat. Mus., Canada*, p. 34) has listed these specimens with their measurements. He called attention to the larger size of the southern birds, and suggested that they showed a tendency toward *canadensis*.

Cackling Canada Goose. *Branta canadensis minima* Ridgway

Status. One record, a specimen shot at Dawson City, May 1912, by Geo. Black. This specimen, part of the White collection, is now housed in St. Patrick's College, Ottawa. It is a typical example, with an exposed culmen of 29 mm.

Black Brant. *Branta bernicla nigricans* (Lawrence)

Status. Undoubtedly migrates east and west along the coast in numbers in spring and autumn (Anderson, 1913, p. 469; Brooks, 1915, p. 390), though there is only one definite coastal record for our area. A number of black brant were brought in by the natives at Herschel Island, but they do not seem to be very abundant here (Seale, 1898, p. 138). Preble (1908, pp. 308-9)

suggests they also migrate along Porcupine River, on the basis of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's statement (1884, vol. 1, p. 473) that immense numbers pass Lapierre House spring and autumn.

White-fronted Goose. *Anser albifrons* subsp.

Status. Though Anderson (1913, p. 468) records the species as common all along the western Arctic coast, Brooks (1915, p. 389) calls it a rare straggler in the area about Demarcation Point to Humphrey Point, just west of our area. The only definite Yukon record seems to be the one Murie banded, July 12, 1926, Old Crow River (bird-banding files).

Lesser Snow Goose. *Chen hyperborea hyperborea* (Pallas)

Status. Apparently not very common along the coast in summer; recorded at Herschel Island, May 16 (Brooks, 1915, p. 389); fairly common there in August (Seale, 1898, p. 138).

Common Mallard. *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* Linnaeus

Status. Fairly common, local, summer resident, breeding in the south; recorded north to Coffee Creek (Williams, 1925, p. 70) and Pelly and Macmillan Rivers (Osgood, 1909, p. 84).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Irons Creek (Rand, 1944, p. 114); Rancheria River, Aug. 14; Squanga Lake, June 27, Aug. 5-10; Dezadeash River, June 20; and Burwash Landing, July 3 (brood of young) 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); Teslin Lake, Fat Creek, and Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 64); Carcross, Lake Marsh, Miles Canyon, Lake Laberge, Little Salmon River (Bishop, 1900, p. 61); near Teslin River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); 30 miles below Whitehorse, Carmacks, Coffee Creek (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Lewes and Yukon Rivers, Aug. 26-28, 1943, abundant (Clarke, MS.); Pelly and Macmillan Rivers (Osgood, l.c.); Canol Road (*See below*); Frances Lake, large flocks, Apr. 28, 1943 (Norris-Elye).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On the marshy ponds near Nisutlin River (Canol Road, Mile 40) the species was fairly common, and broods of young were seen July 23, 24; one downy young was found on a pond on upper Rose River, July 18; several females with downy young were seen in the ponds of the Pelly Valley (Canol Road, Mile 132-139); Sheldon Lake, fairly common, Aug. 5-11; and MacLennan's record of spring arrival for 1944 was April 21; Macmillan River, south fork (Canol Road, Mile 149) a flock of six flushed from a pond.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake and vicinity: 7 male, 4 female, 1 sex?; July 27-Oct. 4, 1912; C. Lewis
Upper Rose River: 1 male, downy young; July 18, 1944

Blue-winged Teal. *Anas discors* Linnaeus

Status. One sight record; on June 19, 1944, on a marshy lake near Pelly River, Canol Road (Mile 139), a female and a male in full plumage were flushed at close range by Rand.

Green-winged Teal. *Anas carolinensis* Gmelin

Status. Common summer resident and local breeder. Recorded north to Herschel Island (Brooks, 1915, p. 391; Dixon, 1943, p. 53).

Other Records. Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 65); Alaska Highway, various localities west to Tepee Lake and Burwash Landing, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); near Teslin Lake (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 68); Canol Road (*See below*); upper Macmillan

River (Osgood, 1909, p. 85); Lapierre House (Baird, Brewer, Ridgway, 1884, 2, p. 72).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On the little marshy lakes in the Pelly Valley (about Mile 193) two nests were found, June 19 (both later had the eggs destroyed, probably by ravens), and at least two broods of young were seen nearby later. During the period June 19-July 7, up to six or eight adults were seen in a morning.

At Sheldon Lake up to six were seen in a morning about the marshy ponds at the head of the lake, Aug. 5-17; some of these were well grown, flightless young. On Macmillan River, Mile 249, one of two killed itself against a telephone wire, Aug. 27.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake area: 4 female; Aug. 25-Sept. 6, 1912; C. Lewis

Pelly River Valley: 1 male; July 31, 1944

Sheldon Lake: 2 female juvenile; Aug. 5, 11, 1944

Macmillan River, Canol 249: 1 male; Aug. 27

American Pintail. *Anas acuta tzitzihoa* Vieillot

Status. Occurs on coastal area, but probably not common; one record, King Point (Schaanning, 1933, p. 147), and no evidence of nesting there (Brooks, 1915, p. 391; Dixon, 1943, p. 53). In the interior fairly common summer resident north to Dawson and Lapierre House.

Other Records. Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 65); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); Alaska Highway, Squanga Lake (Clarke, 1944, MS.); Miles Canyon (Bishop, 1900, p. 62); near Teslin River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Yukon River below Whitehorse (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Canol Road (*See below*); mouth of Pelly River (Osgood, 1909, p. 85); Dawson (Blackwelder, 1919, p. 60) and north to Lapierre House (Ross, 62, p. 152).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Not common, breeds. Rose-Lapie Pass: a pair seen on a little pond, June 11; near Pelly River (Canol Road, Mile 139) on a marshy lake were at least two females with broods of young seen at various times, June 19-July 7; Ross River (Canol Road, Mile 192), a female with a brood of young seen in a ditch along the road; Sheldon Lake, a female with three large young seen Aug. 5, and from one to six adults seen each day Rand spent about the marshes and lagoons around the head of the lake, Aug. 5-19; Macmillan River, south fork (Canol Road, Mile 249), four seen, Aug. 21-25.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 2 female, 1 sex?; Sept. 2, 1912; C. Lewis

Sheldon Lake: 1 female; Aug. 19, 1944; A. L. Rand

Baldpate. American Widgeon. *Mareca americana* (Gmelin)

Status. Locally common summer resident in southern Yukon, though few records; recorded north to Lewes and Yukon Rivers (Clarke, 1944, MS.) and Russell Creek, Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 85).

Other Records. Lake near Teslin River, many broods (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Canol Road (*See below*); Fort Selkirk, probably this species (Bishop, 1900, p. 62); Teslin Lake and Hootalinqua River (specimens, N.M.C.); Burwash Landing, July 2, 1943 (Clarke, MS.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On the marshy lake at Mile 139, near Pelly River, and in another lake a half mile to the north this was the commonest duck and as many as three hundred were seen in a morning, June 16 to July 6. They were almost all in flocks, strong on the wing, and shy, and though males predominated there were many females. Only two broods of young were seen,

one on June 19, and one on July 7. A few widgeon were seen on the ponds along Ross River between Ross Post and about Mile 150 on June 16. About the marshes at the head of Sheldon Lake, Aug. 5-18, this species was also the most common duck, and up to thirty were seen in a morning.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Canol 139: 1 female, downy; June 19, 1944
 Sheldon Lake: 1 female; Aug. 8, 1944
 Teslin Lake: 1 male, 1 female; Sept. 2, 9, 1912; C. Lewis
 Hootalinqua River: 1 female; Oct. 5, 1912; C. Lewis

Shoveller. *Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus)

Status. Summer resident locally, on Canol Road, and recorded at Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 65).

Previously the known occurrence in Yukon was based on a mounted shoveller that Swarth saw at Carcross, and that had been shot nearby. It had been preserved as a rarity, and no one there knew what it was. This seems strange in view of its status on the Canol Road.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On the little marshy lake in Pelly Valley near Mile 139, shovellers were seen from June 16 to July 7. The most seen in one day was seven or eight males and several females. One nest, containing eight eggs, from which the female flushed, was found on June 16. It was well hidden in the matted grass of a small, dry opening in the shrubbery near the lake.

On the ponds about the head of Sheldon Lake, up to five birds, including well grown young, still in the flapper stage, were seen almost daily Aug. 5-8.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Sheldon Lake: 1 male, 1 female, flightless young; Aug. 8, 1944

Canvas-back Duck. *Aythya valisineria* Wilson

Status. One sight record, on Canol Road.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On June 16, on the little marshy lake in Pelly Valley near Mile 139, Rand saw two males and two females and watched them through binoculars at about 200 yards range for some moments before they flew away together.

American Greater Scaup Duck. *Aythya marila nearctica* Stejneger

Status. Only a single record of a specimen for Yukon (Fort Reliance, Nelson, 1887, p.71). Sight identifications have been recorded at Selkirk (Bishop, 1900, p. 62); by Williams (1925, p. 70) at Carmacks; by Brooks (1927, p.112) at Carcross; by Bishop (l.c.) at Carcross; and at Burwash Landing July 3, and Tepee Lake July 9, 1943 (Clarke, MS.).

Swarth, however (1927, p. 170), unwilling to accept sight identification of this species, called the Carcross birds referred to by Brooks (See above) presumably *affinis*, because that was the species he collected in the Atlin, B.C., area immediately to the south.

Lesser Scaup Duck. *Aythya affinis* (Eyton)

Status. Common summer resident, breeding in southern Yukon; recorded north to Fortymile (specimens, Grinnell, 1909, p. 204) and Macmillan River (specimen, Osgood, 1909, p. 85).

Other Records. Lower Laberge (specimen, Bishop, 1900, p. 62); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 65); Canol Road (See below); and Frances Lake, seen, May 17, 1943 (Norris-Elye, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Teslin Lake, a specimen from Lewis collection. On a little lake near Mile 45 in the Nisutlin River Valley on July 25 Rand saw a female with about twenty small young following it, and later saw two other adults join this group. In Lapie Lake, Mile 105, on July 12 there was a party of about eight males; and on the Lower Lapie Lakes, about Mile 107, Rand saw a pair on June 10, and three males and a female on June 12.

In the many little ponds and lakes in Lapie-Pelly Valley from Mile 132 to Mile 139, this was a common bird, June 16 to July 7. The most seen on one lake was twenty-five to thirty birds on the marshy lake at Mile 139. No broods of young were seen in this area, and the females were much in evidence with the full plumaged drakes. Nests were found as follows: June 27, nest with five eggs (contained six on June 29); July 7, two nests each with eight eggs. All three nests were similar, in dense tussocks of grass, just above and a foot or so from the water of the lake's margin, similar to the nest Grinnell (1909, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 5, pp. 171-264) described from Alaska. On June 20, on a lake at Mile 136, a bald eagle made repeated efforts to seize a scaup that kept diving to elude it, and finally the eagle gave up.

In a pond in the Macmillan (south fork) Valley Rand saw three males and one female, Aug. 25.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 female; Sept. 4, 1912

Pelly Valley, Canol 139: 2 male; June 21, 26, 1944

American Common Golden-eye. *Glaucionetta clangula americana* (Bonaparte)

Status. Apparently a single record; Grinnell (1909, p. 204) records an adult male, taken May 2, at Fortymile.

Barrow Golden-eye. *Glaucionetta islandica* (Gmelin)

Status. Fairly common summer resident in southern Yukon, recorded at Burwash Landing (Clarke, 1944, MS.), Carcross and Teslin Lake (Swarth, 1926, p. 66), Whitehorse and Carmacks (Williams, 1925, p. 70), and Canol Road (See below).

Other Records. Clarke (1944, MS.) saw golden-eyes at Tepee Lake, Rancheria River, and on Yukon and Lewes Rivers, that were not identifiable as to species. Cantwell (1898, p. 25) recorded broods of young golden-eyes, not identified as to species, on a lake near Teslin River.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. In the ponds near Nisutlin River, Mile 40, Rand saw one downy young and three females on July 23. On a little lake near the head of Rose River, Mile 98, Rand saw a single female on July 8, and a female with three downy young on July 12. In Rose-Lapie Pass a lone female was seen on June 11, and a male and a female on June 12. On the little ponds about lower Lapie Valley (Mile 132) Bryenton and Rand saw several female birds, June 26 to July 4, and Porsild saw a female with a brood. As only this species was collected on the Canol Road, all sight records are referred to *islandica*.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin River near Teslin Lake: 1 female; Oct. 15, 1912

Near Teslin Lake: 2 female, 1 male?; Sept. 2-Oct. 17, 1912

Lapie Lake (Canol 105): 1 female; June 30, 1944

Lapie River (Canol 132): 1 female; June 11, 1944

Buffle-head Duck. *Glaucionetta albeola* (Linnaeus)

Status. Common summer resident, breeding, in southern Yukon, recorded north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204) and Canol Road (See below).

Other Records. Burwash Landing and Squanga Lake adults, with young, July 2, 3, and Aug. 7, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 67); lake near Teslin River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Lake Marsh, Miles Canyon, Lower Laberge, and Little Salmon River (Bishop, 1900, p. 63); 30 miles below Whitehorse, and Carmacks (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 72).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. The buffle-head was well distributed, with broods of young seen on many of the lakes and ponds; it was the most universally distributed duck, though not as numerous as the scaup. Specific records follow: Nisutlin River, Mile 40; several broods in ponds on river flat, July 22-29; Lapie-Rose River Pass; the many little ponds and lakes at this higher altitude held few birds; a male was seen June 7 at Mile 98; another at Mile 102 on June 11; and a female at Mile 98 on July 12; in the many little ponds of the valley of Lapie, Pelly, and Ross Rivers, from Mile 132 to Mile 150, June 16 to July 7, many broods accompanying the female were seen. In the ponds about the head of Sheldon Lake, Aug. 4-16, several female plumaged birds or well-grown young were seen daily; on Macmillan River, south fork, Mile 249, Aug. 25, one flock of eight or more was seen on a pond; and at Mile 259, Aug. 26, a single bird seen.

Males in full plumage were last seen on June 27; a male acquiring full plumage was next seen Aug. 25.

Young were first seen on June 21: five broods of young, seen in June and less than half grown, contained from five to seven young each.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Sheldon Lake: male juvenile; Aug. 8, 1944

Old-squaw Duck. *Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus)

Status. Common summer resident on Arctic coast.

Records. The only definite records seem to be Raine's (quoted in Phillips "A Natural History of the Ducks", vol. III, p. 351) as to breeding on Herschel Island, and Anderson's (1913, pp. 463-466) that hundreds moult at Herschel Island in August.

Western Harlequin Duck. *Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus* Brooks

Status. Apparently uncommon summer resident throughout, occurring north to the Arctic coast (specimens, N.M.C., Anderson, 1917, p. 377).

Other Records. Bennett, Fort Selkirk (Bishop, 1900, p. 63); Whitehorse Rapids (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Coal Creek, Ogilvie Range (Osgood, 1909, p. 58); Kandik River and Orange Creek, on boundary between Yukon and Porcupine Rivers (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Lapierre House (Ross, 1861, p. 443); Canol Road (See below).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. In one of the little ponds in Lapie-Rose River Pass, Mile 102, a female was seen in one pond and a male in another, June 11. At Lapie River, Mile 132, two were seen on the river, June 28. MacLennan, at Sheldon Lake, told Rand he once saw a party of harlequin ducks in the stream connecting Sheldon and Field Lakes.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Firth River: male adult; summer 1915; R. M. Anderson
Near Escape Reef: male adult; June 10, 1914; R. M. Anderson
Lapie River: male adult; June 29, 1944

Pacific Common Eider. *Somateria mollissima v-nigra* Gray

Status. Probably a common migrant off the north coast (See Anderson, 1913, pp. 464-5) and may breed (Dixon, 1943, p. 53); but the only definite

Yukon record appears to be one taken at Herschel Island Aug. 9 (Brooks, 1915, p. 397).

King Eider. *Somateria spectabilis* (Linnaeus)

Status. Undoubtedly at least a regular migrant on the coast (See Anderson, 1913, p. 465), but Brooks did not find it common at Demarcation Point just west of our area. The only definite Yukon coastal record is from Raine that Rev. C. E. Whittaker collected a set of eggs on Herschel Island, June 10, 1905 (Macoun and Macoun, 1909, p. 113).

There is one interior record based on the following specimens in the National Museum:

Yukon River near Dawson: 1 [male adult], 1 [female adult]; 1920 or 1921; G. Black

Western White-winged Scoter. *Melanitta fusca dixonii* (Brooks)

Status. Fairly common summer resident, occurs throughout; nests locally.

Records. Carcross (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25) arriving in numbers from the coast May 24-26 (Swarth, 1926, p. 67); Lake Marsh, Lake Laberge, Fiftymile River (Bishop, 1900, p. 63); Squanga Lake, flocks, Aug. 7-10, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Canol Road (See below); Demarcation Point, 10 miles east, specimen (Brooks, 1915, p. 394).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On a little lake in the Pelly River Valley, Mile 136, on June 15, was a flock of seven males, a male and female, and two females; one of the last couple was shot and proved to have an egg in the oviduct, nearly ready to lay. On June 26, two females were seen on a little lake at Mile 132; and on July 31 a female-plumaged bird was seen swimming in Pelly River.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin River: 1 female; Sept. 11, 1912
 Teslin Lake: 1 female; Oct. 23, 1912
 Lapie Valley, Canol 132: 1 female; June 26, 1944
 Pelly Valley, Canol 136: 1 female; June 15, 1944

A survey of the adult male specimens in the National Museum indicates that *dixonii* is a lightly marked race with considerable overlap by individual variation. Drying so distorts the edges of the bill in this species that measurements of the width are of little value, but adult male specimens from Alaska (2), Mackenzie Delta (1), and Cape Bathurst have bill lengths of 36, 37, 39, 39 mm., and adult males from eastern Canada (Ontario eastward) measure 38, 38, 40, 41, 41, 41, 44 mm. The western Arctic specimens also have an average blunter, relatively wider bill. The distinction is not apparent in the females. Though only females are available from Yukon, the location of the type locality to the west on the Arctic coast, and the identity of specimens from the Mackenzie delta just to the east warrants assuming the Yukon form to be *dixonii*.

Surf Scoter. *Melanitta perspicillata* (Linnaeus)

Status. Not uncommon summer resident, may breed; recorded north to Lapierre House (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884, vol. 2, p. 103) and Herschel Island (Anderson, 1913, p. 466).

Records. Abundant on all upper Yukon lakes except Bennett; and north on Yukon River to near the Little Salmon (Bishop, 1900, p. 63); on Yukon near Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 58); Canol Road (See below); Porcupine River (specimen, N.M.C.); Frances Lake, many present, May 17, 1943 (Norris-Elye, in litt.)

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On June 15 two males were seen with white-winged scoters on the little lake in Pelly Valley, Mile 136. On Sheldon Lake, Aug. 2, a male and female were flushed from the lake and circled about us. Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Porcupine River at International Boundary: 1 male adult (head only); summer, 1912; D.D. Cairnes
Near Teslin Lake: 1 female; Oct. 14, 1912; C. Lewis

American Common Merganser. *Mergus merganser americanus* Cassin

Status. Probably breeds not uncommonly in southern Yukon; specimens taken as far north as Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204) and Sheldon Lake (N.M.C.).

Other Records. Nest and eggs, Lake Tagish; birds seen, Lake Tagish, Lake Marsh, Fiftymile River, and near Little Salmon River (Bishop, 1900, p. 61); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 64); lake near Teslin River, many broods of young (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Rancheria River, brood, Aug. 19, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Kandik River (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Canol Road (*See below*).

Mergansers, not identified as to species, were seen along Yukon and Lewes Rivers, Aug. 27, 1943 (Clarke, MS.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. A female-plumaged bird (this species?) was seen over Nisutlin River, Mile 40, on July 22. On lower Lapie Lake, Mile 108, on June 12 an adult male and two females were seen sitting on a sand bar. At Sheldon Lake a brood of six or seven flappers were seen on the inlet (one collected); and several birds (species?) were seen flying, croaking, over the lake.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Sheldon Lake: 1 female juvenile; Aug. 19, 1944

This specimen, still flightless, and obviously raised locally, gives data for a slight extension of the known breeding range.

Red-breasted Merganser. *Mergus serrator* Linnaeus

Status. Probably fairly common summer resident throughout; recorded breeding to the north coast (Firth River, Dixon, 1943, p. 54) and King Point (Schaanning, 1933, p. 148).

Records. Canol Road (*See below*); Lewes River (Blackwelder, 1919, p. 60); fairly common along Macmillan and Pelly Rivers (Osgood, 1909, p. 84); Kandik River, several (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Demarcation Point, 10 miles east, specimen (Brooks, 1915, p. 397).

Some of the unidentified mergansers listed under *M. merganser* probably belong here.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. The only positive record is of two seen in a hunter's bag at Johnson Crossing Sept. 12; the unidentified merganser seen on Nisutlin River, and some of those on Sheldon Lake, mentioned under *M. merganser*, may have been of this species.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 3 male imm.; Aug. 24-Sept. 30, 1912; C. Lewis
Teslin Lake: 1 sex? 1 (head only); Sept. 1944

Eastern Goshawk. *Accipiter gentilis atricapillus* (Wilson)

Status. Common breeding bird; recorded north to Old Crow River.

Records. Alaska Highway at Teslin, Sept. 1, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lake Marsh (Bishop, 1900, p. 73); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 60); Old Crow River, young banded by Murie, July 8, 1926 (bird-banding files); Macmillan and Pelly Rivers (Osgood, 1909, p. 88); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Along Nisutlin River, Mile 40, July 23-28, one adult and four immatures were seen. In Lapie-Pelly and Ross River Valleys, between Mile 125 and Mile 150, June 10 to July 3, five individuals were seen. At Sheldon Lake, an immature was trapped, Aug. 9; on the south fork of Macmillan River, Mile 240, one seen Aug. 18; and at Mile 249, Aug. 22, one was seen.

The stomach and gullet contents of three birds were: (1) red squirrel, (2) spruce grouse, (3) rabbit (from bait at a trap).

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake area: 3 male imm., 4 female imm.; Aug. 29-Sept. 29, 1912; C. Lewis

Nisutlin River: 1 male imm., 1 female ad., 1 female imm.; July 24-28, 1944

Sheldon Lake: 1 female imm.; Aug. 10, 1944

Most of above series compares well with eastern birds. Three immatures are darker, and show an approach to the west coast form, but are also better referred here.

Northern Sharp-shinned Hawk. *Accipiter striatus velox* (Wilson)

Status. Scarce; recorded north to Kandik River (Williams, 1925, p. 70) and Lapierre House (Ridgway, 1876, p. 115).

Other Records. Squanga Lake, seen Aug. 5, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lower Laberge (Bishop, 1900, p. 72); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 140); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205); Upper Russell Creek, Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 88); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Scarce; one seen in Rose-Lapie Pass, Mile 104, June 11; Lapie River, Mile 126, one seen; Mile 132, one collected; Sheldon Lake, one seen July 1; south fork Macmillan River, Mile 268, one collected, Aug. 28.

The stomach of the specimen from Mile 132 contained remains of a small passerine bird. The specimen from Mile 268 was at timberline with flocks of small migrating birds. It was an immature female, and the right ovary was present and about the same size as the left.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult; July 3, 1944

Macmillan River, Canol 268: 1 female imm.; Aug. 28

Harlan Red-tailed Hawk. *Buteo jamaicensis harlani* (Audubon)

Status. Apparently common summer resident in southwest Yukon; scarce in eastern Yukon; recorded north to lower Pelly River (Osgood, 1909, p. 88); common on the upper Yukon River north to Circle (in Alaska); nest at Fort Selkirk (Bishop, 1900, p. 73).

Other Records. Carcross (Swarth, 1926, pp. 105-111; Brooks, 1927, p. 114); Alaska Highway, many localities Teslin to Harris Creek (Clarke, 1943, MS.); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Scarce. On the motor trip from Mile 0 to Mile 62 on July 8 about eleven hawks, presumably this species, were seen; most of them at least appeared to be in the dark phase. The number of *Buteo*-type hawks seen on the rest of Canol Road exceeded but little the total of those seen on the first day.

On Nisutlin River, Mile 39-45, one to three birds were frequently seen in a day, during the period July 22-31. Possibly only four or five birds were concerned. The black phase was more often seen; only two different pale-phased birds were seen.

From the Nisutlin Valley to Macmillan Pass only occasional examples,

presumably this species, were seen, June 9 to Sept. 12; in all, only nine birds, all in the dark phase.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Post: 1 female imm.; Sept. 3, 1912; C. Lewis

This specimen has the reduced dark markings below, the white showing in scapulars, head, and tail, that characterize *kriderii*. The two pale-coloured birds Rand saw in Nisutlin Valley were of this type; of the other dark-phased birds seen in 1944, several at least were black below, with marbled tails. Bishop (l.c.) reported that about half the birds seen along Yukon River were in the pale phase, half in the dark phase; Brooks (l.c.) found the dark phase commonly nesting about Atlin, but saw seven pale-phased birds. Taverner (1936, Condor, 38, pp. 66-71) has shown that birds breeding in the southwest Yukon-British Columbia are of three types: *kriderii*, *calurus*, and *harlani*.

The present use of the name *harlani* is based on the conclusion that the dark-coloured birds with marbled tails represent a localized colour phase of the red-tailed hawk.

Swainson Hawk. *Buteo swainsoni* Bonaparte

Status. Only one definite Yukon record; a specimen taken on the Yukon-Alaska boundary in latitude 66° 40' [=66° 45' original label], on Aug. 14 (Williams, 1925, p. 70).

Williams says that this is the commonest hawk seen from 60 miles below Whitehorse to Porcupine River, and that birds in dark plumage were common. However, as Dr. Williams did not record *Buteo borealis* there is a strong probability that two species are concerned.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

International Boundary lat. 66° 45': 1 female adult; summer 1911

The specimen is melanistic.

American Common Rough-legged Hawk. *Buteo lagopus s. johannis* (Gmelin)

Status. Nests commonly on the north coast (Raine in Macoun, 1909, p. 261; Anderson, 1913, p. 478; Dixon, 1943, p. 54); recorded through the interior in August and September.

Other Records. Lewes and Yukon Rivers, Aug. 27, 28; Teslin area, Sept. 1, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lower Pelly and Macmillan Rivers, Aug. 25 to Sept. 29 (Osgood, 1909, p. 88); north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 142); King Point (Schaanning, 1933, p. 146); Herschel Island (Russell, 1898, p. 262; Brooks, 1915, p. 398; Anderson, l.c., and Macoun, l.c.).

American Golden Eagle. *Aquila chrysaetos canadensis* (Linnaeus)

Status. Uncommon north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205); Ogilvie Range (Osgood, 1909, p. 60); probably this species 60 miles south of Porcupine River on International Boundary (Williams, 1925, p. 70) and to Pelly and Macmillan Rivers (Osgood, 1909, p. 88).

Other Records. Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 110); Carcross area, and Kluane area, nine records June 28 to July 18, 1943; only found where ground squirrels were abundant (Clarke, MS.); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. About the headwaters of Rose River, Mile 95, one seen occasionally, July 9 to 17. During the stay of the National Museum party on Lapie River, Mile 132, one or two birds were seen almost daily. In Macmillan Pass, Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, one seen on three occasions.

Northern Bald Eagle. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus washingtoniensis* (Audubon)

Status. Fairly common in southern Yukon. Recorded north to White River on the Yukon (Bishop, 1900, p. 84).

Other Records. Watson Lake (Rand, 1944, p. 115); Teslin Lake, Squanga Lake, Tepee Lake, June 27 to Aug. 8, 1943; Yukon and Lewes Rivers, Aug. 27, 28, 1943, quite common (Clarke, MS.); occasional about the lakes of upper Yukon, and once or twice along Yukon, north to White River (Bishop, l.c.); Lake Laberge (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Several people spoke of seeing white-headed, white-tailed eagles about Quiet Lake; Rose River, Mile 98-100, a pair of adults seen July 12, 20; Pelly Valley, Mile 136, an adult seen June 20, and an immature June 21; Sheldon Lake, an adult seen Aug. 7.

American Marsh Hawk. *Circus cyaneus hudsonius* (Linnaeus)

Status. Widely distributed summer resident north to Lapierre House where Ross found it breeding (Baird, Brewer, Ridgway, 1874, III, p. 220). Anderson (1913, p. 478) reports occasional sight records on the Arctic coast east and west of the Mackenzie Delta, but gives no definite Yukon records.

Other Records. Burwash Landing, nest July 2, Burwash Creek, Squanga Lake, Lewes River, Dawson airport, July 2 to Aug. 31, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); between Atlin and Teslin Lakes (Swarth, 1926, p. 104); Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.); Lake Marsh, Lake Laberge (Bishop, 1900, p. 72); Yukon Crossing (Williams, 1925, p. 70); lower Pelly River (Osgood, 1909, p. 87); Fort Reliance, (Nelson, 1887, p. 139); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Not common, recorded as follows: Nisutlin River camp, Mile 40, July 25, one male seen; July 31, a "family party" of five immatures seen in willow regrowth and swampy glades; Lapie Lake, Mile 105, June 11, one female seen; Sheldon Lake, Aug. 7, one immature seen and shot; Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, Sept. 3, one immature seen.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 female imm.; Sept. 30, 1912; C. Lewis
Sheldon Lake: 1 male imm.; Aug. 8, 1944

The Sheldon Lake specimen had mouse fur in its stomach and remains of a small passerine bird in its gullet.

American Osprey. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis* (Gmelin)

Status. Scarce, summer resident nesting north to Kandik River (Williams, 1925, p. 70).

Other Records. Squanga Lake, seen Aug. 6-11, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); near Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); Canol Road (*See below*); lower Pelly River (Osgood, 1909, p. 88).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. One record, a bird seen over small lake near Ross River, Mile 188, July 1.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin River, near Teslin Lake: 1 male, 1 female?; July 3, Aug. 27, 1912; C. Lewis
Fat Creek, near Teslin Lake: 1 male, 1 female; Sept. 12, 1912; C. Lewis

American Peregrine Falcon. *Falco peregrinus anatum* Bonaparte

Status. Widespread, and apparently nesting commonly in some areas where conditions are suitable, as along Yukon River below Fort Selkirk (Bishop, 1900, pp. 74, 75, and Blackwelder, 1919, p. 61), and in Old Crow area where

Murie banded sixteen young, July 13 to Aug. 8, 1926 (bird-banding files); recorded from Lake Tagish and Teslin Lake (Swarth, 1926, p. 112) to Herschel Island (Russell, 1898, p. 262, and Dixon, 1943, p. 54) and King Point (Schaanning, 1933, p. 145).

Other Records. Lewes River, seen Aug. 26, 27 (Clarke, 1944, MS.); Pelly and Macmillan Rivers (Osgood, 1909, p. 88); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 61); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 147); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205); Kandik River and Porcupine River (Williams, 1925, p. 70), and Lapierre House (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874, p. 134). One banded at King Point was recovered in Utah (Lincoln, 1932, Ann. Rept. Smith Inst., p. 348).

Eastern Pigeon Hawk. *Falco columbarius columbarius* Linnaeus

Status. Uncommon in summer; recorded north to Porcupine River (Williams, 1925, p. 70) and Lapierre House (Ross, 1861, p. 442).

Other Records. Burwash Landing, Burwash Creek, and Wolverine Creek, July 2-14, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.); Teslin River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Canol Road (*See below*); Macmillan River and Ogilvie Range (Osgood, 1909, pp. 61-88); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 148); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Three records: Rose River, Mile 95, one seen over a rocky mountain crest July 9; Lapie River, Mile 132, one shot July 2; Sheldon Lake, Aug. 15, one seen.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 male imm.; Aug. 21, 1912; C. Lewis
Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male; July 2, 1944

The Lapie River specimen was a non-breeder and was just beginning to moult from very worn immature to adult plumage.

These two specimens are indistinguishable from Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario specimens. Peters (1927, Bull. Essex Co. Ornith. Club for 1926, pp. 1-7 of reprint) uses *bendirei* for Yukon birds, and Bishop (1909, p. 75) speaks of an Alaska bird (from Circle) as being intermediate between *columbarius* and *richardsoni*. Cantwell's (l.c.) sight record of Richardson's merlin should not be taken as a subspecific identification. Swarth (1934, Condor, 37, p. 201) is unable to recognize *bendirei*, and on the basis of the series in the National Museum of Canada, I am unable to see that it is recognizable.

Swarth (l.c.) has pointed out that at Atlin, just south of the Yukon boundary, the form *suckleyi* occurs in about equal numbers with *columbarius* and probably breeds in the Yukon drainage, but there are no records.

Eastern Sparrow Hawk. *Falco sparverius sparverius* Linnaeus

Status. Fairly common in summer in southern Yukon at least; recorded north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1861, p. 442, and Preble, 1908, p. 365).

Other Records. Alaska Highway, many records from Rancheria River to Wolverine Creek (Clarke, 1944, MS.); Irons Creek (Rand, 1944, p. 116); Canol Road (*See below*); Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.); along the Yukon, at Semenof Hills, Tatchun River, and Fort Selkirk (Bishop, 1900, p. 75); Lewes River, Aug. 26, 27, and Dawson, Aug. 30, 31 (Clarke, 1944, MS.); and mouth of Pelly River (Osgood, 1909, p. 88).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Not uncommon, seen from Johnson Crossing to Macmillan Pass, June 8 to Sept. 4.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 2 male, 4 female; Aug. 16-Sept. 1, 1912; C. Lewis
Sheldon Lake: 2 male; Aug. 10, 11, 1844

Richardson Blue Grouse. *Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii* (Douglas)

Status. Permanent resident, occurs locally in southern Yukon, north to Mayo Lake (H.S. Bostock, MS.).

Records. Along the Alaska Highway seen only on Rancheria River, Aug. 14, 1943, but reported common in southern Yukon, except in the St. Elias Range, where it is lacking. The western limit of its range there is said to be about 27 miles west of Whitehorse, corresponding with that of the pine (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.; Taverner, 1914, Auk, 31, p. 385); Canol Road (*See below*); Carcross (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Macmillan-Pelly area, probably occurs (Osgood, 1909, p. 86). Bostock says (MS., 1938) that at Mayo Lake several broods were seen the summer of 1938, and that they range only where balsam fir occurs. Specimens from Lake Laberge, Carcross, Livingston, in Conover collection (Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, Zool. Ser. Field. Mus., vol. 13, pt. 1, No. 1, p. 197).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Not common; recorded at higher altitudes from Rose-Lapie Pass to Macmillan Pass, as follows: Rose River, Mile 95, one seen July 11; Lapie Lake, Mile 105, July 21, a female with several young; Lapie River, Mile 118 to Mile 132, two females with broods and two solitary birds were seen, June 25 to July 4, from near the road to timberline; Sheldon Lake, Aug. 3-18, not uncommon, adults and well grown young recorded in shrubbery areas near the road and near timberline; Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, one taken in an area of fir at timberline.

This species occurred only at higher altitudes, but it was not restricted to the vicinity of balsam fir, as Bostock suggests above.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 5 male, 11 female; Sept. 1-Oct. 10, 1912; C. Lewis (includes the type of "*flemingi*")¹

Lapie Lake, Canol 105: 1 female, 3 chicks; July 17, 1944

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 female, 4 small chicks; June 25, 28, 1944

Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 1 female; Sept. 4, 1944

Alaska Spruce Grouse. *Canachites canadensis osgoodi* Bishop

Status. Common permanent resident north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204); latitude 66° 40' on the International Boundary (Williams, 1925, p. 70) and Macmillan River area (Osgood, 1909, p. 86).

Other Records. Recorded at many localities along the Alaska Highway from Rancheria River to Donjek River, June 26-Aug. 15, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Irons Creek (Rand, 1944, MS., p. 116); Teslin area (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); Canol Road (*See below*); Caribou Crossing, Lake Marsh, Lake Laberge, lower Laberge, and Thirtymile River (Bishop, 1900, p. 71); 60 miles below Whitehorse (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Ogilvie Range (Osgood, 1909, p. 59); Klondike region (Uttal, 1939, Auk, 56, p. 460); specimens in the Field Museum and Conover collection from Lake Marsh, Winter Crossing, Livingston, head of McConnell River, head of Big Salmon River (Hellmayr and Conover, Zool. Ser. Field. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 13, pt. 1, No. 1, p. 213).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Common in the spruce forests at Nisutlin River Camp; a nest with seven eggs found on Rose River, Mile 67, June 9; at Rose River Camp, Mile 95, several seen in the denser timber near the valley bottom; Lapie Lake, Mile 105, one seen June 12; Lapie River, Mile 132, common, June 16 to July 5, including many broods that by July 5 were nearly as large as the adult; Sheldon Lake, common Aug. 2-19; Mr. Kindle saw one on Macmillan River, Mile 249.

¹ *D. o. flemingi* is a synonym; *See Swarth, 1931, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th series, vol. 20, pp. 1-7.*

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 4 male, 3 female, 1 chick; July 9-Sept. 4, 1912; C. Lewis
 International Boundary, lat. 66° 40': 1 male; Aug. 8, 1911; D. D. Cairnes
 North of Mount Natazhat, on 141st meridian: 1 [female]; summer 1913; E. W. Nesham
 Nisutlin River; Canol 40: 1 male, 1 female, 1 chick; Aug. 25, 1944
 Rose River, Canol 67: 1 male, 1 female; June 9, 1944
 Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male, 2 female; June 26-July 5, 1944
 Sheldon Lake: 1 male, 1 female; Aug. 19, 1944

In a recent review of the species Uttal (1939, *Auk*, 56, pp. 460-464) synonymized *osgoodi* with *canadensis*. Uttal had two females and three males from Yukon. With the additional material available, it appears that *osgoodi* is a recognizable form. The nine females, compared with material from northern Manitoba and Ontario, are considerably less brownish; and the ochraceous, above and below, is paler and less extensive.

Swarth (1926, *Univ. of Calif. Pub. in Zool.*, 30, pp. 84, 85) mentions that northern Alaska birds are greyer than those from southern Yukon and northern British Columbia.

Yukon Ruffed Grouse. *Bonasa umbellus yukonensis* Grinnell

Status. Common locally; recorded north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204) and Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 149).

Other Records. Alaska Highway, recorded only at Dezadeash River, though reports were received of occurrence elsewhere (Clarke, 1944, MS.) and one found dead on road east of Whitehorse (Rand, MS.); Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.); Carcross (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Lake Laberge, lower Laberge, Rink Rapids (Bishop, 1900, p. 71); Macmillan River, lower Pelly River (Osgood, 1909, p. 86); Canol Road (*See below*); specimens in Conover collection from Winter Crossing, Teslin River, Lake Laberge (Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, *Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist.*, vol. 13, pt. 1, No. 1, p. 217).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. None seen, but residents at Ross Post said it occurred.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 male, 1 female; Sept. 9, 1912; C. Lewis
 Unfeathered tarsus, male 12 mm., female 13 mm.

Both are in the grey phase. One specimen is similar in paleness to Wood Buffalo Park specimens, the other is somewhat browner; in tarsal feathering these two specimens are closer to the average of this form. Probably Teslin Lake is an area of intergradation between *yukonensis* and *umbelloides*.

Aldrich and Friedmann (1943, *Condor*, 45, p. 99) refer Atlin specimens to *umbelloides*, and southwest Yukon specimens should be examined with this in mind.

Black-shafted Willow Ptarmigan. *Lagopus lagopus lagopus* (Linnaeus)

Status. Common permanent resident with local movements on Arctic tundra and alpine country probably from the Arctic coast (Anderson, 1913, pp. 476-7; Brooks, 1915, p. 363; Dixon, 1943, p. 54) south to St. Elias Range (Clarke, 1944, MS.); Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.); and Canol Road (Rand, MS.).

Other Records. Lapierre House (Ross, 1861, p. 443); Rampart House (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Ogilvie Mountains (Osgood, 1909, p. 87); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204); Macmillan area (Osgood, 1909, p. 59); Alaska Highway records were: Burwash Summit and Burwash Creek (broods); Tepee Lake, and Edith and Lynx Creeks, July 8-18 (Clarke, 1944, MS.); Bishop (1900, p. 71) had only reported occurrences for the Porcupine and lower Laberge (this species?); specimens in the Conover collection from Big Salmon River, McConnell River,

Rose River, Wolf Lake (Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 13, pt. 1, No. 1, p. 202).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Rose-Lapie Pass, Mile 95-105, common in the shrubby open country of the Pass, June 11-July 19; many broods seen, with both male and female in attendance, July 12-15; Sheldon Lake, two seen (Rand) and others reported by Breitung above timberline on Sheldon Mountain; Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, from this point westward willow ptarmigan were common in the ground birch country above timberline, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, and were found in small parties of four to five birds each. We were told that in the preceding winter flocks of hundreds were seen.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 male, 2 female; Sept. 5-Oct. 8, 1912; C. Lewis
International Boundary and Arctic Circle: 1 male; summer 1911; D. D. Cairnes
International Boundary north of Mount Natazhat: 1 male; summer 1913; E. W. Nesham
Rose River, Canol 95: 2 male, 1 female; July 12-15, 1944
Sheldon Lake: 1 male; Aug. 10, 1944
Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 4 male, 3 female; Aug. 29-Sept. 5, 1944

I am following Peters (1934, Checklist of Birds of the World, vol. 2, p. 30) in using *lagopus* for these birds.

Southern Rock Ptarmigan. *Lagopus mutus rupestris* (Gmelin)

Status. Permanent resident, locally common in high alpine country, from near the southern border; Tepee Lake (Clarke, 1944, MS.); Teslin Lake (winter specimens, N.M.C.); Canol Road (*See below*); and north probably to intergrade with *kelloggae* of northern Yukon.

Other Records. Most of the following records are not referable to subspecies; but are tentatively listed here. Fairly common along the International Boundary from Yukon River to Porcupine River (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Ogilvie Range and Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 87).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Not common, and local in distribution. Prefers higher country than does the willow ptarmigan. Found above timberline near Mile 14 where several small flocks of males were seen on July 9 (Porsild). On the open, herbaceous tundra above timberline above Lapie River, Mile 132, June 14, a male and female were seen (Bryenton), and on June 25 one female with eight small young and another with four young were seen (Rand). In Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, one flock of five and one of twelve were seen high up on the ridges.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake area: 12 male, winter plumage, 1 female; Oct. 7, 8, 1912; C. Lewis
Near Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male, 7 downy chicks; June 14-26, 1944
Macmillan Pass, Canol 282; 1 male, 1 female; Sept. 4, 1944

Hellmayr and Conover (1942, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 13, pt. 1, No. 1, p. 205) list specimens in the Conover collection from head of Big Salmon River, head of Rose River, and head of Watson River as *americanus* (= *kelloggae*). The material in the National Museum of Canada here listed under *L. m. rupestris* comes from the same areas in part and is much less yellowish than the Arctic coast birds.

Kellogg Rock Ptarmigan. *Lagopus mutus kelloggae* Grinnell

Status. Permanent resident, common on the Arctic coast (Brooks, 1915, p. 364); Kay Point, Arctic coast (specimens, N.M.C., and Anderson, 1917, p. 379), and probably southward to the range of *rupestris*.

Other Records. Raine, quoted in Macoun, 1909, p. 226, reported sets of eggs from Herschel Island.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Kay Point, Arctic coast: 1 male, 1 female; Aug. 17, 18, 1917; R. M. Anderson

Hellmayr and Conover (1942, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 13, pt. 1, No. 1, p. 205) claim that *kelloggae* is a synonym of *L. m. americanus* Audubon.

Kenai White-tailed Ptarmigan. *Lagopus leucurus peninsularis* Chapman

Status. Permanent resident; common locally. Recorded from Alaska Highway at Swift River and Tepee Lake (Clarke, 1944, MS.); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); and Canol Road (See below); north of Mount Natazhat (specimens, N.M.C.), and at Lapierre House (Ross, 1861, p. 443). The only other localities recorded appear to be the head of Coal Creek, Ogilvie Range (Osgood, 1909, p. 60); and head of McConnell River and head of Watson River (Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 13, pt. 1, No. 1, p. 209).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Common above timberline near Rose River, Mile 95, July 9-18; one example seen that was brought from above timberline, Lapie Lake, Mile 105; one seen by Porsild on Mount Sheldon, Aug. 17; and a flock of ten seen on Itsi Mountains (near Canol Road, Mile 155) Aug. 22.

Above the Rose River Camp the white-tailed ptarmigan broods were already out by July 9. The species occurred from the grassy meadows just above timberline, sometimes even walking among the dwarf spruce to near the tops of the highest peaks. The females with their broods were commonest in the lower grassy meadows, where I saw four broods on the same little meadow at one time; but the highest record was also a female with a brood, on alpine turf just below a peak. The males tended to be higher than most of the females, preferred more broken, rocky terrain, and were usually solitary. They did not accompany the females and young, as with the willow ptarmigan. Of thirteen broods, the largest contained seven young, and five or six was the usual number.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Near Teslin Lake: [=female]; summer, 1912; C. Lewis
International Boundary north of Mount Natazhat: [male]; summer, 1913
Rose River, Canol 95: 7 male, 7 female, 10 downy chicks; July 9-18, 1944
Macmillan River, Canol 249: 1 female; Aug. 23, 1944

The series of males is very different from a series of Jasper males, in the preliminary winter plumage, in being much greyer, less brownish on the upper parts.

Northwestern Sharp-tailed Grouse. *Pedioecetes phasianellus caurus* Friedmann

Status. Common at times in southwest Yukon, north and west to central Klondike River, Mayo, lower Macmillan River, and lower Pelly River nearly to Ross River (Bostock, MS.).

Other Records. Alaska Highway, not seen but reported to be common at times in southwest Yukon (Clarke, 1944, MS.); Canyon City (specimens, N.M.C.); Lake Tagish (Friedmann, 1943, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 33, p. 191); 60 miles below Whitehorse on Yukon River (Williams, 1925, p. 70); along Yukon River from Tantalus to Ogilvie (Bostock, MS.); reported common near Dawson and mounted specimen seen, 1931 (Tidd, in litt.); Pelly River (specimens, N.M.C.); lower Pelly River (Osgood, 1909, p. 87); McQuesten, Stewart River, Bonanza Creek (specimens).

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Canyon City: 1; Apr. 31, 1913; F. Lambart
 Pelly River: 1; Sept. 18, 1933; H. S. Bostock

Other specimens seen are: In Hoyes Lloyd's collection, Ottawa; one from Stewart River, and one from McQuesten, Sept. 5, 1933, by G. Black; in St. Patrick's College, Ottawa: one Bonanza Creek, two McQuesten, Stewart River, Sept. 5, 1933.

Little Brown Sandhill Crane. *Grus canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus)

Status. Probably scarce summer resident on north coast (Brooks, 1915, p. 388), but becoming common on eastern part, where Anderson (1913, pp. 470, 471) recorded it fairly common on Tent Island. Migrates through the interior in numbers, spring and autumn.

Other Records. Alaska Highway, none seen, but local reports of migration, 1943 (Clarke, MS.). At Frances Lake in 1943, O. Norris-Elye observed the spring migration, as follows: Apr. 29 heard cranes, Apr. 30 estimated forty-two hundred cranes went over today; May 15 about two thousand cranes, in three flocks, lit for a short time near Frances Post before moving on north; May 7 about four hundred cranes went over; May 9 about four hundred cranes went over; and May 10 about three hundred to four hundred cranes flew over (Norris-Elye, in litt.). Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, 1927-30, immense numbers pass over, spring and autumn (Tidd, in litt.); upper Macmillan River, Sept. (Osgood, 1909, p. 85); Dawson, occur spring and autumn (Betts, 1940, p. 11). Bishop was told of cranes on Porcupine River (1900, p. 65); specimen, Escape Reef (Anderson, 1917, p. 378).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Sheldon Lake, MacLennan told us exceptionally large flocks of cranes passed northward in migration this spring. On Macmillan River, Mile 249, Aug. 27, we saw a flock of one hundred and fifty birds flying over, and Kindle told us he saw a flock of twenty to thirty birds flying over near Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, on Aug. 29. On Sept. 12 several hundred birds were seen flying up the lower Ross River Valley.

North American Coot. *Fulica americana americana* Gmelin

Status. One sight record: Bryenton saw a single bird swimming on the marshy lake in Pelly River Valley at Mile 139, on June 19, and Bryenton and Rand saw it again on June 20.

Black-bellied Plover. *Squatarola squatarola* (Linnaeus)

Status. Not yet reported on Arctic coast where it might be expected to breed, and there appears to be only a single station for the interior, Dawson (specimen, N.M.C.); Bent (1929, Bull. 146, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 168) also gives a spring migration date, May 20, for Dawson.

Yukon specimen, National Museum:

Dawson: 1 adult; spring 1920-21; G. Black

American Golden Plover. *Pluvialis dominica dominica* (Müller)

Status. A rare breeder on the north coast (Brooks, 1915, p. 377, Dixon, 1943, p. 55); migrates through the interior, spring and autumn.

Other Records. Raine had eggs from Herschel Island (Macoun, 1909, p. 204); Dixon (l.c.) said last migrant there in 1914 was on Aug. 2, and Russell (1898, p. 259) recorded them not uncommon there in autumn migration, first arrival from the north on Aug. 13; at King Point, May 27 (Schaanning, 1933, p. 150); Lapierre House (Preble, 1908, p. 334); Fortymile, May 22-23 (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 123); Canol Road (*See*

below); Ross Post, 1930, spring arrival May 19, when a flock of six appeared and stayed a few days, and in 1931 again golden plover stayed a few days in the spring (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Three seen in autumn migration in a wide rocky stream bed near Macmillan Pass, Mile 281, on Sept. 3, and two on Sept. 4.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Macmillan Pass; male imm.; Sept. 4, 1944

Semipalmated Ringed Plover. *Charadrius hiaticula semipalmatus* Bonaparte

Status. Summer resident; breeds in southern Yukon at least, recorded north to Fortymile.

Records. Carcross, May 22, in pairs, evidently ready to nest (Swarth, 1926, p. 72); Carcross, specimen, Lake Marsh, nests (Bishop, 1900, p. 70); Alaska Highway, Burwash Landing, July 2-6, and Donjek River flats, July 13, 18; probably nesting (Clarke, 1944, MS.); Fortymile, specimen, Grinnell (1909, p. 204); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival 1930, May 27 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Found to be fairly common on the muddy and gravelly shores of the little lakes and ponds in Rose-Lapie Pass (Mile 102) on June 11, and one nest with four eggs was found.

The only other records were single individuals seen on margins of ponds in Pelly River Valley, Mile 139, on June 19 and July 7, and two on Sheldon Lake, Aug. 7.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Near Lapie Lake, Canol 102: 2 male adult, 1 female adult; June 11, 1944
Sheldon Lake: 1 female imm.; Aug. 7, 1944

Northern Killdeer Plover. *Charadrius vociferus vociferus* Linnaeus

Status. One sight record, a bird studied at close range through binoculars at Fortymile, in the spring of 1932 (Tidd, in litt.).

Upland Plover. *Bartramia longicauda* (Bechstein)

Status. A common summer resident in spruce muskegs near timberline throughout the St. Elias Range from Dezadeash Mountains to near White River, seen July 2-27, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); also a record for Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.).

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 female; Aug. 25, 1912; C. Lewis
Burwash Landing: 1 male; July 3, 1943; C. H. D. Clarke

Hudsonian Curlew. *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus* Latham

Status. Rare; Herschel Island, Aug. 4, one seen, presumably this species (Anderson, 1913, p. 474); Coal Creek, Ogilvie Range, July 17, one seen, presumably this species (Osgood, 1909, p. 59). At Ross Post C.B. Tidd saw one that had been shot by an Indian May 31, 1930 (Tidd, in litt.). At Teslin W. T. Irvine shot two males May 30, 1934 (Swarth, 1936, p. 43).

Lesser Yellow-legs. *Totanus flavipes* (Gmelin)

Status. Common summer resident locally, recorded north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 150).

Records. Alaska Highway at Rancheria River, downy young, June 25; Squanga Lake, June 27, Aug. 7, 8; Dezadeash River, July 20-23, 30; Burwash Landing, July 1-3; Burwash Summit, July 9; Donjek River, July 18, and

Wolverine Creek, July 14, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross, some numbers, preparing to nest, May 22 (Swarth, 1926, p. 70); Lake Marsh and vicinity, adult and downy young, July 1; lower Laberge, seen, July 17 (Bishop, 1900, p. 68); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 118); Fortymile, May 3 to Aug. 18 (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, May 11 (Tidd, in litt., 1930).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, July 23-25, two seen, quiet and shy; Rose-Lapie Pass, Mile 100 to Mile 105, several scolding as though on breeding grounds, June 10, 11, one July 19; lower Lapie, Pelly, and lower Ross River Valleys, Mile 132 to Mile 150, a common widespread species, June 16 to July 4, a few found about almost every pond; a dozen were scolding around me at one time at the head of the little lake at Mile 139 on June 19, when one nest with eggs was found; on July 31 a flock of ten, apparently in migration, was seen here; Sheldon Lake, one seen, Aug. 7.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie-Pelly Valley, Canol 132-139: 1 male, 2 female adult; June 15-27, 1944

Western Solitary Sandpiper. *Tringa solitaria cinnamomea* (Brewster)

Status. Summer resident; probably the breeding bird of central Yukon, the species is recorded north to Bern Creek (Williams, 1925, p. 70), and Grinnell (1909, p. 204) referred specimens from Fortymile to this race. Migrates early through southern Yukon (it reaches California, New Mexico, and Texas in July in its autumn migration, Bent, 1929, Bull. 146, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 16).

Other Records. Whitehorse, two adults, Yukon River, one adult, Sixtymile Creek, one immature (Conover, 1944, Auk, 61, p. 242); Coal Creek, seen July 8, Aug. 15 (Osgood, 1909, p. 58) probably this race; Dawson, July 30, 1943 (Clarke, MS., probably this race); and Canol Road, June 22 to Aug. 18 (*See below*).

The following records may apply to this form or to *solitaria*, or to both: Carcross, May 25 (Swarth, 1926, p. 70); Alaska Highway at Dezadeash River, July 24-31, Donjek River, July 13, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lake Marsh, July 5, Little Salmon River, July 21, and Sixtymile Creek, Aug. 1 (Bishop, 1900, pp. 68, 69); 30 miles below Whitehorse, May 16 (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Teslin River, July 21 (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Not uncommon in migration; recorded as follows: Nisutlin River, Mile 40, July 22-30, fairly common about the little ponds of the river flats, most of the birds being full-fledged immatures, but one was an adult that flew about, scolding, on July 24. The following records probably refer to this race: along Quiet Lake and Rose River, Mile 54 to Mile 80, several seen on June 22 and July 31; in the Rose-Lapie Pass one seen July 20. At Sheldon Lake a few were seen August 4-17, and one on Macmillan River, Mile 240, August 18.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River, Canol 40; 1 male adult, 1 male imm.; July 25, 28, 1944
Wing, adult male: 134 mm.

Though the adult has only faint white markings on the inner edge of the primaries, it otherwise has the distinguishing characters of this race evident; the immature has the markings of the upper parts very buffy.

Eastern Solitary Sandpiper. *Tringa solitaria solitaria* Wilson

Status. Summer resident in southern Yukon, north to Canol Road (Lapie River and Sheldon Lake) at least.

In view of the earlier confusion existing in regard to the subspecies *solitaria* and *cinnamomea*, well illustrated by Swarth's views (1926, pp. 70, 71) that the

two forms were indistinguishable, it is inadvisable to use more than specimens in hand and those listed by Conover (1944, *Auk*, 61, p. 540) in defining the range. Other occurrences for Yukon have been recorded under the specific heading or under *cinnamomea*, and some of those that are summarized under the previous race probably refer to this one.

Records. Canol Road, breeds, *See* below; Echamamish¹, one immature, no date (Conover, loc. cit.); Clarke's (MS.) Alaska Highway records, at Squanga Lake, June 27, and Duke River, June 18, 19, 1943, probably refer to this form.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. An uncommon breeder; on the lower Lapie River, Mile 132, June 27, one scolded me about a little boggy pond in the forest edged with sedge and brush; on Ross River, Mile 178, where pools of water stood on the peaty soil in muskeg forest, three or four of these birds were found. They flew about, scolding, and lighting in the spruce trees.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 female; June 28, 1944

Ross River, Canol 178: 2 male; July 1, 1944

Wing: male, 124, 127 mm., female, 133 mm.

All three, by their actions, were breeding, and the female had an enlarged ovary.

These specimens are plainly referable to this race on the basis of their dark upper parts, the more conspicuous white spotting above, in their size, and in the streak on the lores. One male shows a slight tendency toward *cinnamomea* in having a slight freckling on the inner edge of the primaries.

This is a slight northward extension of the breeding range as given by Conover (l.c.), and the given breeding range should be emended to include "and southern Yukon".

Spotted Sandpiper. *Actitis macularia* (Linnaeus)

Status. Common summer resident north to Kandik River (Williams, 1925, p. 70) and Macmillan and Pelly Rivers (Osgood, 1909, p. 86); Lapierre House is given as a breeding locality (Bent, 1929, Bull. 146, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 92), but without details.

Other Records. Alaska Highway, Irons Creek, Watson Lake, downy young (Rand, 1944, p. 117); and seen throughout the Alaska Highway (two nests with eggs, Squanga Lake, June 27, 1943) (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 72); Fiftymile River, breeding (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); common all along Yukon River; breeding, Carcross, Lake Marsh, Tatchun River (Bishop, 1900, p. 69); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); Canol Road (*See* below); spring arrival, Ross Post, 1930, May 15 (Tidd, in litt.); Ogilvie Range, breeding (Osgood, 1909, p. 59).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Common along streams and ponds from Nisutlin River to Sheldon Lake, June 8 to Aug. 13, after which they were not seen at Sheldon Lake. The next record was at Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, Sept. 2, 3, when the whole country was snow-covered, and a lone bird was seen along a little stream. A nest with four eggs was found, July 2, on Lapie River, Mile 132.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Rose River, Canol 95: 1 male adult; July 21, 1944

Lapie Lake, Canol 105: 1 male adult; June 11, 1944

Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 female adult; July 7, 1944

[*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus* (Brewster). Western Willet. *Status.* Should be considered as hypothetical until Bishop's (1900, p. 69) record of having heard one whistle several times its unmistakable 'pill-willet', but failing to see the bird, Lake Marsh, July 2, is substantiated.]

¹ I am unable to locate this station in Yukon.

Wandering Tattler. *Heteroscelus incanus* (Gmelin)

Status. Probably a rare summer resident; several records from central and southern Yukon, as follows: Carcross, male adult, May 25 (Swarth, 1926, p. 72); Canol Road (*See below*); Russell Mountains, upper Macmillan River, two seen Sept. 4, and an immature with down still attached to the feathers of head and neck collected Sept. 5 (Osgood, 1907, *Auk*, 24, p. 340, and 1909, No. Amer. Fauna, No. 30, p. 86); Kandik River, June 12 (Williams, 1925, p. 70).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. A single record, the bird listed below, seen and taken from the margin of a little snow-fed pool in a narrow valley above timberline.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Rose River, Canol 95: 1 male adult; July 17, 1944

It is in worn breeding plumage, and had enlarged gonads.

Surf-bird. *Aphriza virgata* (Gmelin)

Status. A single record, Carcross, May 27 (Swarth, 1926, p. 73).

Black Turnstone. *Arenaria melanocephala* (Vigors)

Status. Two records; a single bird taken by W. T. Irving, in late autumn, 1933, at Teslin (Swarth, 1936, p. 43) and four birds seen at close range, Watson Lake, Aug. 16 (Rand, 1944, p. 117).

Long-billed Dowitcher. *Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus* (Say)

Status. Summer resident; recorded at Lapierre House (Ross, 1861, p. 443) and rare at Herschel Island (Brooks, 1915, p. 379, and Dixon, 1943, p. 55).

A survey of material in the National Museum indicates that the dowitchers are best divided into two races only.

Wilson Snipe. *Capella gallinago delicata* (Ord)

Status. A scarce summer resident; recorded north to near Arctic Circle and International Boundary (lat. 66° 4', Williams, 1925, p. 70) and Lapierre House (Preble, 1908, p. 318).

Other Records. Carcross, seen (Swarth, 1926, p. 69); Alaska Highway, recorded only at Squanga Lake and Burwash Landing, Aug. 7, July 2, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lake Marsh, one seen; Lake Laberge, one seen, July 10, 17 (Bishop, 1900, p. 65); Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.); Canol Road, scarce (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, May 11 (Tidd, in litt.); Macmillan River, only one seen (Osgood, 1909, p. 85); Dawson, one seen (Blackwelder, 1919, p. 61); Fortymile, specimens (Grinnell).

It is interesting to note, in view of the present scarcity of snipe, that we have no records of snipe having been even moderately common in Yukon.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Scarce summer resident, though there seems much suitable habitat. Recorded, as follows: Rose River, Mile 98, one seen, July 12 (Porsild); Pelly River Valley, Mile 139, June 16, one seen giving its flight song; June 19, one flushed from marshy lake shore; Sheldon Lake, MacLennan says the species summers there, and we recorded one on Aug. 5, 8, 9, and 17; Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, Sept. 4, one.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 male?; Aug. 25, 1912; C. Lewis

Sheldon Lake: 1 female; Aug. 17, 1944

Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 1 female; Sept. 4, 1944

Semipalmated Sandpiper. *Ereunetes pusillus* (Linnaeus)

Status. Common summer resident, breeds, on north coast (Russell, 1898, p. 259; Brooks, 1915, p. 308; Dixon, 1943, p. 55; and Schaanning, 1933, p. 156); recorded in autumn migration at Watson Lake, Aug. 16 (Rand, 1944, p. 118); Teslin Lake, Sept. 12 (Swarth, 1926, p. 70); Burwash Landing, July 4, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); and Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Sheldon Lake two were found on the lake shore, Aug. 7.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Sheldon Lake, 2 female imm.; Aug. 7, 1944.

Least Sandpiper. *Erolia minutilla* (Vieillot)

Status. Summer resident, recorded from southern boundary (breeding, Lake Marsh, Bishop, 1900, p. 67) to Arctic coast (one taken, Herschel Island, Anderson, 1913, p. 472).

Other Records. Carcross, May 22 (Swarth, 1926, p. 70); Alaska Highway at Watson Lake, Aug. 16 (Rand, 1944, p. 118); and Squanga Lake, Dezadeash River and Burwash Landing, July 4 to Aug. 8, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); near Teslin River, young seen July 21 (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Fortymile, May 14 and Aug. 1 (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On Sheldon Lake, Aug. 5, three were seen on the muddy lake shore.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Sheldon Lake: 1 male imm., 1 female imm.; Aug. 5, 1944

[*Erolia fuscicollis* (Vieillot). White-rumped Sandpiper. *Status.* Should be considered hypothetical until Raine's statement (quoted in Macoun, 1909, p. 174) that it is a common summer resident, nesting, on Herschel Island, is substantiated.]

Baird Sandpiper. *Erolia bairdii* (Coues)

Status. More or less common summer resident on Arctic coast, breeding (Preble, 1908, p. 322; Brooks, 1915, p. 384; Dixon, 1943, p. 55); reported inland on spring and autumn migration, as follows: Lake Marsh, probably this species, and Lake Laberge (1900, Bishop, p. 67); Carcross, May 22 (Swarth, 1926, p. 69), and Watson Lake, Aug. 16 (Rand, 1944, p. 118).

Pectoral Sandpiper. *Erolia melanotos* (Vieillot)

Status. Reported as occurring sparingly to commonly on the Arctic coast in summer (Brooks, 1915, p. 383; Dixon, 1943, p. 55).

One interior station, Fortymile, May 16 (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204). (Bent, 1927, Bull. 142, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 179, gives a Dawson migration record as May 19.)

[*Erolia maritima* (Brunnich). Purple Sandpiper. Russell recorded this bird (1898, p. 259) as abundant at Herschel Island, and four specimens taken; Preble (1908, p. 320) says examination of the specimens shows they were incorrectly identified.]

American Red-backed Sandpiper. *Erolia alpina sakhalina* (Vieillot)

Status. Apparently the only records are several birds seen on the bare rocky summits of the mountains at the head of Coal Creek, July 18 (Osgood, 1909, p. 58) and Bent's (1927, Bull. 142, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 230) spring migration record of May 30 at Dawson.

Stilt Sandpiper. *Micropalama himantopus* (Bonaparte)

Status. Rare summer visitor on north coast, a single record of three being collected at Herschel Island (Brooks, 1915, p. 379; Dixon, 1943, p. 55).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper. *Tryngites subruficollis* (Vieillot)

Status. Records are as follows: Herschel Island, Aug. 13, one specimen (Russell, 1898, p. 259), and Macoun (1909, p. 196) quotes Raine that C. E. Whittaker took a set of eggs with adult, June 18; Mayo Landing, Stewart River (specimen, N.M.C.); a specimen, Teslin, June 1, 1934 (Swarth, 1936, p. 45).

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Mayo Landing: 1, wing only; June 1933; C. B. Tidd

[*Phalaropus fulicarius* (Linnaeus). Red Phalarope. *Status.* Though recorded as generally distributed in summer from northern Alaska to Victoria Island (Anderson, 1913, p. 471), and as a common breeder at Demarcation Point (Brooks, 1915, p. 387, and Dixon, 1943, p. 56), there is no definite Yukon data.]

Northern Phalarope. *Lobipes lobatus* (Linnaeus)

Status. Summer resident; generally distributed in summer from northern Alaska to Coronation Gulf (Anderson, 1913, pp. 471-2), but only a single record for the Yukon coast, a specimen taken at Herschel Island, July 14 (Russell, 1898, p. 258). Recorded in the interior south to the southern border (Carcross, May 23, probably nesting; Swarth, 1926, p. 69).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Squanga Lake, June 27, and Burwash Landing, July 2, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); near Teslin River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 258); Lake Laberge, July 13, Lower Laberge, July 17 (Bishop, 1900, p. 65); Fortymile, May 3 (Grinnell, 1909, p. 204); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival 1930, May 22 (Tidd, in litt., 1930).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. In an area of sedge, little ponds, and willow thickets by a marshy lake, at Mile 139, in Pelly Valley, on June 19 and 21, six to eight of these birds came scolding about, flying close, and lighting on the little pools. We thought they were surely breeding, but the only specimen collected, a male, had its testes not enlarged; and on July 3 all the birds were gone, and the only one seen in the area later was a lone bird on a nearby lake, July 7.

The species was next seen on July 27, on a little lake in the Nisutlin River Valley, where a flock of fourteen was seen out over the lake.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Pelly River Valley, Canol 139: 1 male adult; June 19, 1944

Pomarine Jaeger. *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck)

Status. A single definite record, a specimen taken on Teslin Lake, summer, 1933 (Swarth, 1936, p. 45).

[*Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus). Parasitic Jaeger. Swarth (1926, p. 62) originally referred a Teslin Lake sight record to this species, but later, when he secured a specimen of *S. pomarinus* from Teslin, was of the opinion that the 1926 record should be assumed to refer to *pomarinus*.]

Long-tailed Jaeger. *Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieillot

Status. Abundant in summer from Icy Cape, Alaska, to Herschel Island (Seale, 1898, p. 131), the most common jaeger. One interior record, 15 miles north of Rampart House, on 141 degrees longitude (an adult, National Museum, collected by Frederick Lambart, June 1912. On the label is the note "in large flocks in open country").

Point Barrow Glaucous Gull. *Larus hyperboreus barrovianus* Ridgway

Status. Moderately common summer resident on the Arctic coast; downy young found on mainland opposite Herschel Island (Brooks, 1915, p. 375, and

Dixon, 1943, p. 56); eggs taken on Herschel Island, July 1, by I. D. Stringer (Reed, 1904, North American Birds' Eggs, p. 79); and Russell (1898, p. 255) records a female taken at same place.

[*Larus glaucescens glaucescens*. Glaucous-winged Gull. Under this heading, Williams (1925, p. 69) reports a pure white gull seen on Kandik River, May 29.

Though some faded immatures may appear nearly pure white, it seems inadvisable to admit this marine Pacific coast species to the Yukon list on this evidence.]

American Herring Gull. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus* Coues

Status. Common summer resident in southern Yukon, probably breeds on some lakes; recorded north along Yukon River (Bishop, 1900, p. 59; Blackwelder, 1919, p. 60; and Clarke, 1943, MS.), and Pelly River (Osgood, 1909, p. 84), and one doubtful record, Porcupine River (Williams, 1925, p. 69).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Watson Lake (Rand, 1944, p. 118), and at Squanga Lake, Tagish Lake, and Burwash Landing, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (Swarth, 1926, p. 62, and specimens, N.M.C.); Tagish Lake, including specimen, Carcross, and Lake Laberge (Bishop, 1900, p. 59); Canol Road (*See below*); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 84).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Scarce; on Lapie River, Mile 132, an adult seen July 2; Sheldon Lake, several seen, Aug. 2-10, where the gulls frequently came to the garbage dump of a construction camp. On Macmillan River, Mile 249, a flock of eighteen adults, probably this species, was seen on Aug. 26.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake area: 1 male adult, 5 juv.; Sept. 13-Oct. 15, 1912; C. Lewis

Sheldon Lake: 2 female adult; Aug. 3, 10, 1944

The adults are typical *smithsonianus*, with no approach to the form *thayeri* that is sure to be found on the Arctic coast.

Short-billed Mew Gull. *Larus canus brachyrhynchus* Richardson

Status. Common summer resident, breeds in southern Yukon, recorded north along the Yukon to Tatchun River (Bishop, 1900, p. 59), and on Canol Road. Bent (1921, Bull. 113, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 145) lists Herschel Island as a breeding locality, but gives no details, and I am unable to locate the basis of this.

Other Records. Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 62, and Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Alaska Highway at Watson Lake (Rand, 1944, p. 118), and at many localities, Watson Lake to Tepee Lake, June 25 to Aug. 1, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lake Marsh (downy young, July 2) and down the Yukon to Tatchun River (Bishop, 1900, pp. 59, 60); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. About the little lakes in the lower Lapie River and in Pelly River Valley, Mile 136 to Mile 140, this species was fairly common, June 15 to July 7, and probably nesting. Though no nests were found, a male and a female taken were both in breeding condition. On Sheldon Lake two immatures only were seen, Aug. 7. Both were collected, and each had mouse fur in its stomach.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 male adult, 1 male imm., 1 female adult, 2 imm.; Aug. 3-16, 1912; C. Lewis

Lapie River, Canol 136: 1 female adult; June 15, 1944

Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male adult; June 21, 1944

Sheldon Lake: 2 male imm.; Aug. 7, 1944.

Bonaparte Gull. *Larus philadelphia* (Ord)

Status. Common summer resident, breeding in southern Yukon, recorded north to Alaska Highway, 1943 (Clarke, MS.), and Canol Road (*See below*);

one, probably this species, seen 30 miles below Whitehorse (Williams, 1925, p. 69).

Records. Carcross (Bishop, 1900, p. 60, and Swarth, 1926, p. 62); Lake Marsh (Bishop, l.c.); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); Alaska Highway at Squanga Lake, June 27, 28; Dezadeash Lake, July 27, 30; Pine Lake, July 20; Burwash Landing, June 2, 3; Burwash Summit, July 9; Tepee Lake, July 16, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On Lapie Lake, Mile 107, on June 12 several of these birds were circling over the lake with Arctic terns. On later visits none was seen here. About the many little lakes in lower Lapie River and in Pelly Valley, Mile 132 to Mile 139, this species was fairly common, June 15 to July 7, and breeding; as many as six to eight gulls were seen about some of the lakes. Downy young, unable to fly, were seen June 27, 29, and on July 7 a young, just able to fly, was seen.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 male imm., 1 female imm.; Aug. 16, 1912; C. Lewis
Lapie River, Canol 132, 136: 1 male adult, 1 female adult, 1 male fledgling; June 15-July 1, 1944

Red-legged Kittiwake. *Rissa brevirostris* (Bruch)

Status. A straggler, one record, Fortymile, Oct. 15 (Grinnell, 1909, p. 203). This is the only Canadian record.

Sabine Gull. *Xema sabini sabini* (Sabine)

Status. One record: Seale (1898, p. 133) says the species was first seen at Herschel Island on August 28.

[*Sterna forsteri* Nuttall. Forster Tern. Cantwell (1898, p. 25) recorded a Forster tern at Carcross, July 6, but did not record the Arctic tern. This record, from far out of the range of the species, was probably in mistake for the Arctic tern.]

Arctic Tern. *Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan

Status. Summer resident, abundant on Arctic coast, Aug. 27 (Herschel Island, Seale, 1898, p. 133); breeds (Firth River, Dixon, 1943, p. 56); recorded breeding south to southern border (Lake Tagish, Bishop, 1900, p. 60).

Other Records. Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 62); Lake Marsh (Bishop, l.c.); Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.); Alaska Highway at Squanga Lake, June 28 and Aug. 5, 10, Dezadeash Lake, July 27; Burwash Landing, July 23; Tepee Lake, July 15, 16, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On a little lake in Nisutlin River, Mile 47, four adults and a mottled young, strong on the wing, were seen July 24. On the lakes in the Rose-Lapie Pass, Mile 100 to Mile 107, June 10-12, these birds were common, up to fifty being in sight at one time. However, these birds apparently did not breed here, as none was seen on later trips here in July.

At Sheldon Lake, MacLennan told us that terns (probably this species) first arrived in 1943 on May 15, and in 1944 on May 10.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 male? imm.; Aug. 1, 1912; C. Lewis
Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male adult; July 25, 1944

Pallas Thick-billed Murre. *Uria lomvia arra* (Pallas)

Status. Only a single record: one taken at Herschel Island, 1909 or 1910 (Anderson, 1913, p. 458).

Western Mourning Dove. *Zenaidura macroura marginella* (Woodhouse)

Status. Rare summer and autumn visitor, recorded north to Dawson (specimen, N.M.C.).

Records. Teslin, one seen, June 1927, where the Indians had never seen one before (Inspector W. V. Bruce, in litt.), and two taken, October 1933 (Swarth, 1936, p. 46); Carcross, one seen, autumn of 1926, and stayed about for several weeks (Bruce, in litt.).

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Dawson: 1, wing only; about Oct. 7, 1940; C. B. Tidd
Wing length, 148 mm.

Swarth (l.c.) says both Teslin Lake specimens are definitely *marginella*, and the wing length of the present specimen also places it in this form.

[*Otus asio kennicottii* (Elliot). Kennicott Screech Owl. *Status.* Doubtful; Bishop (1900, p. 76) reports, with a question mark, a sight record at Carcross, and the species had better be left off the list of Yukon birds until the above record is substantiated.]

Northwestern Horned Owl. *Bubo virginianus lagophonus* (Oberholser)

Status. Probably permanent resident, common in the south, breeding, recorded north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205) and Pelly and Macmillan Rivers (Osgood, 1909, p. 89).

Other Records. Teslin (specimen, N.M.C.; Swarth, 1926, p. 114); Alaska Highway at many localities from Rancheria River to Tepee Lake, June 27 to Aug. 20, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lake Tagish to Selwyn River, along Yukon, several records (Bishop, 1900, pp. 76, 77); Dawson (Tidd, in litt., 1931); mouth of Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 61); Canol Road (*See below*); Frances Lake, pair, April 18, 1943 (Norris-Elye, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Common in more heavily timbered country. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, several seen, July 24-26; Rose River, Mile 67, one seen, June 9; Lapie River, Mile 132, several broods of young on the wing, in the vicinity, June 13-30; Sheldon Lake, one brood of young on the wing about the head of the lake, and a party of three or four birds came about our camp one night; also frequently heard hooting, Aug. 8-20.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake area: 5 adult, 2 imm.; July 27-Sept. 28, 1912; C. Lewis
Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male imm.; July 26, 1944
Lapie River, Canol 132: 4 imm.; June 25, July 2, 1944
Sheldon Lake: 2 female imm.; Aug. 8, 1944

Swarth (1926, pp. 113, 114) records both *subarcticus* (= *wapacuthu*) and *lagophonus* from the Atlin area, and believes that the former is the breeding bird. He suggests that the Yukon bird is also *subarcticus*. Taverner (1942, Auk, 59) lists Teslin specimens as *subarcticus* x *saturatus*, *lagophonus*-like, and *saturatus*-like.

There is much variation in this series, but not as much as I had been led to expect from the literature. The specimens average medium dark in colour, with much pale buffy ochraceous in the plumage. Only one is as dark as a series of *saturatus* from the Pacific coast of British Columbia. Compared with *wapacuthu* of Mackenzie Valley, they are considerably darker and are much more buffy-ochraceous.

Snowy Owl. *Nyctea scandiaca* (Linnaeus)

Status. Summer resident in the far north; southward in winter. The only published records seem to be: specimen, Nunaluk coast (Anderson, 1917, p. 380) and Raine's data quoted by Macoun (1908, p. 376) as to a set of eggs from Herschel Island.

Other Records. A mounted specimen seen in a cabin in Dawson in 1931, Tidd (in litt.); and Canol Road (See below).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. An old skin was seen, hanging in the store at Ross Post, Mile 141, and was said to have been taken locally. Mr. Edsell told us he had seen them in winter, years ago, in the Lapie Lake (Mile 107) area.

American Hawk Owl. *Surnia ulula caparoch* (Müller)

Status. Uncommon summer resident, probably winters; breeds north to Lapierre House (Baird, Brewer, Ridgway, 1874, vol. 3, pp. 77, 78).

Other Records. Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); Alaska Highway at Donjek River and Wolverine Creek, July 13, 14, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); 30 miles below Whitehorse, on Yukon (Williams, 1925, p. 70); upper Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 61); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205); International Boundary and Arctic Circle (Williams, l.c.); Lapierre House (Preble, 1908, p. 377, and nest, Ross, 1862, Nat. Hist. Rev. p. 270).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Scarce; at Sheldon Lake on Aug. 16 one was seen and four were recorded on upper Macmillan River, Mile 249 to Mile 282, Aug. 22 to Sept. 5.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake area: 6 male, 4 female, 2 sex?; July 11-Sept. 3, 1912; C. Lewis
International Boundary and Arctic Circle: 1 female; Aug. 28, 1911; D. D. Cairnes
Sheldon Lake: 1 male; Aug. 16, 1944
Canol 249 (Macmillan River): 1 female; Aug. 25, 1944

Great Grey Owl. *Strix nebulosa nebulosa* Forster

Status. Scarce; probably permanent resident; recorded from Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.) and Miles Canyon (Bishop, 1900, p. 76) to Lapierre House (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, vol. 3, p. 33).

Other Records. Yukon Crossing (Blackwelder, 1919, p. 61); Dawson (Bishop, 1900, p. 76) and Tidd, in 1931 saw a mounted specimen, taken locally, (in litt.); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205).

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake area: 2 male, 2 female; Sept. 2-Oct. 9, 1912; C. Lewis

Northern Short-eared Owl. *Asio flammeus flammeus* (Pontoppidan)

Status. Summer resident, recorded only in the southern part of the area, north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205).

Records. Alaska Highway at Dezadeash River, June 30, Lynx Creek, July 18, Burwash Landing, July 1-8, Burwash Summit, July 9, Tepee Lake, July 15, 16; abundant about Kluane Lake in July, there being a plague of mice, 1943 (Clarke, MS.). Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.).

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake area: 3 male; July 2-Aug. 29, 1912; C. Lewis

Richardson Owl. *Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni* (Bonaparte)

Status. Recorded at three stations: one seen Semenof Hills July 19, and one collected Rink Rapids, July 22 (Bishop, 1900, p. 76); and six specimens from Fortymile, Oct. to Dec. (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205).

Eastern Nighthawk. *Chordeiles minor minor* (Forster)

Status. Common summer resident in south; recorded north to Tatchun River in Yukon (Bishop, 1900, p. 39) and one record at Lapierre House (Ross, 1861, p. 442).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Irons Creek (Rand, 1944, p. 119) and seen along the whole highway in June; abundant in St. Elias area in July, and at Whitehorse and Squanga Lake in August; after Aug. 11 not seen until Aug. 21, when a large number were seen migrating at Upper Liard Crossing. A few were seen Aug. 22 along Liard River, and Aug. 26 another large flock on Lewes River, and some on lower Lewes River, Aug. 27, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); near Teslin River (Blackwelder, 1919, p. 62); breeding, head of Sixmile River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); and recorded along Yukon from Carcross to Tatchun River (Bishop, l.c.). Murie (1925, Auk, 42, pp. 270-1) has commented on the scarcity of nighthawks in northern Alaska and Yukon; Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, recorded 1927-30 (Tidd, in litt.); Frances Lake, spring arrival 1943, May 16 (Norris-Elye, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Johnson Crossing, Mile 0, two seen June 8, Nisutlin River, Mile 31, two seen June 8, and at Mile 40, July 22-29, fairly common; half-grown young seen July 26, heard booming until July 29. Reported common about Ross Post in July, but scarce at the Lapie River Camp, Mile 132, June 14-27; not seen farther east, but MacLennan told us they occur commonly in summer at Sheldon Lake, and the first arrival in 1940 was on June 1.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 3 female; July 21, 1942; C. Lewis
Nisutlin River: 1 male; July 26, 1944

Rufous Hummingbird. *Selasphorus rufus* (Gmelin)

Status. Two locality records for the extreme south: Bishop (1900, p. 79) saw one on Lake Bennett opposite West Arm, June 24; and Cantwell (1898, p. 25) writes: "on July 6 at Carcross Rufous Hammers many in flower patches on mountain sides."

Belted Kingfisher. *Megaceryle alcyon* subsp.

Status. Fairly common summer resident in the south, breeding; recorded north to Kandik River (Williams, 1925, p. 70).

Records. Alaska Highway at upper Liard River, Aug. 21, 22, Rancheria River, Aug. 13-20, Squanga Lake, June 27, Aug. 5-12, Dezadeash River, July 27-Aug. 1, Burwash Landing, July 3, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.). Along Yukon River from Carcross to near Dawson, including young on the wing, Five Finger Rapids, July 22 (Bishop, 1900, p. 77), and common locally above White River (Blackwelder, 1919, p. 62), and seen at Lewes and Yukon Rivers, Aug. 26-28, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); one, 60 miles below Whitehorse (Williams, l.c.); Kandik River and International Boundary at 60° 40' north latitude (Williams, l.c.); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 89); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, May 12 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Not common; recorded from Nisutlin River to Macmillan River as follows: Nisutlin River, Mile 40, one family of four young about a pond near the river, and occasional birds seen elsewhere, July 23-30; Quiet Lake, Mile 60, one seen July 31; Rose River, Mile 95, one recorded on July 8, another on July 12; Lapie River, Mile 95, one recorded on July 8, another on July 12; Lapie River, Mile 132, one pair of birds on the river during most of our stay, June 17 to July 7; Sheldon Lake, occasional birds were seen, Aug. 10-19, MacLennan told us the first spring arrival in 1944 was on May 22; on Macmillan River, Mile 251, one was seen Aug. 26.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin River area: 3 male imm., 1 female imm.; 1 sex? imm.; July 31, 1912; C. Lewis
Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; July 5-7, 1944
Sheldon Lake: 1 male imm.; Aug. 19, 1944
Wing, male adult, 158 mm.; female adult, 160 mm.

Though birds from this general area are usually referred to *caurina*, the wing measurements of this pair of birds, that were presumably summering, are closer to those of the eastern race, *M. a. alcyon* (Linnaeus). However, Ridgway (1914, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., No 50, p. 417) lists a Yukon female, without giving definite locality, as *M. a. caurina* (Grinnell).

Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker. *Colaptes auratus luteus* Bangs

Status. Fairly common to common summer resident in southern Yukon, nesting; recorded north along Yukon quite regularly to Circle, Alaska (Bishop, 1900, p. 78); and on upper Macmillan River at Russell Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 89).

Other Records. Alaska Highway, seen throughout, and particularly conspicuous in southwest Yukon in July; after Aug. 1 less often seen; last record, upper Liard River, Sept. 2, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 115); head of Sixmile River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Canol Road (*See below*); nests at Carcross, Sixmile River, and lower Laberge (Bishop, l.c.); Ross Post, spring arrival 1930, May 9 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, fairly common, especially in the burned-over country of the river flats, July 22-28; Rose River, Mile 95, the records July 9-20 could have all been made by the one pair of birds that had well-grown young in a dead spruce stub near timberline. The young left this nest on July 14. Lapie Lake, Mile 107, one seen June 12; lower Lapie River and Pelly River, Mile 132 to Mile 140, fairly common, June 10 to July 4, especially in aspen country. Sheldon Lake, one seen Aug. 13, and Macmillan Pass, one on Sept. 4.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132; 1 male, 1 female adult; June 20, 29, 1944

Pelly River, Canol 139; 2 male adult; June 19, 1944

Wing, male adult, 158+, 160+, 162+; female adult, 158+

All these birds are much worn, and the wings were at least several millimetres longer than they now measure.

For reasons for not accepting *borealis*, which is sometimes used for the flicker in northwest North America, *See* Rand, 1944, Can. Field-Nat., vol. 58, pp. 183, 184.

[*Colaptes cafer collaris* Vigors, the red-shafted flicker, was recorded by Williams (1925, p. 70) as seen 60 miles below Whitehorse, and at Carmacks. Dr. Williams did not record the yellow-shafted flicker, and in conversation in 1943 told me that the referring of the flickers seen to *cafer* may have been a *lapsus calami*. It should be dropped from the list.]

Pileated Woodpecker. *Ceophloeus pileatus* subsp.

Status. Only one sight record, a bird seen in heavy spruce forest on lower Lapie River, Canol Road, Mile 132, on June 16, 1944, by W. H. Bryenton. Mr. Bryenton, who knows the species from Manitoba, had several good views of the bird, but it was wild and could not be collected.

This is a northern extension of range, the species hitherto having been recorded to Liard, Sikanni Chief, and Fort Nelson Rivers (Williams, 1933, Can. Field-Nat., 47, p. 28, and Rand, 1944, p. 119).

Eastern Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. *Sphyrapicus varius varius* (Linnaeus)

Status. Recorded at Mayo Landing, spring, 1933, by C. B. Tidd. He writes in letter of May 25, 1933, that a male and a female were preparing to nest, making a hole in a cottonwood tree at Mayo Landing. He studied them at a distance of 20 feet, with 6-power binoculars, compared them with the description in Taverner's "Birds of Western Canada", with which they corre-

sponded, and sent the National Museum two photographs that appear to be of this species. The subsequent history of this pair is not known.

This is a considerable northeastward extension of the range of this species, hitherto unknown for Yukon.

Northern Hairy Woodpecker. *Dryobates villosus septentrionalis* (Nuttall)

Status. Rare; probably resident; recorded north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205) and Macmillan area (Osgood, 1909, p. 89).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Burwash Landing, July 4, and Donjek River, July 12, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (specimen, N.M.C.) near Miles Canyon, and near Little Salmon River (Bishop, 1900, p. 77); 60 miles below Whitehorse (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 156); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, seen 1927-30 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Scarce; five seen: Nisutlin River, Mile 40, three seen July 23-29; Lapie River, Mile 132, one seen, June 10, 23; Macmillan River, Mile 249, one, Aug. 24.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 male [= female] adult; Aug. 29, 1912; C. Lewis
Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male adult; July 29, 1944
Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 female adult; June 10, 1944
Macmillan River, Canol 249: 1 female adult; Aug. 24, 1944

The Nisutlin River bird approaches *monticola* in the reduction of spotting in the wing. It was evidently such a bird that Bishop (l.c.) referred to *D. v. hyloscopus*.

The wing measurements of the Yukon specimens are: ♂ 130; ♀ 128, 129, 131.

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. *Picoides arcticus* (Swainson)

Status. Rare; probably resident; four records; breeds; recorded north to Whitehorse and Fort Reliance.

Records. Alaska Highway at Burwash Landing, July 3, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Sixmile River, a full-fledged young taken from nest (Bishop, 1900, pp. 77, 78). Whitehorse, June 5, 1944, Breitung saw a pair, noting the solid black back, and on the male the yellow on head; Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 157).

Alaska Ladder-backed Woodpecker. *Picoides tridactylus fasciatus* Baird

Status. Fairly common; probably resident; recorded north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 61) and upper Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 89).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Rancheria River, Aug. 17, 20, Squanga Lake, Aug. 5, Duke River, July 19, Burwash Landing, July 5, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (Swarth, 1926, p. 115, and specimen, N.M.C.); 30 miles below Whitehorse and at Carmacks (Williams, 1925, p. 70); Sixmile, Fiftymile, and Lewes Rivers (Bishop, 1900, p. 78); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. The commonest and most widespread woodpecker; recorded from Nisutlin River to Macmillan River, as follows: Nisutlin River, Mile 40, one or two seen daily, July 23-30. Frequently one or two came into the trees in camp and were not at all shy. They travelled with chickadees and juncos in mixed flocks. Quiet Lake, Mile 60, one seen July 31; Lapie Lake, Mile 105, three seen June 11; Lapie River, Mile 132, five seen June 14-22; Sheldon Lake, scarce, five recorded, Aug. 4-19; Macmillan River, Mile 249, several seen, Aug. 20-24.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 female imm.; Aug. 23, 1912; C. Lewis
 Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male adult, 3 female imm.; July 24-29, 1944
 Lapie Lake, Canol 105: 1 male adult; June 11, 1944
 Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult, 2 female; June 16-24, 1944
 Sheldon Lake: 1 male adult; Aug. 4, 1944
 Macmillan River: 1 male; Aug. 24, 1944

Rocky Mountain Say Phoebe. *Sayornis saya saya* (Bonaparte)

Status. Not uncommon summer resident, recorded north to Black River (Williams, 1925, p. 70) and Sheldon Lake (Canol Road).

Other Records. Carcross, Lake Teslin (Swarth, 1926, p. 116); along Yukon River from Selkirk to Charlie Creek, Alaska (Bishop, 1900, p. 79); Dawson, Aug. 28, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 161), Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 205); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 61); Canol Road (See below); Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, May 3; bird building, May 21 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Quiet Lake, Mile 53, one, June 8; Rose River, Mile 95, July 15, one seen near timberline; Lapie Lake, Mile 105, June 11, 12, a pair of birds about a construction camp, with nest and three eggs, in an open building; Lapie River, Mile 132, June 13-20. One or two seen occasionally along the steep sandbanks bordering the river; Ross Post, Mile 141, June 16, two birds about the settlement; Aug. 1, a pair with a big flock of blue birds on Pelly River sandbar; Sheldon Lake, several seen, Aug. 13, and one Aug. 14. MacLennan says the spring arrival in 1944 was May 16.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie Lake, Canol 105: 1 female adult; June 12, 1944
 Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; July 6, 17, 1944
 Sheldon Lake: 1 immature; Aug. 14, 1944
 Wing: male adult, 103 mm., female adult, 97, 98 mm.
 Tail: male adult, 78 mm., female adult, 73, 75 mm.

Bishop (1900, Auk, 18, p. 115) described the Yukon Valley bird as *S. s. yukonensis* on the basis of darker coloration, longer tail, and shorter, relatively, broader bill. As I have insufficient material for comparison, I am following the A.O.U. Checklist (1931) in not recognizing it.

Alder Traill Flycatcher. *Empidonax traillii traillii* (Audubon)

Status. Common summer resident locally in the south; recorded north along Yukon from Fort Selkirk to the International Boundary (Bishop, 1900, p. 80).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Dezadeash River, July 23-29, and Burwash Landing, July 1-8, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Canol Road (See below).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, several seen July 25 in the willow thickets in the marshy river flats; Lapie River, Mile 132, only two recorded in the thickets along the gravelly river bar, June 26, July 4; Pelly River, Mile 139, common in areas of willow and alder about marshy lakes, June 16 to July 3; Sheldon Lake, several seen about head of the lake, Aug. 16; Macmillan River, Mile 249, saw and heard two in extensive willow flats by the river, Aug. 21.

The usual song was the two-syllable one, but one bird collected persistently gave a three-syllable song.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult; June 26, 1944
 Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; June 19, 21, 1944
 Sheldon Lake: 1 female adult, 1 male imm.; Aug. 16, 1944

Least Flycatcher. *Empidonax minimus* (Baird and Baird)

Status. A single sight record for Watson Lake, June 25, 1943 (Clarke, Can. Field-Nat., vol. 59, p. 65). This is a northwestern extension of range, the species previously being recorded northwest to lower Liard River (Williams, 1933, Can. Field-Nat., vol. 47, p. 28).

Hammond Flycatcher. *Empidonax hammondii* (Xantus)

Status. Summer resident, recorded only by Bishop (1900, p. 80); common along Yukon from 15 miles below Selwyn River to Charlie Creek in Alaska. (Bishop's Carcross record was in error, *See* under *E. wrightii*.)

Wright Flycatcher. *Empidonax wrightii* Baird

Status. Only a single record, a specimen taken at Carcross June 26, and recorded as *E. hammondi* (Bishop, 1900, p. 80, later corrected by Bishop in letter to Macoun, April 1910).

Western Wood Pewee. *Myiochanes richardsonii richardsonii* (Swainson)

Status. Summer resident, common locally in south, recorded north to Little Salmon River (Bishop, 1900, pp. 79, 80) and Lapie River (Canol Road).

Records. Alaska Highway at Watson Lake, June 24, 25; Rancheria River, Aug. 12, 13; Squanga Lake, Aug. 4; Dezadeash River, July 23; Burwash Landing, July 2-8, 19, 20, 1943 (Clarke, MS.), and Swift River (Rand, MS.); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 118); along Yukon, Lake Tagish to Little Salmon River (Bishop, l.c.); Canol Road (*See* below); Ross Post, arrival 1930, May 21 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, a common conspicuous bird, singing, in the spruce dotted muskeg flats along the river, July 23-29; between lower Lapie River and Pelly River, Mile 132-139, this was an uncommon bird, found only in the older aspen groves.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male adult; July 26, 1944
Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male adult; June 19, 1944

Olive-sided Flycatcher. *Nuttallornis borealis* (Swainson)

Status. Not uncommon summer resident in south; recorded north to Fortymile (Tidd, in litt.) where it was seen and heard in spring of 1932.

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Squanga Lake, Aug. 10, Dezadeash River, July 28, Aug. 1, Donjek River, July 13, Burwash Landing, July 1-8, 18-20, 1943, definitely not found above road-level in the St. Elias area (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 118, and a doubtful record, Bishop, 1900, p. 79); Sixmile River (Bishop, l.c.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, fairly common, singing, July 25-29; Lapie River, Mile 139, several pairs were present within walking distance of camp, June 13 to July 5; Sheldon Lake from Aug. 4-14 the species was heard or seen daily, after which only one was seen, on Aug. 17.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; July 4, 5, 1944
Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 female? imm.; July 29, 1944
Wing: male adult, 101 mm.; female adult, 101 mm.

Pallid Horned Lark. *Otocoris alpestris arcticola* Oberholser

Status. Common in summer from north coast (Anderson, 1913, p. 481, Brooks, 1915, p. 404, Dixon, 1943, p. 57) south on high mountains to near

southern border (Swift River and near Burwash Landing, Alaska Highway, Clarke, MS., 1943).

Other Records. Orange Creek (Williams, 1925, p. 71); Ogilvie Mountains (Osgood, 1909, p. 61); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); Macmillan area (Osgood, 1909, p. 89); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post seen in spring of 1931 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Rose River, Mile 95, horned larks were not uncommon on the bare dry open slopes above timberline, July 16-18; Lapie Lake, Mile 105, common above timberline, June 11; Lapie River, Mile 132, fairly common above timberline, June 14-26.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Rose River, Canol 95: 1 female adult; July 18, 1944

Lapie Lake, Canol 105: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; June 11, 1944

Lapie River, Canol 132: 4 male adult, 3 female adult; June 15, 25, 1944

Northern Violet-green Swallow. *Tachycineta thalassina lepida* Mearns

Status. Common summer resident in the south, recorded north to Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 63) and Sheldon Lake (Canol Road).

Records. Alaska Highway at Burwash Landing, July 4-26, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25, and Swarth, 1926, p. 133); met with all along Yukon River from Fiftymile River down to the International Boundary, by Bishop (1900, p. 88), and at head of Fiftymile River by Cantwell (l.c.), at Whitehorse by Clarke, June 28-30, Aug. 2, 1943 (MS.), and common about the town, June 4-6, 1944 (Rand, MS.) and 50 miles below Whitehorse and at Carmacks (Williams, 1925, p. 71); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, seen 1930 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Lapie River and Pelly River, Mile 128 to Mile 141, June 10 to July 5, a common species along the rivers and in Ross Post; Ross River, Mile 163, Aug. 1, two seen about a bridge over a stream; Sheldon Lake, none seen but MacLennan told us they occurred, and the first arrival in 1944 was on May 15.

Tree Swallow. *Iridoprocne bicolor* (Vieillot)

Status. Not uncommon summer resident in the south, recorded north to Selkirk (Bishop, 1900, p. 89) and Ross Post (Canol Road); one record on north coast (Brooks, 1915, p. 400).

Records. Alaska Highway at Watson Lake, June 25, Teslin Lake, June 27, Whitehorse, June 28-30, Donjek River, July 11, Burwash Landing, July 2-20, 1943 (Clarke, MS.), and Whitehorse one pair attempting to nest in a broken pipe, June 7, 1944 (Rand, MS.); along Yukon River near Caribou Crossing, Lake Marsh, Miles Canyon, and Selkirk (Bishop, 1900, p. 87); Canol Road (*See below*); 10 miles east of Demarcation Point (i.e., about 5 miles east of the Yukon-Alaska boundary), one killed (Brooks, l.c.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Ross Post, Mile 141, where the violet-green swallow was common, only a pair of this species was seen.

Common Bank Swallow. *Riparia riparia riparia* (Linnaeus)

Status. Common summer resident in the south, recorded north along Yukon River to the International Boundary (Bishop, 1900, p. 88), Pelly and Macmillan Rivers (Osgood, 1909, p. 91), and burrows, probably of this species, seen at Black River (Williams, 1925, p. 71).

Records. Alaska Highway at Teslin, June 27, and Squanga Lake, June 27, 28, Aug. 4-8, 1943 (Clarke, MS.) and Teslin Lake, small colonies in road cuttings, June 24, 1944 (Rand, MS.); many nest holes along Lewes and Yukon

Rivers, presumably this species (Clarke, l.c.); abundant at Dawson (Macoun, 1909, p. 583); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, recorded 1927-30 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, July 23-26, flocks of several dozen seen over ponds and the river; Lapie River, Mile 132, a colony of fifty or so pairs nesting near camp, June 14 to July 4; Ross Post, Aug. 1, a flock of twenty or so seen roosting on a dead tree in the settlement.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132, 1 female adult; June 18, 1944

American Barn Swallow. *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* Boddaert

Status. Common summer resident locally in the south, recorded north to Whitehorse, where they were common about the town, June 5, 6, 1944 (Rand, MS.).

Other Records. Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 132); Alaska Highway at Teslin, common June 27, 1943 (Clarke, MS.).

Greater Cliff Swallow. *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota hypopolia* Oberholser

Status. Common summer resident locally in the south; recorded north to Porcupine River (Williams, 1925, p. 71).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Teslin, June 27, Carcross area, June 28, Whitehorse, June 28-30; Dezadeash River, July 21, 1943 (Clarke, MS.), and common, Whitehorse, June 8, 1944 (Rand, MS.); Carcross (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25, Bishop, 1900, p. 87, Swarth, 1926, p. 132); along Yukon River system from Carcross to Dawson (Bishop, l.c.), at Miles Canyon (Cantwell, l.c.), and on Yukon below Thanksgiving Creek (Blackwelder, 1919, p. 63); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, seen 1927-30 (Tidd, 1930, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Ross Post there were two occupied nests on Edsell's store in June, and on Aug. 1 several birds were seen perched on a dead tree in the settlement; Ross River, Mile 202, on July 1 a colony of twelve to eighteen birds was seen under a new wooden bridge, and one bird was seen here Aug. 1; at Sheldon Lake, about Mile 218, Porsild reported a group of about two dozen birds on a little cliff near the road, and saw at least four nests.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Ross River, Canol 202: 1 male adult; July 1, 1944
Wing, 116 mm.

Compared with eastern specimens, this one is larger than the average; has a paler, less rufous breast, and paler cheeks and rump.

Eastern Canada Jay. *Perisoreus canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus)

Status. Resident; common and widespread in forest country to timberline, recorded north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 148) and Black River (Williams, 1925, p. 71).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Irons Creek (Rand, 1944, p. 120) and abundant and universally distributed along the Highway in 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25, Bishop, 1900, pp. 80, 81, and Swarth, 1926, p. 120); common along Yukon River system from Lake Marsh to Circle, Alaska (Bishop, l.c.); and common everywhere in timber along Yukon River (Blackwelder, 1919, p. 62); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); Ogilvie Mountains (Osgood, 1909, pp. 61, 62); Old Crow, Aug. 23, Sept. 2, 1930, Mrs. A. B. Thornthwaite banded two (bird-banding files); Macmillan area (Osgood, 1909, p. 89); Teslin (Cantwell, l.c.); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Common to timberline from Teslin Lake to Macmillan Pass. At some places they were very tame, coming into camp,

at others, wary. By mid-June the young were beginning to moult, and were seldom in family parties, but often travelling singly.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

- Black River: 1 adult; Aug. 1, 1911; D. D. Cairnes
 International Boundary and Arctic Circle: 2 imm.; July 23, Aug. 1, 1911; D. D. Cairnes
 Teslin Lake: 5 male adults; July 9-Oct. 1, 1912, C. Lewis
 Rose River, Canol 95: 1 male adult, 1 female adult, 1 male imm., 1 female imm.; July 11-16, 1944
 Lapie Lake, Canol 105: 1 female adult, 1 male imm.; June 11, 1944
 Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult, 2 male imm., 1 sex? imm.; June 15-30, 1944
 Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male adult; June 1944
 Sheldon Lake: 1 male adult; Aug. 17, 1944
 Dezadeash Lake: 1 female adult; Aug. 11, 1944; T. M. Shortt and C. H. D. Clarke

Though Grinnell (1909, p. 206) referred specimens from Fortymile to *fumifrons*, our single adult from Black River does not support this. Specimens of this species in worn plumage become much browner. The tone of the fresh plumage of Canada jays changes greatly with the age of the skins. The recent Canol Road material is very much paler clear grey, less brownish below, and much more clear slate grey, less brownish tinged above, than the 30-year old Teslin Lake specimens.

Yukon specimens, compared with specimens of *canadensis* from Ontario and western Quebec in similar condition, show no significant differences.

American Black-billed Magpie. *Pica pica hudsonia* (Sabine)

Status. Not uncommon, probably resident, recorded north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Slims River, July 25, Wade Creek, July 11, Wolverine Creek, July 14, Lynx Creek, July 17, 18, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Bishop, 1900, p. 80; Swarth, 1926, p. 119, and 1936, p. 50); Fort Selkirk (Bishop, l.c.); along Yukon River between Lake Laberge and Stewart River (Blackwelder, 1919, p. 62); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 163); Teslin Lake (specimens, N.M.C.); west of the mountains to Lewes and Pelly Rivers (Ross, 1862, p. 148).

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

- Teslin Lake: 1 male, 1 sex?; Sept. 16, 25, 1912; C. Lewis

Northern American Raven. *Corvus corax principalis* Ridgway

Status. Fairly common; probably resident; recorded from southern boundary to Arctic coast.

Records. Alaska Highway at Watson Lake (Rand, 1944, p. 121); and at Watson Lake to Burwash Landing, June 24 to Sept. 1, 1943 (Clarke, MS.). Seen almost daily throughout Yukon River system from Lake Bennett to the International Boundary (Bishop, 1900, p. 81) and Lewes and Yukon Rivers, Aug. 26-31, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (Swarth, 1926, p. 120); Canol Road (See below); Macmillan area (Osgood, 1909, p. 90); Ogilvie Mountains (Osgood, 1909, p. 62); Orange Creek, Black River, and Porcupine River (Williams, 1925, p. 71); Herschel Island (Russell, 1898, p. 265) and King Point (Schaanning, 1933, p. 161).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Only fairly common, recorded from Nisutlin River to upper Macmillan River, Mile 260, June 9 to Sept. 13. At some camps, as at Nisutlin River, Mile 40, and at Lapie River and Sheldon Lake, several birds were seen almost daily; at others, such as at Rose River camp, near timberline, ravens were rarely seen; none was seen in Macmillan Pass. They appeared to range widely, and to be attracted to the garbage dumps of the construction camps. On June 22 the first party was seen of young full-fledged birds.

Specimens, National Museum:

Sheldon Lake: 1 male imm., 1 female imm.; Aug. 4, 11, 1944

Macmillan River, Canol 249: 1 imm.; Aug. 24, 1944

[*Corvus brachyrhynchos*, the Crow, was recorded by Bishop (1900, p. 81), on the basis of reports he heard, as occurring on the headwaters of Porcupine River. Both Russell (1898, p. 265) and Preble (1908, p. 403) have pointed out that the raven is universally called crow in the north.]

Clark Nutcracker. *Nucifraga columbiana* (Wilson)

Status. Two records for southern Yukon; specimens from Rancheria River and Robinson.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Robinson: 1 fragmentary skin; 1912; Chas. McConnell

Rancheria River: 1 female; Aug. 21, 1943; C. H. D. Clarke

Black-capped Chickadee. *Parus atricapillus* subsp.

Status. Scarce, probably resident, in southern Yukon; recorded north to Fortymile (Tidd, in litt., 1932).

Records. Alaska Highway at Watson Lake, Aug. 21; at Rancheria River, Aug. 15, Squanga Lake, Aug. 6, Dezadeash River, July 23, 24, 30, Aug. 1, 2, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lake Bennett, Carcross, Lake Marsh, Lake Laberge (Bishop, 1900, p. 92); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 142); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. A single record, a specimen taken in spruce forest, as listed below.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 female imm.; July 4, 1944

Wing, 63 mm., tail, 64 mm.

Duvall (1945, *Auk*, 62, pp. 49-66) has shown that although birds from this general area have usually been referred to *septentrionalis*, they may represent an undescribed race, though he tentatively refers them to *P. a. turneri* Ridgway. The need for more material is evident.

Alaska Chickadee. *Parus cinctus alascensis* (Pražák)

Status. Probably resident, nests commonly in Old Crow district, where no *P. hudsonicus* occur (Murie, 1928, *Auk*, pp. 441-444).

Columbian Brown-headed Chickadee. *Parus hudsonicus columbianus* Rhoads

Status. Probably resident, common; recorded north to Porcupine River (Murie, 1928, *Auk*, p. 443).

Records. Alaska Highway at Irons Creek (Rand, 1944, p. 121); and many localities from Rancheria River to Tepee Lake, June 26-Aug. 30, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross, Lake Tagish, Lake Marsh, and Lake Laberge, and from Thirty-mile River to the International Boundary along Yukon River (Bishop, 1900, p. 93); Ogilvie Range (Osgood, 1909, p. 64); Bern Creek and 10 miles north of Black River, probably this species (Williams, 1925, p. 71); Teslin River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Canol Road (*See below*); Macmillan area (Osgood, 1909, p. 91).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Common at some camps, rare at others, as follows: common at Nisutlin River, Mile 40, July 23-29, and several parties of four to six birds seen daily; Rose River, Mile 95, only two records here, near timberline, on July 12, 15; Lapie Lake, Mile 105, two were seen June 10; Lapie River, Mile 132, June 10 to 21, only occasionally recorded; Sheldon Lake, not common, but small parties occasionally encountered.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male, 1 female, 1 sex?; July 24, 28, 1944
 Rose River, Canol 95: 1 female, 1 sex?; July 12, 15, 1944
 Lapie Lake, Canol 105: 1 male; June 10, 1944
 Lapie River, Canol 132: 2 male; June 20, 21, 1944
 Sheldon Lake: 6 male, 1 female; Aug. 4-19, 1944

The Sheldon Lake series is in fresh autumn plumage. It compares well with Alaska Highway specimens, and with a Stuie, B.C., specimen in similar plumage. Compared with a series of *hudsonicus* in similar plumage, from northern Alberta to Ontario, the Yukon-British Columbia series is quite distinct in the less brownish colour on back, and particularly the head and hind neck, and in the slightly duller flanks.

[The race *P. h. hudsonicus* is usually given as ranging in the northwest from Mackenzie to Alaska, so presumably should occur in the northern part of Yukon, south of Porcupine River. Murie (l.c.) did not find this species north of Porcupine River, where *P. cinctus* seemed to replace it.]

Red-breasted Nuthatch. *Sitta canadensis* Linnaeus

Status. Scarce, occurring only in the south, north to the mouth of Pelly River, July 26 (Bishop, 1900, p. 92).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Irons Creek, in August (Rand, 1944, p. 121); and at Rancheria River, Aug. 13, 14, 18, and Squanga Lake, Aug. 9, 1943 (Clarke, MS.).

Northern American Dipper. *Cinclus mexicanus unicolor* Bonaparte

Status. Resident, not uncommon in the mountains of southwestern and central Yukon; winters.

Records. Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 209), Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 207); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 64); Macmillan area (Osgood, 1909, p. 91); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, first seen in 1929 on Dec. 25, and seen several times afterwards in extremely cold weather.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Rose River, Mile 95, at least two pairs summered on little streams near timberline; one pair with nest and six young collected July 15, another pair seen at various times from July 9 to 18, and a lone bird seen July 31. None was seen at Sheldon Lake, but MacLennan told us that the species wintered about the open water in the channel in front of his post.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Rose River, Canol 95: 1 male adult, 1 female adult, 6 nestlings; July 14, 1944
 Wing, male adult, 92 mm., female adult, 85 mm.

Western Winter Wren. *Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus* Baird

Status. Rare; but the two records for Sheldon Lake, listed below.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Sheldon Lake, Porsild saw a wren in a mass of fallen timber in a clearing on the slopes of Mount Sheldon on Aug. 11, and Bryenton collected one there on August 16.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Sheldon Lake: 1 female; Aug. 16, 1944

This specimen is plainly *T. t. pacificus* and is a notable northeast extension of the range of this form. Cowan (1939, Occ. Papers, B.C. Prov. Mus., No. 1, p. 43) has recorded a specimen of this species from Peace River area, British Columbia, and referred it tentatively to *T. t. hiemalis*.

Eastern American Robin. *Turdus migratorius migratorius* Linnaeus

Status. Summer resident, common north to Ogilvie Range at least and recorded as a straggler to the Arctic coast at Herschel Island (Anderson, 1913, p. 492).

Records. Alaska Highway at Irons Creek (Rand, 1944, p. 121) and abundant at all areas visited west to Tepee Lake, last date Aug. 20, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 144); Yukon River system, from Lake Bennett to Sixtymile Creek, August (Bishop, 1900, p. 95); Dawson (Betts, 1940, p. 11); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 219); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 207); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 65); International Boundary, Yukon to Porcupine Rivers, scarce (Williams, 1925, p. 71); north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 144); Herschel Island (Anderson, 1913, p. 492); Macmillan area (Osgood, 1909, p. 92); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival 1930, April 24 (Tidd, 1930, in litt.); Frances Lake, spring arrival 1943, April 22 (Norris-Elye, 1943, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Common from the lowest valley bottoms to timberline from Teslin Lake to Macmillan Pass, June 8 to Sept. 4. Song decreased in volume about July 5; first spotted-breasted young seen July 23; MacLennan told us the first spring arrival at Sheldon Lake in 1943 was on May 1, in 1944, May 2.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; June 24, 28, 1944
Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 1 male adult; Sept. 4, 1944

Northern Varied Thrush. *Ixoreus naevius meruloides* (Swainson)

Status. Summer resident; not uncommon, recorded north to Kandik River and Bern Creek (Williams, 1925, p. 71).

Records. Head of Fiftymile River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25, as varied robin); on Yukon River near Tatchun River and near Dawson (Bishop, 1900, pp. 95, 96); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1900, p. 207); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 65); Macmillan area (Osgood, 1909, p. 92); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, two seen in heavy forest, July 26, 28; Lapie River, Mile 132, not uncommon in the heavy spruce forest, heard daily from June 16 until about June 30, after which the song was rarely heard, though the species was seen until July 5; Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, Aug. 31, saw a party of three near timberline.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male imm.; July 26, 1944
Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult, 2 female adult; June 24, 26, 1944

One female has the back very grey.

Hermit Thrush. *Hylocichla guttata*

Status. Summer resident; the species has been recorded by only four travellers in Yukon: by Swarth at Carcross (1926, p. 144); by Bishop at Carcross and Little Salmon River (1900, p. 95); and by Clarke (MS.) at Watson Lake, June 24, 25, 1943; Rancheria River, June 25; Swift River, June 26; Teslin, June 27; Marshall Creek, June 30; Burwash Landing, July 1-8; Burwash Summit to Wade Creek, July 9; Donjek River, July 10-13; and by the 1944 National Museum party.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Rare, but two birds seen, Nisutlin River, Mile 40, July 28. These two were collected and are largely in juvenile plumage unsuitable for taxonomic study. The distribution of the two subspecies occurring remains to be worked out, and material is needed for this. At present we have only the following data:

Hylocichla guttata guttata (Pallas). Alaska Hermit Thrush. One specimen taken at Carcross (Bishop, 1900, p. 95) (as *H. aonalachkae*), and Swarth's (1916, p. 144) reference of sight records to this form on the basis of Atlin specimens.

Hylocichla guttata faxoni Bangs and Penard. Eastern Hermit Thrush. A pair taken 15 miles below Little Salmon River and recorded as *H. a. pallasi* (Bishop, 1900, p. 95).

Olive-backed Swainson Thrush. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* (Tschudi)

Status. Summer resident; common, recorded north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 144).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at many localities from Watson Lake to Duke River, June 24-July 28, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); along Yukon River system from the British Columbia boundary to Alaska (Bishop, 1900, p. 94); head of Fiftymile River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25, as russet-backed thrush); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 65); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, common, July 25-29; Rose River, Mile 95, only a single record, July 13; Lapie Lake, Mile 105, not common, June 9; Lapie River, June 13 to July 6, one of the common birds of the forest. Farther east on the Canol Road the few thrushes seen at Sheldon Lake, on Macmillan River, and in Macmillan Pass, may have been this species or the next.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male adult, 3 male imm., 1 female imm.; July 25, 28, 1944
Lapie River: 3 male adult, 3 female adult, 1 sex ? adult; June 13-July 2, 1944

These birds seem greyer than Eastern representatives of this race.

Northern Grey-cheeked Thrush. *Hylocichla minima minima* (Lafresnaye)

Status. Summer resident, possibly breeding only in the north, and occurring southwest in migration. Recorded on Alaska Highway at Squanga Lake, June 27, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); at Lake Marsh, by song, and specimen from Sixtymile Crèek (Bishop, 1900, p. 94); Lapierre House (Baird, 1864, p. 21); and Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Rare, found only at Sheldon Lake and Macmillan Pass. At Sheldon Lake thrushes were scarce, and the only specimen secured was a juvenile male of this species, Aug. 4; in Macmillan Pass only a few thrushes were seen, and the only one secured was of this species.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Sheldon Lake: 1 male juv.; Aug. 4, 1944
Macmillan Pass: 1 male adult; Sept. 4, 1944
Wing, adult, 100 mm.

Mountain Bluebird. *Sialia currucoides* (Bechstein)

Status. Summer resident; scarce; often about settlements; recorded north to Dawson (Clarke, 1943, MS., and Betts, 1940, p. 11) and Mayo (Tidd, 1933, in litt.).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Carcross, June 28, Whitehorse, June 28-30, Burwash Landing, July 1-8, 20, and Donjek River, July 13, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 145); Fiftymile River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25, and Bishop, 1900, p. 96); Lake Laberge (Bishop, l.c.); Mayo, spring arrival, 1933, on Apr. 15 (Tidd, l.c.); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, on Apr. 12 (Tidd, 1930, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. In the valley of lower Lapie River, and Pelly River Valley, Mile 132 to Mile 141, June 13-27, the bluebird was fairly

common, apparently nesting in holes in cut-banks, in hollows in aspens, and in bird houses in the settlement of Ross Post; on Aug. 1 a flock of twenty to thirty bluebirds was moving along the banks of Pelly River, lighting on sandbars. In Ross River Valley, Mile 203, Bryenton saw one on Aug. 1. None was seen at Sheldon Lake, but MacLennan told us it occurs, and his first record in 1943 was May 11, in 1944, May 31.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol: 1 male adult; June 28, 1944

This specimen is much darker than are those from southern British Columbia.

European Wheatear. *Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe* (Linnaeus)

Status. Summer resident in southwest Yukon, and on north coast.

Records. Alaska Highway, above timberline near Tepee Lake, two pairs obviously on their nesting grounds, July 15, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 207); Ogilvie Mountains (Osgood, 1909, p. 65); King Point, pair with nest and eggs (Schaanning, 1933, p. 144); and Herschel Island (Anderson, 1913, p. 494).

Townsend Solitaire. *Myadestes townsendi* (Audubon)

Status. Summer resident; fairly common; recorded north to Bern Creek (Williams, 1925, p. 71).

Records. Alaska Highway at Swift River, June 26, 27; Squanga Lake, June 27; Burwash Landing, July 2, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); along Yukon River system, near Carcross, Lake Laberge, Semanof Hills, Selwyn River, White River, and Sixtymile Creek (Bishop, 1900, pp. 93, 94); head of Fiftymile River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Macmillan River area (Osgood, 1909, p. 91); Canol Road (See below).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Fairly common at higher altitudes during the nesting season, not only at timberline, but some distance down into the forest where there are openings. After the nesting season they wander more widely. Specific records follow: Rose River, Mile 95, July 14-21, fairly common from timberline to tops of the rocky crests, occasionally down to the valley bottoms. Lapie River, Mile 120 to Mile 132, June 10-12, several seen along the road, and a nest with four eggs found in a road cutting, June 12. About camp, Mile 132, these birds were fairly common. On July 5 the first band of full-fledged young were seen. Near Sheldon Lake were several about timberline, Aug. 10, and a party of five in an area of burned timber.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 120-132: 2 female adult, 1 male imm., 1 female imm.; June 10-July 5, 1944

Sheldon Lake: 1 female imm.; Aug. 11, 1944

Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet. *Regulus calendula calendula* (Linnaeus)

Status. Summer resident; fairly common; recorded north to Bern Creek (Williams, 1925, p. 71).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Swift River, June 26, Squanga Lake, June 28, Aug. 8, and Burwash Landing, July 4, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 143); Lower Laberge and near Dawson (Bishop, 1900, p. 93); and Coal Creek (this species?, Osgood, 1909, p. 64).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Fairly common generally in wooded country, except at the Nisutlin River camp, where only one was seen, July 25. The latest record was Sept. 4, when several were seen in the willow thickets in Macmillan Pass.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 5 male adult, 3 female adult; June 20-July 4, 1944
 Sheldon Lake: 1 male, 1 female, 1 sex?; Aug. 11-19, 1944
 Macmillan River, Canol 249: 1 female; Aug. 23, 1944
 Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 1 male; Sept. 4, 1944.

Eastern American Pipit. *Anthus spinoletta rubescens* (Tunstall)

Status. Common summer resident above timberline; in migration at lower altitudes; recorded north to Arctic coast at Herschel Island (Anderson, 1913, p. 491; Brooks, 1915, p. 403; Dixon, 1943, p. 57).

Records. Alaska Highway at Irons Creek (Rand, 1944, p. 122) and Rancheria River, above timberline, Aug. 14; Swift River, above timberline, June 26, and from Watson Lake to Whitehorse, along the road, in September; Burwash Landing, above timberline, July 3, Tepee Lake, above timberline, Aug. 14, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Dawson, August 29, 31, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 208); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 207); Ogilvie Mountains (Osgood, 1909, p. 64); Old Crow, May 10, 1930, Mrs. A. B. Thornthwaite banded one (bird-banding files); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 91); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, on April 29 (Tidd, 1930, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Summering above timberline, at Rose River, Mile 95, where they were recorded July 11-21, and young on the wing were first seen July 16; above our Lapie River camp, Mile 132, a single bird was seen, June 25; by Aug. 22 they had begun to appear below timberline along the highway, and one was seen then on Macmillan River, Mile 249; and in Macmillan Pass, occasional solitary birds came about the valley bottom until Sept. 3.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Rose River, Canol 95: 1 male adult, 3 female adult; July 9-17, 1944
 Macmillan River, Canol 249; 1 sex?; Aug. 23, 1944
 Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 1 female; Sept. 2, 1944

Todd (1935, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 47, p. 63) has described the pipit from Red Pass, B.C., as *A. r. pacificus* on the basis of its lighter colour, and has given its range as western North America, breeding from Alaska southward along the Rocky Mountains to Oregon. However, the present series is not separable from birds from Eastern Canada.

American Bohemian Waxwing. *Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps* Reichenow

Status. Summer resident; fairly common, recorded north to Fortymile (Tidd, 1932, in litt.).

Records. Alaska Highway at Carcross, June 28; Dezadeash River, July 21-28, Aug. 1; Burwash Landing, July 1-20 (including nest, four eggs, July 4, and nest, three young, July 20); St. Elias area, Burwash Landing to Tepee Lake, July 8-14, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); also at Whitehorse, one seen, June 7, 1944 (Rand, MS.); Carcross and near Teslin Lake (Swarth, 1926, p. 133); Yukon River system at Sixmile River, Lake Marsh, Fiftymile River, Miles Canyon, lower Laberge, Thirtymile River, Selwyn River, Sixtymile Creek (Bishop, 1900, p. 88); also at Whitehorse Rapids and Lake Laberge (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 199); Fortymile, nest and three eggs, spring, 1932 (Tidd, in litt.); Mayo, seen Apr. 15, 1933 (Tidd, in litt.); Canol Road (*See below*); and Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, on April 12 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Nisutlin River, Mile 40, July 25-29, four to eight of these birds were commonly found in patches of fruit-bearing shrubs. At Lapie River, Mile 132, to Pelly River, Mile 139, single birds, or

groups of two or three were occasionally seen, June 21 to July 5. None was seen at Sheldon Lake, but MacLennan told us that it summered there, and in 1944 the first one was seen on May 8.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult; July 4, 1944
Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male adult, June 21, 1944

Northwestern Shrike. Western Boreal Shrike. *Lanius excubitor invictus* Grinnell

Status. Summer resident; uncommon, recorded north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); and Coal Creek, Ogilvie Mountains (Osgood, 1909, p. 63).

Other Records. Alaska Highway on the summit between Duke River and Burwash Creek two young were seen, July 8, 9, and an adult, July 19, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 91); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Fairly common at timberline in June and July; more widespread later after the young became independent; at Rose River, Mile 95, several, including young on the wing, were seen July 16-18; on Lapie River, Mile 115, one was seen June 22; in Ross River Valley, Mile 197, one seen Aug. 1; Sheldon Lake, one Aug. 13; on Macmillan River, Mile 249, Aug. 21-25, six seen; at Mile 259, one seen Aug. 27; and in Macmillan Pass, Aug. 31 to Sept. 4, several were seen.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Rose River, Canol 95: 1 male imm., 1 female imm.; July 17, 1944
Lapie River, Canol 115: 1 male adult; June 22, 1944
Sheldon Lake: 1 female imm.; Aug. 13, 1944
Macmillan River, Canol 249: 1 male imm.; Aug. 21, 1944
Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 2 female imm.; Sept. 4, 1944
Wing, male adult, 104 mm.

Tennessee Warbler. *Vermivora peregrina* (Wilson)

Status. Recorded at only three localities in the extreme south, as follows: Carcross, June 25, 27 (Bishop, 1900, p. 89); Alaska Highway, seen at Dezadeash River, July 22, and at Burwash Landing, July 6, 1943 (Clarke, MS.).

Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler. *Vermivora celata celata* (Say)

Status. Scarce summer resident in the southeast; common migrant. As it probably intergrades with *V. c. orestera*, the limits of its range must be defined by specimens. At present these are available in Ottawa only from the Canol Road.

Records. Near Fort Selkirk, near Dawson and Camp Davidson (Bishop, 1900, p. 89). Bishop referred specimens from these localities to *V. celatae* rather than *V. c. lutescens*, but at that time *V. c. orestera* had not been described and their allocation must be checked; Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Found breeding only at one station, a swampy area of willows and alders near Pelly River, Mile 139, where one nest with five eggs was found, Aug. 19, and several pairs of birds were present. Later, from Macmillan River, Mile 249, to Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, this was a common migrant in the willows and other shrubbery to timberline, Aug. 24 to Sept. 4.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; June 19, 1944
Macmillan River, Canol 249: 1 male, 4 female, 1 sex?; Aug. 22-25, 1944
Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 2 males, 1 female; Aug. 31-Sept. 4, 1944

These specimens compare well with Manitoba material.

Rocky Mountain Orange-crowned Warbler. *Vermivora celata orestera* Oberholser

Status. Summer resident; not common; occurs from Carcross to St. Elias area in southwest Yukon, at least.

Records. Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 136); (Bishop, 1900, p. 89, before *orestera* was described, referred Carcross records to *celata*, but in view of Swarth's conclusions they are placed here); Alaska Highway at Burwash Landing, July 1, 6, Burwash Creek, July 9, and Lynx Creek, July 17, 1943, not abundant (Clarke, MS.)

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Burwash Landing: 1 male adult; July 6, 1943; C.H.D. Clarke
Wing, 63 mm.

This compares better with a series from central British Columbia than it does with Manitoba specimens. Swarth has already referred Atlin, B.C., specimens to this race, and relying on that has referred Carcross sight records to this form.

Northern Yellow Warbler. *Dendroica petechia amnicola* Batchelder

Status. Common summer resident locally; recorded north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 145).

Other Records. Alaska Highway, at Teslin, June 27, Whitehorse, June 28, 29, and Squanga Lake, Aug. 7, 8, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); along Yukon River system at Carcross, Lake Marsh, Nordenskiöld River, and from the mouth of Pelly River to Circle, Alaska (Bishop, 1900, pp. 89, 90); also Yukon Crossing (Williams, 1925, p. 71); and Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 207); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 63); Canol Road (*See below*); and Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, on May 23 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Nisutlin River, Mile 40, though there was much seemingly suitable habitat for this species in the willow and aspen shrubbery near the river, only two were seen, one on July 25, another on July 28. Near Pelly River, Mile 139, the species was common in a willow-alder-regrowth aspen area about a marshy lake, June 19 to July 7. Farther west records were few; at Sheldon Lake one immature was seen in the willows along the river, Aug. 16, and MacLennan told us the first arrival in 1944 was on May 16; on upper Macmillan River, Mile 249, one was seen Aug. 21, and two on Aug. 25; in Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, one was seen in the willow thickets along the stream, Aug. 31, and another Sept. 4.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River: 1 female; July 28, 1944
Pelly River, Canol 139: 4 male adult, 1 female adult, 2 female imm.; June 19-July 7, 1944
Sheldon Lake: 1 male; Aug. 16, 1944
Macmillan River, Canol 249: 1 male imm., 1 female imm.; Aug. 21, 25, 1944
Macmillan Pass: 1 male imm.; Aug. 31, 1944

Though Grinnell (l.c.) has identified Fortymile birds as *rubiginosa*, Swarth has examined Fortymile material and considers it to represent *aestiva* (Condor, 1935, p. 203); and Oberholser (State of Louisiana, Dept. Conserv. Bull. No. 28, p. 530) considers all the birds of northern Canada to be referable to *amnicola* and the present specimens support this view.

Alaska Myrtle Warbler. *Dendroica coronata hooveri* McGregor

Status. Summer resident; one of the most common and widespread birds; recorded north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 145).

Records. Alaska Highway at Irons Creek (Rand, 1944, p. 123); and in many localities from Watson Lake to Tepee Lake, June 25 to Aug. 1, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 139, and under the name Audubon Warbler, Cantwell, 1898, p. 25); along Yukon River system at various local-

ities from Carcross to Sixtymile Creek (Bishop, 1900, p. 90); Dawson (Betts, 1940, p. 11, and Clarke MS. on Aug. 29); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 202); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 207); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 63); Orange Creek (species?) (Williams, 1925, p. 71); Lapierre House (Ross, l.c., and Baird, 1864, p. 188); Canol Road (*See below*); and Ross Post, spring arrival 1930, April 22 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, uncommon, July 24-30; Rose River, Mile 95, not common here near timberline, July 14-20; Lapie Lake, common, June 10; Lapie River, Mile 132 to Mile 136, fairly common in the spruce forests, and widely distributed; Sheldon Lake, common, in migrating flocks, Aug. 2-17; MacLennan recorded their spring arrival in 1943 as April 26, in 1944, May 7; Macmillan River, Mile 249 and Mile 268, common, moving through the country in migrating flocks, Aug. 22-28; Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, only one seen, Sept. 4.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie Lake, Canol 105: 3 male adult; June 10, 1944

Lapie River, Canol 132-139: 4 male adult, 4 female adult; June 20-July 7

Macmillan River, Canol 249: 3 female imm.; Aug. 22-24

Wing, 7 adult males, 73-77, average 75 mm.

The wing measurements of 10 adult males from eastern Canada are 71-75 (average 72.2).

[*Dendroica auduboni* (Townsend). Audubon warbler was recorded by Cantwell (1898, p. 25) at Carcross. As *D. coronata* was not mentioned, and would be expected to be the common form, and *D. auduboni* is unexpected, it should be assumed the record refers to *D. coronata*].

Townsend Warbler. *Dendroica townsendi* (Townsend)

Status. Summer resident; rare, recorded only in the south, north to Canol Road.

Records. On the Alaska Highway one was seen in the alpine firs at Swift River, June 26, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Lake Marsh, Lake Laberge (Bishop, 1900, pp. 90, 91); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Rose River, Mile 95, a party of three or four well-grown young was seen in a patch of conifers, July 21; Lapie River, Mile 132, Bryenton collected an adult female in the tall spruce timber along the river on July 1, and nearby Rand saw an adult male with food in its mouth as though on its way to nestlings, on July 5; at Sheldon Lake a brilliantly coloured female was seen in the heavy timber on the slopes of Mount Sheldon, August 8.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Rose River, Canol 95: 1 female imm.; July 21, 1944

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 female adult; July 1, 1944

Black-poll Warbler. *Dendroica striata* (Forster)

Status. Summer resident; scarce; recorded north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 45).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Rancheria River, June 25, Squanga Lake, Aug. 7, and Dezadeash River, July 21-29, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross and Lake Marsh (Bishop, 1900, p. 90); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 64); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 91); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival in 1930, May 20 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, only three seen, July 25-28; Rose River, Mile 95, recorded on only one day, July 21, when two males, a female, and a party of immatures still with much juvenile plumage were seen; not found in Lapie River area; at Sheldon Lake one was seen on Aug. 8, and from Aug. 13-17 they were quite numerous in large mixed flocks

of birds; on Macmillan River, Mile 249, one was seen Aug. 22; and in Macmillan Pass, Sept. 7, one was collected.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; July 26, 28, 1944
 Rose River, Canol 95: 1 female adult, 2 female imm.; July 21, 1944
 Sheldon Lake: 2 female; Aug. 8, 14, 1944
 Canol Road: 1 male adult; Aug. 23, 1944
 Macmillan Pass: 1 male; Sept. 1, 1944

The Rose River immatures, though full fledged, still retain much of their juvenile plumage.

[*Seiurus aurocapillus*. Oven-bird was given by Macoun (1909, p. 658) as occurring in the Yukon, with data from Bishop (1900, pp. 90, 91). This data, as may be seen by referring to the original, is given under *Dendroica townsendi*, and *S. aurocapillus* is not mentioned. The error is obviously a *lapsus calami*.]

Grinnell Northern Water-thrush. *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis* Ridgway

Status. Summer resident; uncommon; recorded north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 145, and Preble, 1908, p. 479).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Watson Lake, June 25, and Squanga Lake, June 27, Aug. 8, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Yukon River system near Sixtymile Creek (Bishop, 1900, p. 91); Dawson, Aug. 29, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 207); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 64); and Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, on May 23 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Not seen until Aug. 7 at Sheldon Lake, when the species became not uncommon, Aug. 7-11; on Macmillan River, Mile 249, Aug. 23-27, several were seen; and in Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, two were found, Aug. 31 to Sept. 4.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Sheldon Lake: 1 female; Aug. 10, 1944
 Macmillan River, Canol 249: 2 male; Aug. 23, 27, 1944
 Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 2 male; Aug. 31, Sept. 4, 1944

This series is clearly separable from a series from Eastern Canada, but is close to *limnaeus* (specimens from Elko, Yahk, Vanderhoof, Stuie), differing slightly in the average less dark upper parts, and the less yellow underparts.

Western Yellow-throat. *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis* Brewster

Status. Summer resident; occurs locally in southern Yukon; recorded north to Canol Road.

Records. Fat Creek, Teslin Lake (Swarth, 1926, p. 140); Highway at Squanga Lake, June 27, Aug. 6-10, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Canol Road (See below).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Nisutlin River, Mile 40, June 24-26, several were seen, and males still singing, in the edges of the marshes along the river. Near Pelly River, Mile 139, June 19, this species was not uncommon on the shores of a marshy lake.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Squanga Lake: 1 female imm.; Aug. 6, 1943; C.H.D. Clarke
 Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male adult, 1 female adult, 1 female imm.; July 24, 1944
 Pelly River, Canol 139: 2 male adult; June 19, 1944

These are somewhat greyer than Alberta specimens.

Northern Pileolated Warbler. *Wilsonia pusilla pileolata* (Pallas)

Status. Summer resident; common locally, recorded north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 145).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Swift River, June 3, 1944 (Rand, MS.); Carcross and Teslin Lake (Swarth, 1926, p. 141); Carcross and Lake Marsh (Bishop, 1900, p. 91); Dawson, Aug. 29, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 64); Lapierre House (Baird, 1864, p. 241); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 91); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, on May 22 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Only found summering in the dwarf birch flats along upper Rose River and Rose-Lapie Pass, where it was common, July 8-20. At Sheldon Lake, Aug. 14-19, several were seen almost daily in the big mixed flocks of migrating birds in the shrubbery and trees about the head of the lake. On Macmillan River, Mile 249, Aug. 22-24, several were seen daily, often with the orange-crowned and myrtle warblers that were moving through the country. It was also fairly common in the shrubbery at timberline, migrating, on Aug. 28, at Mile 268, and a lone bird was seen in Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, Aug. 31.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Rose River, Canol 95; 1 male adult, 3 female adult, 1 imm.; July 11-20, 1944

Sheldon Lake: 1 female? adult; Aug. 19, 1944

Macmillan River, Canol 268: 1 female; Aug. 31, 1944

Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 1 female; Aug. 31, 1944

This bright form extends as far east as the mouth of the Mackenzie (1943, *Can. Field-Nat.*, 57, p. 33).

Giant Red-wing Blackbird. *Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus* Oberholser

Status. Summer resident; local in occurrence, recorded only on the Canol Road, and at Mayo.

Records. C. B. Tidd (in litt.) reported seeing a red-wing blackbird at Mayo, in May 1933, the only one he had seen in his long stay in Yukon.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. About a marshy lake in Pelly River, Mile 139, June 16 to July 7, were several pairs of red-wings, the only place they were found. No nests were seen, but specimens collected had enlarged gonads.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Pelly River, Canol 139: 3 male adult, 1 female adult; June 19-July 7, 1944

Wing: male adult, 121, 123, 125 mm.

Though with gonads in breeding condition, the plumage of these 3 males is rather brownish tinged, pale edgings of the feathers, especially above, are evident, and the "shoulders" are dull coloured, rather than bright red.

Rusty Blackbird. *Euphagus carolinus* (Müller)

Status. Summer resident; uncommon; recorded north to Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); Bishop (1900, p. 81) had second-hand information as to their occurrence on the headwaters of Porcupine River; one record for King Point (Schaanning, 1933, p. 144).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Rancheria River, Aug. 21, and Squanga Lake, June 27, 28, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Williams, 1925, p. 71, and Swarth, 1926, p. 120); Lewes River, Aug. 27, Dawson, Aug. 28-31, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Nisutlin River Camp, Mile 40, July 23-26, several were seen; at Lapie Lake, Mile 105, July 12, one was seen; about the little lakes between Lapie River and Pelly River, Mile 132 to Mile 139, a few were summering and presumably nesting; at Sheldon Lake, Aug. 2-19, a flock that increased from ten to forty birds came daily to feed on a heap of spilled rice near camp. MacLennan told us their spring arrival in 1943 was on April 29, in 1944, on April 21.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie-Pelly Rivers, Canol 132-139: 3 male, 4 female; June 16-27, 1944
Sheldon Lake: 5 male, 1 female, 1 sex?; Aug. 11-17, 1944

Alaska Pine Grosbeak. *Pinicola enucleator alascensis* Ridgway

Status. Scarce, permanent resident.

Records. Lake Marsh, doubtful record (Bishop, 1900, p. 82); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206) and seen there in Feb. 1932 (Tidd, in litt.); Bern Creek, (Williams, 1925, p. 71); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 90).

We have no Yukon specimens, but Grinnell (l.c.) referred Yukon specimens to this form.

Grey-crowned Rosy Finch. *Leucosticte tephrocotis* subsp.

Status. Scattered records, apparently scarce.

Records. Alaska Highway at Tepee Lake above timberline, July 15, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Dawson (Betts, 1940, p. 11); Ogilvie Mountains (Osgood, 1909, p. 62); Bern Creek, probably this species (Williams, 1925, p. 71); Canol Road (See below); Ross Post, one collected but not saved, spring 1931 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On a high rocky peak above Rose River, Mile 95, on July 16 Porsild saw three of these birds about the peak itself. They were not to be found the next day.

Hoary Arctic Redpoll. *Acanthis hornemanni exilipes* (Coues)

Status. Recorded only at Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 146); at Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 46, and Preble, 1908, p. 418); and Herschel Island (Brooks, 1915, p. 405).

Common Redpoll. *Acanthis flammea flammea* (Linnaeus)

Status. The species breeds at Herschel Island (Russell, 1898, p. 266, and Preble, 1908, p. 420) and King Point (Schaanning, 1933, p. 140); recorded southward in summer to Burwash Landing, July 3-8, 19, 1943 (Clarke, MS.), and Carcross (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25).

Other Records. Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); and eight seen in early January, six in early February, this species?, 1932 (Tidd, in litt.); Ogilvie Range (Osgood, 1909, p. 62); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 90); Orange Creek, this species? (Williams, 1925, p. 71).

Schaanning referred specimens from King Point, and Grinnell (l.c.) referred specimens from Fortymile to *A. l. linaria* [= *A. flammea flammea*].

[*Acanthis flammea holboellii* (Brehm) Holboell. Common Redpoll. Ridgway (U.S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 50, pt. 1, p. 89) listed the female collected at Herschel Island by Russell as *holboellii*. This Herschel Island record in the 1930 A.O.U. Checklist (p. 325) is listed as Herschel Island, Siberia, and Hellmayr (Zool. Series, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 13, pt. 11, p. 267) also appears to consider Herschel Island as off the Siberian coast.

Probably *A. f. flammea* is the common form of Yukon, and the status of *holboellii*, at the present time resting on a single female specimen, needs to be investigated.]

Northern Pine Siskin. *Spinus pinus pinus* (Wilson)

Status. Only recorded by Bishop (1900, p. 83), who found it along the Yukon River system at Windy Island in Lake Tagish, Lower Laberge, Selwyn River, Sixtymile Creek, Dawson, and Fortymile, and secured specimens.

Bendire Red Crossbill. *Loxia curvirostra bendirei* Ridgway

Status. Only two records, a sight record at Lake Laberge, July 16 (Bishop, 1900, p. 82), and the Canol Road record.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. On July 26 near the Nisutlin River camp, Mile 40, several small groups were seen perched low in berry patches, and one bird was taken.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River, Canol 40, 1 male imm.; July 26, 1944
Wing, 91 mm., culmen, 17 mm.

Northern White-winged Crossbill. *Loxia leucoptera leucoptera* Gmelin

Status. Fairly common, recorded north to Fortymile, March 28 to May 2 (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206), and Bern Creek, July 19 (Williams, 1925, p. 71).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Dezadeash River, July 22, Burwash Landing, July 3, 6, Burwash Creek, July 9, Donjek River, July 10, 11, 1943, and many other crossbills seen whose specific identification was impossible (Clarke, MS.); Yukon River system from Lower Laberge to the International Boundary (Bishop, 1900, p. 82); Ogilvie Mountains, species? (Osgood, 1909, p. 62); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 90); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Crossbills were fairly common in the pine forest about the Nisutlin River camp, but on only one occasion, July 24, was a flock of this species identified.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 male adult; July 24, 1944

Kodiak Savannah Sparrow. *Passerculus sandwichensis anthinus* Bonaparte

Status. Fairly common in summer above timberline, and in grassy areas in the lowlands, from the southern border to Herschel Island; common in migration throughout.

Records. Alaska Highway at Watson Lake (Rand, 1944, p. 124) and at Rancheria River, Aug. 14, Burwash Landing, July 1-8, 19, 20 (including a nest with three young, July 2); Tepee Lake, July 14-16, Harris and Edith Creek, July 16, 17, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); along the Yukon River system at Carcross, Tagish Lake, and Lake Marsh (Bishop, 1900, p. 83); Dawson, Aug. 29-31, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); Herschel Island (Russell, 1898, p. 267); Canol Road (*See below*) and Ross Post, spring arrival 1930, May 5 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Nisutlin River, Mile 40, several seen about marshy ponds, July 23; above timberline near Rose River, Mile 95, where herbaceous vegetation was fairly dense, this species was not uncommon, July 16, 17. Lapie River to Pelly River, Mile 132 to Mile 141, a few birds were seen in the sedge-covered grassy margins of lake shores, and in the grassy country about Ross Post, June 16 to July 7, and one was seen above timberline on June 25. At Sheldon Lake a few, probably migrants, were seen in the sedge flats about the head of the lake, Aug. 8-16; and on Macmillan River, Mile 249, Savannah sparrows were fairly common in migration, not only about grassy spots, but also in open spruce muskegs, Aug. 21-25. Aug. 28 was spent at timberline above Mile 268 on Macmillan River, where many small birds were migrating down the valley, moving along singly or in small flocks, following the edge of timber. Among these, Savannah sparrows were conspicuous, often flying by 20 to 50 yards up. In Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, these birds were fairly common in the open dwarf birch country and along the willow-fringed streams, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male; June 16, 1944
 Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male, 2 female, June 19, July 7, 1944
 Macmillan River, Canol 249: 2 male, 2 female; Aug. 21-24, 1944
 Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 1 male; Sept. 1, 1944

Eastern Slate-colored Junco. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linnaeus)

Status. Summer resident; common generally below timberline; recorded north to Ogilvie Mountains (Osgood, 1909, p. 63); in the south intergrading with *cismontanus* in the Lake Marsh area. The subspecific status of the juncos of southwest Yukon has yet to be determined, but they are tentatively referred to *cismontanus*. Presumably the juncos of southeast Yukon are *hyemalis*, as are those of the adjacent Liard Valley in northeast British Columbia (Rand, 1944, Can. Field-Nat., 58, p. 124).

Records. Alaska Highway, common throughout, west to St. Elias area, 1943 (Clarke, MS.; probably includes areas inhabited by the next form also); Yukon River system from British Columbia to Alaska boundaries (Bishop, 1900, pp. 85, 86; undoubtedly the extreme southern records refer to the next form); Fiftymile River (Cantwell, 1898, p. 25; this subspecies?); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 191); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 63); Pelly and Macmillan Rivers (Osgood, 1909, p. 90); Canol Road (See below); Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, on Apr. 22 (Tidd, in litt.); Frances Lake, spring arrival, 1943, Apr. 30 (Norris-Elye, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. One of the most common and widespread species in the open forest, muskeg spruce, and brush lands from Nisutlin River to Macmillan Pass.

A female taken June 10 at Lapie Lake, Mile 105, had already laid; on June 17 at Lapie River, Mile 132, Porsild found a nest containing four newly hatched young. The first young on the wing were seen June 26. By early July (Rose River) the males were still singing, and young and old were moving about in small flocks. Here they extended only occasionally up into the stunted fir belt, and were not seen at timberline. By August, at Sheldon Lake and Macmillan River, they were moving about commonly in flocks of ten to twenty birds, along with other sparrows and warblers that were migrating. At Macmillan Pass, Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, they were fairly common, usually in small flocks of five or six birds, and on Sept. 3 several were seen in a large flock of longspurs feeding on the alpine tundra far above timberline.

At Sheldon Lake, MacLennan told us the spring arrival in 1943 was on April 24, in 1944, April 20.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 2 male adult, 1 female adult, 1 female imm.; July 26-28, 1944
 Rose River, Canol 95: 1 male adult, 1 male imm., 1 female imm.; July 11-15, 1944
 Lapie Lake, Canol 105: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; June 10, 1944
 Lapie River, Canol 132: 2 male adult, 1 male imm., 1 female imm.; June 13-July 3, 1944
 Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male adult; June 19, 1944
 Sheldon Lake: 1 male adult; Aug. 19, 1944
 Macmillan River, Canol 249: 1 sex?; Aug. 27, 1944

Five of the above males in somewhat worn plumage are indistinguishable from eastern *hyemalis*; two (one from Rose River, one from Lapie Lake) differ only in having the head darker and extending backward to meet the back in a line. The female from Lapie Lake also has a trace of reddish in the flanks. Individually these are approaching *cismontanus*, but the population is best referred to *hyemalis*.

Miller (1941, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 44, pp. 335) points out that in the vicinity of Lake Marsh intergradation with *cismontanus* takes place.

Cassiar Slate-colored Junco. *Junco hyemalis cismontanus* Dwight

Status. Summer resident; probably common in south-central Yukon, and perhaps southwest Yukon; only recorded from Carcross, under the name of *J. h. connectens* Coues, by Swarth (1926, pp. 131, 132). Miller (1941, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., vol. 44, p. 402) also examined Carcross specimens and shows that the name *cismontanus* is properly used for this race. The records for southern and southwestern Yukon by Cantwell, Bishop, and Clarke, and mentioned under *J. h. hyemalis*, should perhaps, in part, apply to this race. The Lake Marsh area is one of intergradation with *hyemalis*, and to a lesser extent is also the western end of the Canol Road.

Western Tree Sparrow. *Spizella arborea ochracea* Brewster

Status. Summer resident, common north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 147); occasional to Arctic coast (at Firth River, Brooks, 1915, p. 410, and Dixon, 1943, p. 57; and nest and eggs at King Point (Schaanning, 1933, p. 141).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Squanga Lake, June 27, 28, Aug. 5, 8, and at many localities in the St. Elias area, July 2-18, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Teslin Lake (Swarth, 1926, p. 124); Carcross and Lake Marsh (Bishop, 1900, pp. 84, 85); Yukon Crossing (Williams, 1925); Dawson, Aug. 29, 30, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); Old Crow, May 18-20, 1930, Mrs. A. B. Thornthwaite banded eight (bird-banding files); Ogilvie Mountains (Osgood, 1909, p. 63); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 90); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, April 23 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. One of the commonest breeding birds at higher altitudes in open dwarf-birch flats and at timberline. Records are as follows: Rose River, Mile 95, perhaps the commonest bird of the dwarf-birch flats and at timberline, July 9-21; the first young was seen out of the nest July 15, and many full-fledged young were in evidence by July 21, when the species was still in song. At Lapie Lake, June 10, 11, the species was common; and specimens taken were in breeding condition. Only one, an immature, on Aug. 10, was recorded at Sheldon Lake, but MacLennan told us they occur about the post in migration; the spring arrival in 1943 being April 25, and in 1944, April 21. On Macmillan River, Mile 249, several were seen Aug. 22-25, and at Mile 268 the species was fairly common at timberline. In Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, tree sparrows were common, moving about in small parties, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5. Here they were familiar birds, coming about our camp for crumbs.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Dezadeash Lake: 1 ♂ imm.; Aug. 11, 1944; C.H.D. Clarke

Rose River, Canol 95: 3 male adult, 1 male imm., 4 female adult, 1 female imm., 1 sex?, imm.; July 9-21, 1944

Lapie Lake, Canol 105: 3 male adult, 1 female adult; June 10-11, 1944

Macmillan River, Canol 249: 3 male, 1 sex?; Aug. 22-25, 1944

Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 4 male; Sept. 1-4, 1944

Sheldon Lake: 1 male juv.; Aug. 10, 1944

Eastern Chipping Sparrow. *Spizella passerina passerina* (Bechstein)

Status. Summer resident; common in the south; recorded north to Dawson (Bishop, 1900, p. 85).

Records. Alaska Highway at Irons Creek and Watson Lake (Rand, 1944, p. 124), and common west to Burwash Landing as late as July 8, but after that date only one record, Dezadeash River, July 23, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 130); common along Yukon River system north to Dawson (Bishop, 1900, p. 85); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Nisutlin River Camp, Mile 40, from July 23-30, the specimens fairly common, with flocks of juncos. At Rose River, Mile 95, fairly common in the dwarf-birch and spruce flats along the river, July 12-21. Males were still singing the first part of this period; and the first family of young out of the nest was seen July 14. In Lapie River to Pelly River, Mile 132 to Mile 139 area, chipping sparrows were fairly common in muskeg type forest as well as in open mixed forest, June 13 to July 5.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Rose River, Canol 95: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; July 12, 1944
Lapie River, Canol 132: 2 male adult; June 13, July 5, 1944
Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male adult; June 19, 1944
Wing, male adult, 71, 72, 74, 74.5 mm., female adult, 70 mm.

Bishop (l.c.) has called attention to the fact that Yukon birds are similar to eastern birds in colour, but have longer wings, resembling *arizonae* in this last. The same is true of some north British Columbia birds, as far south as Hagensborg and Kimsquit. Bishop referred Yukon specimens to *arizonae* on the basis of wing length. Here they are referred to *passerina* on the basis of colour.

[*Spizella breweri taverneri* Swarth and Brooks. Timberline Brewer Sparrow. At Tepee Lake, July 15, 1943, Dr. Clarke heard the song of a Brewer sparrow but was unable to see the bird (Clarke, Can. Field-Nat., vol. 59, p. 65). This form is common in the Atlin area, and is to be expected to be common in the mountains of southwest Yukon.]

Gambel White-crowned Sparrow. *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii* (Nuttall)

Status. Summer resident; common locally; recorded north to Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 147, and Preble, 1908, p. 433); and Old Crow where Mrs. A. B. Thornthwaite banded thirty-eight, May 15-Sept. 2, 1930 (bird-banding files).

Other Records. Alaska Highway, at many localities from Teslin to Tepee Lake, June 27 to Aug. 2; a nest with five eggs, Burwash Landing, July 2, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); along Yukon River system, the most abundant species after the bank swallow (Bishop, 1900, p. 84); Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 121); 30 miles below Whitehorse and Yukon Crossing (Williams, 1925, p. 71); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); Coal Creek (Osgood, 1909, p. 63); Canol Road (See below); Ross Post, spring arrival, May 28, 1930 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Though the commonest land bird locally, this sparrow was not widely distributed. On Nisutlin River, Canol 40, July 24-28, a few juvenile plumaged birds were seen; on Rose River, Mile 95, July 12-20, only two or three seen; on Lapie River, Mile 132 to Mile 136, extensive hunting in diversified habitats failed to yield a single bird, but a few miles away, on Pelly River, Mile 139, this was the commonest land bird, June 16 to July 7, in the extensive alder, willow, and aspen regrowth areas about the little lakes there. At Sheldon Lake, Aug. 2-14, the birds were fairly common, and MacLennan told us their spring arrival in 1943 was May 2, in 1944, May 4. On Macmillan River, Mile 249, the species was fairly common, Aug. 21-25; at Mile 268, on April 28 many were seen in migration, and in Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, Sept. 1-4, the species was fairly common. The last adult was seen on Aug. 21.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Teslin Lake: 1 male adult; Aug. 27, 1912; C. Lewis
Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 female imm.; July 24, 1944
Pelly River, Canol 139: 3 male adult, 2 female adult; June 19, July 7, 1944
Sheldon Lake: 1 male adult, 2 male imm.; Aug. 5-14, 1944
Macmillan River, 1 male adult, 1 male imm., 1 female imm.; Aug. 21-23, 1944
Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 1 male imm.; Sept. 1, 1944

Golden-crowned Sparrow. *Zonotrichia coronata* (Pallas)

Status. Common in summer at timberline in the south, found in the valleys in migration; recorded north to the Canol Road.

Records. Alaska Highway at Swift River at timberline, June 26, 1943 (Clarke, Can. Field-Nat., vol. 59, p. 65); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, one seen, spring 1931 (Tidd, in litt.).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At timberline near Mile 14 Porsild found this species common, July 5. Above Rose River, Mile 95, this and the tree sparrow were the two common birds in the upper edge of timber, July 8-18. By July 16, birds just out of the nest and full-fledged young were seen, though the males were still singing. At timberline, 3-hours' climb to the south of the Lapie River Camp, Mile 132, one adult was seen, June 26. At Sheldon Lake, MacLennan told us their spring arrival at the post was on May 19, and Porsild saw a lone bird at timberline on Mount Sheldon on Aug. 10. On Macmillan River, Canol 268, on August 28, one was seen with other migrant birds, and in Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, individuals were seen Aug. 31, and Sept. 3 and 4.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult; June 25, 1944

Rose River, Canol 95: 4 male adult, 1 male juv., 3 female adult, 1 female juv.; July 9-18, 1944

Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 2 male imm., 2 female imm.; Aug. 31, Sept. 4, 1944

White-throated Sparrow. *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin)

Status. Only a single record, a sight record at Watson Lake, June 25, 1943 (Clarke, Can. Field-Nat., vol. 59, p. 65).

This species has already been reported for the Liard Valley in northeast British Columbia (1943, Can. Field-Nat., 58, p. 125).

Eastern Fox Sparrow. *Passerella iliaca iliaca* (Merrem)

Status. Summer resident; scarce and local in distribution, though fairly numerous colonies have been found; recorded north to Kandik River (Williams, 1925, p. 71); Old Crow where Mrs. A. B. Thornthwaite banded nine, May 2-Sept. 2, 1930 (bird-banding files); and Lapierre House (Ross, 1862, p. 147, and Baird, Brewer, Ridgway, vol. 2, p. 52).

Other Records. Alaska Highway at Teslin Lake, June 27, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); Dawson, Aug. 29, 1943, one singing (Clarke, MS.); Macmillan River (Osgood, 1909, p. 91); Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At the Nisutlin River camp only a single example was seen, July 25; in Pelly River Valley, Mile 139 to Mile 141, June 16 to July 2, this species was common in the deciduous regrowth about some of the little lakes, and along the river itself, and was conspicuously in song, but very wary; at Sheldon Lake, Aug. 12-14, several were seen in the shrubbery about the head of the lake, migrating with the mixed flocks of juncos and myrtle warblers. MacLennan told us the spring arrival in 1944 was on May 4. On Macmillan River, Mile 249, two were recorded Aug. 22; and in Macmillan Pass, Aug. 28 to Sept. 7, several were seen.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Nisutlin River, Canol 40: 1 sex?; July 25, 1944

Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male adult; June 21, 1944

Sheldon Lake: 2 male; Aug. 12, 14, 1944

Macmillan River, Canol 249: 1 male, 1 female; Aug. 23, 1944

Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 2 female; Aug. 31, Sept. 4, 1944

These specimens average slightly greyer than birds from Eastern Canada.

Northern Lincoln Sparrow. *Melospiza lincolnii lincolnii* (Audubon)

Status. Summer resident; rather uncommon; recorded north to Yukon River at the International Boundary (Bishop, 1900, p. 86).

Records. Alaska Highway at Squanga Lake, June 27, Aug. 8, and Burwash Landing, July 1-8, 1943 (Clarke, MS.); along Yukon River system at Lake Marsh, lower Laberge, Fort Selkirk, White River, and Camp Davidson (Bishop, l.c.); at Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); and Canol Road (*See below*).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. Records are as follows: Nisutlin River, Mile 40, one seen July 25; Rose River, Mile 95, one seen July 20; Lapie River to Pelly River, Mile 132 to Mile 139, the species was not uncommon in low deciduous shrubbery about the many little ponds and lakes, June 16 to July 3; Sheldon Lake, a number seen in the marshy shrubbery about the head of the lake, Aug. 8-17; on Macmillan River, Mile 249, not uncommon in the extensive willow and dwarf-birch shrubbery, apparently in migration, Aug. 21-24. Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Lapie River, Canol 132: 1 male adult, 1 female adult; July 3, 6, 1944

Pelly River, Canol 139: 1 male adult; June 19, 1944

Sheldon Lake: 1 male imm., 1 female adult, 1 female imm.; Aug. 4-17, 1944

Macmillan River, Canol 249: 2 male; Aug. 23, 1944

Rusty Song Sparrow. *Melospiza melodia morphna* Oberholser

Status. Summer resident; scarce and local in the south; only one station recorded, by Clarke (Can. Field-Nat., vol. 59, p. 65).

At Squanga Lake on June 27 and Aug. 4-9, 1943, a pair was seen, and in August young were being fed. Cantwell's statement (1898, p. 25) that no song sparrows were observed below Tagish is hardly definite enough for a Yukon record.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Squanga Lake: 1 female adult; Aug. 5, 1943; C.H.D. Clarke

Alaska Lapland Longspur. *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis* Ridgway

Status. Common summer resident and breeder on north coast (Russell 1898, p. 267; Macoun, 1909, p. 486, quoting Raine); in migration spring and autumn, throughout the interior in numbers.

Records. Carcross (Swarth, 1926, p. 121, and 1936, p. 57); Dawson (Betts, 1940, p. 11, and Clarke, MS., on Aug. 31, 1943); Fortymile (Grinnell, 1909, p. 206); Canol Road (*See below*); Ross Post, spring arrival, 1930, April 11.

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. At Sheldon Lake in 1944 MacLennan recorded their spring arrival as April 29; our party found them only in migration, common above timberline in flocks above Macmillan River, Mile 268, Aug. 28, and Macmillan Pass, Mile 282, Sept. 3, 4.

Yukon specimens, National Museum:

Macmillan River, Canol 268: 1 male; Aug. 28, 1944

Macmillan Pass, Canol 282: 1 male; Sept. 4, 1944

[*Calcarius pictus* (Swainson). Smith longspur. *Status.* Nest recorded for Herschel Island (Reed, 1904, North American Birds' Eggs, p. 252).]

Eastern Snow Bunting. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis* (Linnaeus)

Status. In summer breeds commonly on Herschel Island (Macoun, 1909, p. 483, quoting Raine; and Russell, 1898, p. 266); probably occurs on migration commonly through the interior, but recorded south only to Ross Post (Tidd, 1930, in litt.).

Other Records. Dawson (Betts, 1940, p. 11); Fort Reliance (Nelson, 1887, p. 180); Fortymile (Osgood, 1909, p. 63); and Ogilvie Mountains (1909, p. 63). At Old Crow Mrs. A. B. Thornthwaite banded ninety-three Apr. 20 to May 2, 1930, and two on Apr. 15, 1931 (bird-banding files).

Occurrence, Canol Road, 1944. None seen by our party, but MacLennan told us they occurred in migration at Sheldon Lake, and their spring arrival in 1943 was March 21, in 1944, March 19.

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1862. Ross, Bernard R.: List of Mammals, Birds and Eggs, observed in the McKenzie River District, with notices; *Can. Nat. and Geol.*, vol. 7, pp. 137-155.
Birds occupy pages 142-152. A list of species with very brief notes as to range and abundance. Those affecting Yukon are given as north to Lapierre House. Species that are winter residents are marked with an asterisk; those of which eggs were procured are marked with a dagger. However, that eggs were procured of a species ranging north to Lapierre House is not a definite Yukon breeding record.
Practically the same article was also published in 1862 by: Ross, Bernard H. [=R]: On the Mammals, Birds, etc. of the Mackenzie River District; *Nat. Hist. Review*, vol. 2 (2nd ser.), pp. 269-290. The body of the paper is the same as the 1862 *Can. Nat. and Geol.* paper listed above, but in an introductory letter is a breeding record for a hawk owl at Lapierre House.
- 1864-1872. Baird, S. F.: Review of American Birds in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution; *Smiths. Misc. Coll.* 181, vol. 12, pp. 1-478.
This lists some Yukon specimens from Lapierre House.
1874. Baird, S. F., T. M. Brewer, and R. Ridgway: A History of North American Birds; Land Birds, vols. 1, 2, and 3 (1905 edition used).
Some Yukon specimens in the Smithsonian Institution are listed.
1876. Ridgway, Robert: Studies on the American Falconidae; *Bull. of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories*, vol. 2, pp. 91-182.
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1884. Baird, S. F., T. M. Brewer, and R. Ridgway: The Water Birds of North America; vols. 1 and 2; *Memoir Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vols. 12 and 13.
Some Yukon records given based on material in the United States National Museum.
1887. Nelson, E. W.: Report upon Natural History collections made in Alaska between the years 1877 and 1881; Arctic series of publications issued in connection with the signal service U.S. Army, Washington.
The collection made by McQuesten at Fort Reliance is reported on here.
1890. Ogilvie, W.: Exploratory survey of part of the Lewes, Tat-on-duc, Porcupine, Bell, Trout, Peel, and Mackenzie Rivers (1887-88); *Ann. Rept. Dept. Inter.*, Ottawa for 1889, pt. 7, pp. 1-114.
This contains a very few bird notes.
1896. Pike, Warburton: Through the subarctic forests, etc.; London and New York.
Largely an adventure tale, with many notes, especially on birds that were big enough to furnish Pike with food.
1898. Cantwell, G. B.: Birds of the Yukon Trail; *The Osprey*, vol. 3, p. 25.
A brief list with dates of the birds under vernacular names, seen from May 15 to September 1, from Bennett, B.C., to Teslin River. Sixtymile River is apparently used for Sixmile River. Several forms are apparently recorded in error for other common species, as is mentioned under the species concerned.
1898. Russell, Frank: Explorations in the Far North; State University of Iowa.
Contains observations and report of collections made from Mackenzie River to Herschel Island. Note that mis-identification of specimens were corrected by Preble, 1908, who re-examined them.
1898. Seale, A.: Notes on Alaskan Water Birds; *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, pp. 126-140.
Includes data from Herschel Island.

1900. Bishop, L. B.: Birds of the Yukon Region, with notes on other species; No. Amer. Fauna No. 19, pp. 47-96.
This, covering the Yukon River system, is the first important Yukon bird paper.
1904. Reed, Chester A.: North American Bird Eggs; New York.
Some data for Herschel Island seem to be presented here for the first time.
1908. Preble, Edward A.: A Biological investigation of the Athabasca-Mackenzie Region; No. Amer. Fauna No. 27.
Preble did not visit the Yukon, but his paper is important here as summarizing the work done in the Porcupine River, Lapierre House, and Herschel Island area of Yukon; his correcting of some earlier identifications; and listing, apparently for the first time, some United States National Museum material from northern Yukon.
1909. Grinnell, J.: A collection of birds from Fortymile, Yukon Territory, Canada; Condor, vol. 11, pp. 202-207; a critically annotated list, with dates of occurrence.
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As well as a brief summary of literature, this contains data from unpublished manuscripts of various naturalists—for Yukon, those of Walter Raine, and one record made by J. Macoun at Dawson.
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The text also mentions the need for regular audits to ensure the integrity of the financial data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used for data collection and analysis. This includes both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data is collected through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data is obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third part of the document focuses on the statistical analysis of the collected data. It describes the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to draw conclusions. The text also mentions the use of regression analysis to identify relationships between variables.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations. It suggests that the current data indicates a positive trend in the market, but also highlights some areas for improvement. The author recommends that the organization should continue to monitor the market closely and adjust its strategies accordingly.

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the data collected during the study. It shows the distribution of responses across different categories and over time.

Category	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Group A	12	15	18	20
Group B	8	10	12	14
Group C	5	7	9	11
Group D	3	4	5	6
Group E	2	3	4	5

The data shows a clear upward trend for all groups, with Group A showing the most significant growth. This suggests that the market is expanding and that the organization's efforts are paying off.

In addition to the table, the document includes several charts and graphs that further illustrate the data. These visual aids help to identify patterns and trends that might not be as apparent from the raw numbers.

The final part of the document discusses the implications of the findings for the organization. It suggests that the current data supports the decision to invest in new technologies and to expand into new markets. However, it also cautions that the organization should remain vigilant and ready to respond to any changes in the market.

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