

5. *Scytaliscus* nom. gen. nov.

The name *Scytalina* given by us in 1880 to a genus of Congrogadoid fishes, is perhaps too near *Scytalinus* Erichson 1840, a genus of Coleoptera. We may therefore substitute for it the name *Scytaliscus*. The type is *Scytalina cerdale* J. & G.

## NOTES ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF LABRADOR.

By W. A. STEARNS.

There has been much contention between the two great powers, France and England, as to who first discovered this great peninsula of Labrador. It was certainly visited by Sebastian Cabot in 1496; and more or less explored by the Portuguese Cortereal, who, it is supposed, named it.

The popular tradition of the coast seems to be "that one Labrador, a Basque whaler, from the kingdom of Navarre, in Spain, did penetrate through the Straits of Belle Isle as far as Labrador Bay, some time about the middle of the fifteenth century, and eventually the whole coast took its name from that coast and harbor."

There is very little doubt but that the coast here was visited by Norsemen as early as the tenth century.

There exists strong proof, also, that the discovery of this coast was made known by Basque fishermen.

As early as 1509, a chart of the coast had been published and was in the possession of the French.

In 1532, Jacques Cartier visited the coast *with Basque fishermen for pilots*.

The first established colony in Labrador appears to be that at "Brest," now Bradore, which was founded 1508, and soon contained 200 houses and 1,000 inhabitants, which number was trebled in the summer time or fishing season; but this colony did not survive over a century or a century and a half.

At present, from Red Bay to Natashquan, a distance of over 400 miles, there is scarcely a township containing more than thirty resident families.

The principal seal-fishing establishments are at La Tabatier, Dog Islands, Bradore, Long Point, and L'anse Loup. At these the average catch of eight stations, where hand nets are used, that are about 40 to 75 fathoms long and 30 feet deep is 800 large and 50 to 100 small harp and hood seal. The catch of Newfoundland and other steamers and vessels is 13,000 to 16,000 young "white coats" on the ice in the spring. These figures are increased or diminished according to the season.

I have visited nearly every station of importance from Mingan to Triangle Harbor, some miles north of Belle Isle, and everywhere found the people hard at work at their fishery in the summer time.

Blanc Sablon forms the dividing line between the Province of Quebec on the left hand and southwest and Labrador on the northeast.

All along the coast there are little harbors and bays some of small and some large size. All these places that can harbor a vessel contain from one to three and eight—the usual number—of houses. They are various distances apart, say from half a mile to 8 miles, though generally 3 to 5 miles. It is thus, save in one or two rough places, easy to go along the coast in small boats, stopping here or there in rough weather or at night.

In 1875 I made a summer excursion to Labrador, and remained there about two months chiefly within a radius of 60 miles southwest, and 10 northeast of Bonne Espérance.

In 1880 I visited the coast in September, and remained there the fall, winter, and spring of 1880-'81, returning home after an absence of just one year on the coast. During that time I visited nearly all the important points from Mingan to Red Bay.

In 1882 I spent the summer on the coast again, starting from Boston, as I had done in 1875 (my 1880-'81 trip had been from Quebec), with a party of about twelve young college men, when much good work was done in collecting, but owing to insufficient apparatus only enough to show what might be done with a properly fitted-out craft going for this express purpose and no other.

The following list of mammals, birds, and plants will show what has been accomplished in that line, and it is hoped that they will add, if ever so little, to our knowledge of the Labrador fauna and flora. Much more remains to be done, however, in each of these departments.

My examinations have been chiefly along the sea-coast. The interior has been rarely, if ever, to any great extent invaded by man.

W. A. STEARNS.

### MAMMALS.

During the three trips that I have made to Labrador I have found the following mammals more or less abundant (according to their designation) all along the coast:

LYNX CANADENSIS (Desm.), Raf. *Canada Lynx*.

Common, especially in winter, when it is hunted for its fur all along the coast.

CANIS LUPUS, Linné, var. GRISEO-ALBUS. *Gray Wolf*.

Reported as seen occasionally, but very rare.

VULPES FULVUS (Desm.), var. FULVUS. *Red Fox*.

Abundant, especially in furring season.

VULPES FULVUS (Desm.), var. ARGENTATUS. *Silver Fox; Black Fox*.

The former variation is not uncommon; the latter is rare along the coast. I saw three beautiful skins of the black variation, with scarcely a light hair in them, caught on the coast.

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VULPES LAGOPUS, (Linné) Gray. *Arctic Fox.*

Rather common, but getting more and more scarce in Northern Labrador.

MUSTELA PENNANTI, Erxleben. *Fisher.*

Found occasionally in the southern portion of Labrador.

MUSTELA AMERICANA, Turton. *American Sable; Marten.*

Abundant inland, in the furring season, throughout the peninsula.

PUTORIUS ERMINEA, (Linné) Griff. *Ermine; Stoat.*

Common all along the coast and probably equally so inland.

PUTORIUS VULGARIS, (Erxl.) Griff. *Common small Weasel.*

As far as I can discover equally abundant with *P. crminea*.

PUTORIUS VISON, (Schreb.) Gapp. *Mink.*

Abundant everywhere along the coast and about inland ponds.

GULO LUSCUS, (Linné) Sabine. *Wolverine.*

Rather common, but not nearly so often taken as one would imagine by the trappers. Seems to be pretty generally distributed along the coast.

MEPHITIS MEPHITICA, (Shaw) Baird. *Skunk.*

Seen occasionally in the lower portions of Labrador, but is rare.

LUTRA CANADENSIS, Sabine. *Otter.*

Common in the furring season all along the coast.

URSUS AMERICANUS, Pallas. *Black Bear.*

Common inland and along the high bluffs by the sea shore, all along the coast.

THALARCTOS MARITIMUS, (Linné) Gray. *White or Polar Bear.*

Rare, occasionally seen on blocks of floating ice off shore in the extreme northern portions. Twice recorded as far down through the straits of Belle Isle as Blanc Sablon.

PROCYON LOTOR, (Linné) Storr. *Raccoon.*

"Occurs at Square Island."—Packard.

PHOCA VITULINA, Linné. *Harbor Seal.*

Common. Rears its young on sand-bars about 15 to 20 miles up the rivers in the interior in the spring. Abundant outside in the fall.

PHOCA FÆTIDA, Fabricius. *Ringed Seal. Jar.*

Not uncommon in harbors in spring and fall. Distinguished from last species only on close examination.

PHOCA GRÆNLANDICA, Fabricius. *Harp? Seal.*

Common in migrations all along the shores south of Belle Isle.

ERIGNATHUS BARBATUS, (Fabricius) Gill. *Square-Flipper Seal*.

Rather common on cakes of floating ice in the spring, all along the coast.

CYSTOPHORA CRISTATA, (Erxl.) Nilsson. *Hooded Seal*.

With *P. grænlantica*, but less common.

ODOBÆNUS OBESUS, (Illiger) Allen. *Walrus*.

Rare along the coast of Northern Labrador. Two were shot in 1880 and 1881, at Fox Harbor, St. Lewis Sound, off the shore a little way. A gentleman of our party obtained the tusks of one of them, which were about 7 inches long and nearly an inch in diameter.

Regarding the deer of Labrador some confusion exists. Two species, about equally common, are found throughout the peninsula in small, or less frequently in large (300 or 400), herds. They are probably the following:

TARANDUS RANGIFER, Brookes, var. CARIBOU. *Woodland Caribou*; and

TARANDUS RANGIFER, Brookes, var. GRÆLANDICUS. *Barren Ground Caribou*.

ALCES MALCHIS, (Linné) Gray, the *Moose*, and CERVUS CANADENSIS, Erxleben, the *American Elk*, have both been reported as found on the southwestern portion of Labrador, about north from Anticosti, but they are doubtless very rare and occasional.

OVIPOS MOSCHATUS, Blainville. *Musk Ox*.

On the authority of Prof. A. S. Packard a single relic of this animal may be accredited to this region. Probably it was its most southern limit in former times.

DELPHINAPTERUS CATODON, (Linné) Gill. *White Whale*.

Common in the Saint Lawrence River, at least as far as Anticosti.

MONODON MONOCEROS, Linné. *Narwhal*.

Given on the authority of Professor Packard, but it is probably exceedingly rare.

ORCA GLADIATOR, (Bonnaterre) Gray. *Killer*.

Occasional all along the coast apparently.

GLOBICEPHALUS INTERMEDIUS, (Harlan) Gray. *Black-fish*.

Common in the Gulf, at least to the mouth of the Straits of Belle Isle.

GRAMPUS GRISEUS, (Cuvier) Gray. *Grampus*.

Not uncommon all along the shores to Belle Isle, and perhaps farther.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS, Linné. *Sperm Whale*.

Occasionally taken along the coast, as I am informed by the traders and people.



SIBBALDIUS BOREALIS, (Fischer) Geoffroy. *Sulphur-bottom Whale.*

Not regarded as rare. Frequently taken by the people along the shore. One towed ashore at Old Fort Island in 1878 or 1879.

One of the whalebone whales is occasionally taken along this coast, but which species it is I cannot tell. I am sure that several species both of whales and porpoises will be eventually added to this list.

SCIUROPTERUS VOLUCELLA, (Pallas) Geoffroy, var. HUDSONIUS. *Flying Squirrel.*

Occasional along the coast. Specimens found at Saint Augustine.

SCIURUS HUDSONIUS, Pallas. *Red Squirrel.*

Common in the woods along the shore, and probably inland also, all along the coast.

Gray Squirrels are said to occur here also, but I did not see any.

ARCTOMYS MONAX, (Linné) Schreber. *Woodchuck. Whistler.*

Common at Mingan, growing scarce towards Bonne Esperance.

CASTOR FIBER, Linné. *Beaver.*

Common in inland ponds all along the coast in furring season, but growing rapidly scarce.

ZAPUS HUDSONIUS, (Zimmermann) Coues. *Deer Mouse. Jumping Mouse.*

Not rare on the dry tops of many of the islands along the coast.

HESPEROMYS LEUCOPUS, (Raf.) Le Conte. *White-footed Mouse.*

Occurs probably about equally abundant with *Z. hudsonius*.

A species of ARVICOLA, or *Meadow Mouse* is very abundant in summer.

FIBER ZIBETHICUS, (Linné) Cuvier. *Muskrat.*

Very common in the ponds inland all along the coast, at least to Belle Isle.

ERETHIZON DORSATUM, (Linné) F. Cuvier. *White-haired Canadian Porcupine.*

Very common along the coast certain years; periodical. Killed by the Indians for food.

LEPUS AMERICANUS, Erxleben, var. AMERICANUS. *Northern Varying Hare.*

Common, some years even abundant.

[LEPUS AMERICANUS, Erxleben, var. VIRGINIANUS. *Southern Varying Hare.*

Occurs in Newfoundland, but has not yet been recorded from Labrador.]

VESPERTILIO SUBULATUS, Say. *Little Brown Bat*.

A specimen flew on board our vessel one night, when about opposite Natashquan, and was secured. Other species doubtless occur.

### BIRDS.

The following list of birds comprises those collected during a stay of twelve months on the coast in 1880-'81, and also some additions made the summer of 1882. A few are added on the authority of Dr. Coues in 1860. I think that the number of land birds will probably be largely increased by further investigation.

1. MERULA MIGRATORIA. *Robin*.

Saw a small flock at Old Fort Bay, October 10, 1881; shot a specimen April 26, 1882; found them breeding in the interior in June, same year.

2. HYLOCICHLA MUSTELINA.\* *Wood Thrush*.

Certainly heard this bird repeatedly—other persons present verified the same—10 miles up Esquimaux River, one day late in July.

3. SAXICOLA ÆNANTHE. *Stonechat*.

Dr. Coues procured a single specimen at Henley Harbor, August 25, 1860.

4. REGULUS CALENDULA. *Ruby-crowned Kinglet*.

Shot a single specimen at Old Fort Island, October 11, 1881. Dr. Coues shot one August 6, 1860, at Rigoulette.

5. PARUS HUDSONICUS. *Hudsonian Chickadee*.

Abundant everywhere along the coast all the year.

6. EREMOPHILA ALPESTRIS. *Shore Lark*.

Common everywhere, except in winter.

7. ANTHUS LUDOVICIANUS. *Titlark*.

Common everywhere, except in the winter.

8. DENDRÆCA CORONATA. *Yellow-rumped Warbler*.

Common in interior. Breeds.

9. DENDRÆCA STRIATA. *Black-poll Warbler*.

Common in interior. Breeds.

10. GEOTHLYPIS TRICHAS. *Maryland Yellowthroat*.

Common at Natashquan.

11. SIURUS AURICAPILLUS. *Golden-crowned Thrush*.

Not uncommon in the interior. Breeds.

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\* More like *H. alicia* (Gray-checked Thrush), since the Wood Thrush is not known to occur even so far north as the southern shores of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.—R. R.

12. *SIURUS NÆVIUS*. *Water Thrush*.  
Not uncommon in the interior. Breeds.
13. *MYIODICTES PUSILLUS*. *Green Black-capped Flycatcher*.  
A specimen was shot by D. H. Talbot, Sioux City, Iowa; 10 miles up Esquimaux River another specimen was seen and others heard. The bird cannot be rare.
14. *PINICOLA ENUCLEATOR*. *Pine Grosbeak*.  
Common in fall and winter.
15. *ÆGIOTHUS LINARIA*. *Red-poll Linnet*.  
Rather common in the interior. Breeds.
16. *PLECTROPHANES NIVALIS*. *Snow Bunting*.  
Common in large flocks in winter.
17. *CENTROPHANES LAPPONICUS*. *Lapland Longspur*.  
Rather common.
18. *PASSERCULUS SANDWICHENSIS SAVANNA*. *Savanna Sparrow*.  
Abundant everywhere. Breeds. None seen in winter.
19. *JUNCO HYEMALIS*. *Snow Bird*.  
Not rare in spring and fall. Obtained several near Old Fort.
20. *SPIZELLA MONTICOLA*. *Tree Sparrow*.  
Not rare in spring and fall. With the last.
21. *ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS*. *White-throated Sparrow*.  
Common everywhere. Breeds.
22. *ZONOTRICHIA LEUCOPHRYS*. *White-crowned Sparrow*.  
Common everywhere. Breeds.
22. *PASSERELLA ILIACA*. *Fox-colored Sparrow*.  
Common at least as far as Red Bay in spring and fall, if not in summer.
24. *SCOLECOPHAGUS FERRUGINEUS*. *Rusty Blackbird*.  
Common and breeds at least as far as L'Anse Amour.
25. *CORVUS CORAX*. *Raven*.  
Abundant all the year around.
26. *CORVUS AMERICANUS*. *Common Crow*.  
A few are occasionally seen as far north as Esquimaux River.
27. *PERISOREUS CANADENSIS*. *Canada Jay*.  
Abundant inland all the year.
28. *CHORDEILES POPETUE*. *Night Hawk*.  
Common at Natashquan.

29. CERYLE ALCYON. *Kingfisher.*

Common at least as far as Esquimaux River. Breeds.

30. PICUS VILLOSUS. *Hairy Woodpecker.*

Common inland in winter at least about Esquimaux River.

31. PICUS PUBESCENS. *Downy Woodpecker.*

I found this common with the last.

32. PICOIDES ARCTICUS. *Black-backed three-toed Woodpecker.*

On authority quoted by Coues.

33. COLAPTES AURATUS. *Golden-winged Woodpecker.*

Not rare, at least as far as L'Anse Claire.

34. BUBO VIRGINIANUS. *Great Horned Owl.*

Not rare in neighborhood of Esquimaux River.

35. ASIO ACCIPITRINUS. *Short-eared Owl.*

A specimen was brought to me by one of the young fellows at Old Fort.

36. NYCTEA SCANDIACA. *Snowy Owl.*

Not rare in winter. All along the coast to Red Bay, at least, if not further.

37. CIRCUS HUDSONIUS. *Marsh Hawk.*

One specimen found at Dead Island Harbor.

38. ACCIPITER COOPERI. *Cooper's Hawk.*

Seen several times.

39. ASTUR ATRICAPILLUS. *Goshawk.*

Dr. Coues obtained one specimen.

40. HIEROFALCO GYRFALCO OBSOLETUS? *Labrador Gryfalcon?*

Saw the bird, and have no doubt but that he had a nest on an inaccessible crag near the house, but was unable to obtain it.

41. ÆSALON COLUMBARIUS. *Pigeon Hawk.*

Seen several times on our way down the coast.

42. CANACE CANADENSIS. *Spruce Partridge.*

Common all the year around.

43. LAGOPUS ALBUS. *Willow Ptarmigan.*

Not rare. In winter generally common.

44. LAGOPUS RUPESTRIS. *Rock Ptarmigan.*

Not rare. Generally common in winter.

45. SQUATAROLA HELVETICA. *Black-bellied Plover.*

Common in spring and fall.



46. CHARADRIUS DOMINICUS. *Golden Plover.*

A specimen of this bird was obtained at Fox Island, Saint Lewis Sound.

47. ÆGIALITES SEMIPALMATUS. *Semipalmated Plover.*

Common. Breeds everywhere.

48. STREPSILAS INTERPRES. *Turnstone.*

Common at Dead Island and along the coast in small flocks.

49. PHALAROPUS FULICARIUS. *Red Phalarope.*

Given by Dr. Coues, who procured them from off Belle Isle.

50. GALLINAGO WILSONI. *American Snipe.*

Given by Dr. Coues. A single specimen secured.

51. MACRORHAMPHUS GRISEUS. *Red-breasted Snipe.*

Given by Dr. Coues. A single specimen secured.

52. EREUNETES PUSILLUS. *Semipalmated Sandpiper.*

Common in spring and fall.

53. ACTODROMAS MINUTILLA. *Least Sandpiper.*

Common in spring and fall. Breeds in summer.

54. ACTODROMAS MACULATA. *Pectoral Sandpiper.*

Occasional in fall.

55. ACTODROMAS BONAPARTEI. *Bonaparte's Sandpiper.*

Abundant in large flocks in spring and fall. A few breed.

56. TRINGA CANUTUS. *Knot.*

Not very common in fall.

57. CALIDRIS ARENARIA. *Sanderling.*

Common in flocks of 20 and 30 at Old Fort Island.

58. LIMOSA HEMASTICA. *Hudsonian Godwit.*

I obtained a single specimen at Old Fort Island. It is said to be very rare.

59. TOTANUS MELANOLEUCUS. *Greater Yellowlegs.*

Not rare in fall and spring. I think breeds. Have found it late into breeding season.

60. RHYACOPHILUS SOLITARIUS. *Solitary Sandpiper.*

Not rare in spring and fall. Breeds.

61. TRINGOIDES MACULARIUS. *Spotted Sandpiper.*

Not rare. Breeds.

62. NUMENIUS HUDSONICUS. *Hudsonian or Jack Curlew.*

Not rare in fall.

63. NUMENIUS BOREALIS. *Esquimaux Curlew.*

Formerly abundant; now common in the interior in fall.

64. BOTAURUS LENTIGIMOSUS. *American Bittern.*

Authority of Dr. Coues. One specimen.

65. BERNICLA CANADENSIS. *Canada Goose.*

Not rare in spring and fall.

66. BERNICLA BRENTA. *Brant Goose.*

Rather common at least as far north as Cape Whittle.

67. ANAS OBSCURA. *Black Duck.*

Common; said to breed.

68. DAFILA ACUTA. *Pintail Duck.*

Rare. I obtained one specimen of a pair seen at Old Fort Island. One taken a short time before near same place.

69. MARECA AMERICANA. *Widgeon.*

Occurs as far as Natashquan; said to occur inland at Esquimaux River.

70. NETTION CRECCA. *English Teal.*

Authority of Dr. Coues, who obtained one specimen.

71. NETTION CAROLINENSIS. *Green Winged Teal.*

Dr. Coues obtained one single specimen at Rigoulette.

72. AIX SPONSA. *Wood Duck.*

Not rare in interior. Breeds in hollow trees.

73. ÆTHYIA AMERICANA. *Redhead.*

I saw a single specimen in the water at Baie des Roches, September 23. Am told that it is common.

74. CLANGULA ISLANDICA. *Barrow's Golden Eye.*

Common in rivers as far as Natashquan. Said to occur in Esquimaux River in mild winters.

75. CLANGULA ALBEOLA. *Buffle-head Duck.*

Common in fall.

76. HARELDA GLACIALIS. *Long-tailed Duck.*

Common in mouths of rivers in spring and fall.

77. HISTRIONICUS MINUTUS. *Harlequin Duck.*

Rather rare. Mouths of rivers, spring and fall. Probably breeds.

78. SOMATERIA MOLLISSIMA DRESSERI. *American Eider Duck.*

Abundant everywhere. Breeds.

79. SOMATERIA SPECTABILIS. *King Eider.*

Abundant in spring in large flocks. I shot a great many of them. It is said to breed in this region occasionally. In the Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist, vol. 1, No. 7, July 15, 1881, p. 51, in an article headed "Bird-nesting in Labrador," Mr. Napoleon A. Comeau, the writer, whom I know personally and who spoke with me personally to the same purport, says that on a small island opposite Mingan: "Indeed, one small island, visited by us, was almost covered with the nests of this species (*S. mollissima*), and here we first found the nest of its congener, the *King Eider* (*S. spectabilis*)." This is, I believe, the first record of this rare nest found on the Atlantic.

SOMATERIA V-NIGRA. *Pacific Eider.*

Abundant in large flocks in spring. I myself obtained specimens that had the decided "V-shaped black mark" on the chin, and was told by the natives that there were "three different species of spring ducks so near alike that you could hardly tell the difference." This species has been doubted by several authorities. I still believe that I can secure specimens and prove its occurrence unquestionably.

80. ŒDEMA AMERICANA. *Black Scoter.*

Abundant. Breeds by inland ponds.

81. MELANETTA VELVETINA. *White-winged Coot.*

Common in fall, rare in spring. Not known to breed.

82. PELIONETTA PERSPICILLATA. *Sea Coot.*

Common in spring, rare in late fall. Not known to breed.

83. MERGUS MERGANSER AMERICANUS. *Fish Duck.*

I have seen one specimen taken near Fort Island.

84. MERGUS SERRATOR. *Red-breasted Merganser.*

Common in spring and fall. Breeds occasionally.

85. LOPHODYTES CUCULLATUS. *Hooded Merganser.*

Rather rare but occasional.

86. SULA BASSANA. *Gannet.*

Common in Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Occasionally seen near the Labrador coast.

87. PHALACROCORAX CARBO. *Common Cormorant.*

Abundant off Mecattina Islands. Breeds.

88. PHALACROCORAX DILOPHUS. *Double-crested Cormorant.*

Common with the former.

89. STERCORARIUS POMATORHINUS. *Pomarine Jaeger.*

I have seen a specimen of this species I think taken near the mouth of Esquimaux River. Dr. Coues also obtained it.

90. STERCORARIUS PARASITICUS. *Richardson's Jaeger.*

Shot a specimen in St. Lawrence River, about opposite Point des Monts.

91. STERCORARIUS BUFFONII. *Buffon's Jaeger.*

Seen by Dr. Cones.

92. LARUS GLAUCUS. *Burgomaster.*

Not rare. I obtained several specimens. Breeds:

93. LARUS MARINUS. *Great Black-backed Gull.*

Abundant and breeds all along the Labrador coast.

94. LARUS ARGENTATUS SMITHSONIANUS. *Herring Gull.*

Common. Breeds everywhere.

95. RISSA TRIDACTYLA. *Kiltiwake Gull.*

. Common in spring and fall. Breeds occasionally.

96. LARUS PHILADELPHÆ. *Bonaparte's Gull.*

Common in large flocks in fall, perhaps spring, but not known to breed on the Labrador coast.

97. STERNA MACRURA. *Arctic Tern.*

An abundant spring and fall migrant in the Gulf.

98. STERNA FLUVIATILIS. *Common Tern.*

Seen at Regoulette by Dr. Cones.

99. FULMARIUS GLACIALIS. *Fulmar.*

Recorded by Dr. Cones off Belle Isle.

100. CYMOCHOREA LEUCORRHOA. *Leache's Petrel.*

Common off coast as far at least as to Belle Isle.

101. PUFFINUS MAJOR. *Greater Shearwater.*

Not rare off shore along the whole coast.

102. PUFFINUS FULIGINOSUS. *Sooty Shearwater.*

A few were seen by Dr. Cones in company with *P. major*.

103. COLYMBUS TORQUATUS. *Loon.*

Abundant. Breeds inland.

104. COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS. *Red-throated Diver.*

Dr. Cones obtained "two eggs supposed to be of this species at Sloop Harbor, on the 4th of July."

105. COLYMBUS ARCTICUS. *Black-throated Diver.*

Two specimens were obtained of this rare bird off the Labrador coast by one of the French priests at Bersimis, one in 1880.

106. PODICEPS HOLBÖLLII. *American Red-necked Grebe.*

Not rare in spring and fall. Occasionally breeds.



107. *UTAMANIA TORDA*. *Razor-billed Auk*.

Abundant, more so north of Esquimaux River. Breeds.

108. *FRATERCULA ARCTICA*. *Puffin*.

Abundant on one or two islands near Bradore; not rare in other localities along the coast.

109. *ALLE NIGRICANS*. *Sea Dove*.

Abundant certain seasons. Occasional all along the coast.

110. *URIA GRYLLE*. *Black Guillemot*.

Common everywhere in spring and fall. Breeds in certain localities abundantly, though not so much so as either *U. torda*, or *F. arctica*, or *L. troile*.

111. *LOMVIA TROILE*. *Foolish Guillemot*.

Abundant; more so south of Esquimaux River. Breeds like *U. torda* in vast colonies on the islands along the coast.

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REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS.

There are few members of this class to be found on the Labrador coast, yet, strange to say, on but one part of the coast, in the marshes about the mouth of Pinway (Black River on the charts) river, about 12 miles from Point Amour Light-House, the air was full of the pipings of some species of frog which I was unable to secure specimens of, as we did not stop at this point. The inhabitant, at one or two places along the coast invariably said: "There are frogs at Pinway, but we know of none anywhere else on the coast."

Professor Packard found *Rana septentrionalis* at Okkak, also *Plethodon glutinosa* at Belles Amour. The Reptilian fauna will probably be enlarged, but not to any great extent.

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FISHES.

A very few of the species in this most important department have been secured this year, 1882; and though they are only the most common and abundant species, they will perhaps serve to show a part of the characteristic fish fauna of this region.

*CTENOLABRUS ADSPERSUS*. *Common Blue perch*.

Was very common all about Cape Britain.

*GASTEROSTEUS ACULEATUS*. *Common Stickleback*.

Abundant in large swarms everywhere about the shoal waters of Cape Britain. I saw two specimens of *Gasterosteus biaculeatus*, taken off coast in the midst of a large sea, sporting in immense areas close by the vessel.

## GASTEROSTEUS PUNGITIUS.

Was found occasionally off Cape Breton coast.

OSMERUS MORDAX. *Smelt.*

Common in August, all along the shoal water off the wharfs of Cape Britain.

SCOMBER SCOMBRUS. *Mackerel.*

Seldom taken at all on the Labrador coast, except as isolated individuals or by twos and threes. One person at Triangle Harbor took eight while we were there, but said that he had not taken as many before in as many years.

SALMO SALAR. *Salmon.*

Common everywhere in the mouths of rivers all along the Labrador coast. The most abundant species of the family.

SALVELINUS FONTINALIS. *Speckled Brook-trout.*

Abundant in all the streams along the coast, seldom growing large. Is said not to be found in the ponds or far from the mouths of the streams, not mingling much if any with the large sea trout.

MALLOTUS VILLOSUS. *Caperlin.*

Abundant in large colonies in shoal water all along the coast. Used for cod bait, and pursued and fed on by the codfish in the water. When traveling in these large bodies the movements of the whole body seem to be almost simultaneous, and though the front of the phalanx is generally composed of a single fish, the two sides fall off triangularly, so that, strange to say, the change of direction appears, if it is not in reality, to be simply the assuming the chief position by any fish, in any position along the line, while all the others immediately fall into their proper place, and the whole body moves off as an acute triangular shaped mass of living Caperlin. When few in number, they delight to swim singly, or by twos or threes in a long line, repeatedly sinking and swimming under the vessel from side to side, shortly returning again.

CLUPEA HARENGUS. *English Herring.*

Abundant north of Blanc Sablon, growing more and more so all along the Labrador coast, the further down which are the greatest catches. The *young* fish remain about in the waters *all the year*, if the reports of several different individuals can be credited. The people tell me that they refrain from catching the fish until September, so that the young may have a chance to grow to the fine, large fish for which this region is so celebrated, but that the nets might be drawn full of small fish *in any month of the year when the ice did not interfere.*

GADUS MORRHUA. *Common Cod.*

Abundant everywhere; but usually the fish are small, and seldom the size of those taken off the Grand Banks. Most of them go to France,

where they seem to be preferred to the larger fish. The larger fish are taken chiefly in the fall, in deep water—70 to 100 fathoms—the spring and summer fish average 3 to 8 and 10 pounds, and are taken in about 8 to 15 fathoms of water. The Squid is *not* common nor even “not rare” along the Labrador coast. Although it is an *abundant* bait off Newfoundland, it is *very* rare along the Labrador coast.

GADUS OGAC. *Greenland Codfish.*

Occasionally, but rarely, taken in deep water off the Labrador coast. Frequently taken within a mile from shore along the northern part of the coast, especially north of Belle Isle. Often regarded as much more delicate eating than the common cod. Seldom grows large. Swims in bodies with small “tom cods,” as they are called, which are probably the young of the common cod.

COTTUS SCORPIOIDES. *Sculpin.*

Common in shoal water, about the fish stages, all along the coast.

COTTUS GROENLANDICUS. *Northern Sculpin.*

Common, with *scorpioides*, all along the coast.

GYMNACANTHUS PISTILLIGER. *Sculpin.*

Rather common in the northern portions along the coast like the others.

HIPPOGLOSSOIDES PLATESSOIDES. *Arctic Dab.*

Common about the stage heads all along the coast.

PLEURONECTES AMERICANUS. *Common Flounder.*

Rather common, usually in deeper water than the *H. platesoides*, along the whole coast.

SOMNIOSUS MICROCEPHALUS.

This species of shark is found not rare all along the coast, some years doing more damage than others. It breaks the fish-nets, stops the fish from attaching themselves to the *trolls* of the fishermen, and is finally captured itself by some of the innumerable hooks of this same troll. After tangling and otherwise ruining the lines to the best of its power, it itself becomes the prey of the fishermen, who curse it heartily. The liver of this fish is said to yield the most delicate and pure oil of any fish known upon the coast. Several portions of the vitals are preserved by the people with the greatest of care, under the supposition that the wearing or carrying of them or the simple having them in the house will prove sure protection against not only the rheumatism, but several diseases peculiar to the male sex.

There are several other species common along the coast but of which we were not fortunate enough to obtain specimens, notably the Launce, or Lance, the fall bait for the codfish. Several other species of trout are also common.

## PLANTS.

In reviewing and adding to the excellent list of "Labrador Plants," by the Rev. S. R. Butler (Canadian Naturalist, vol. v, 1870, September, p. 350), it seems necessary to say a few words explanatory of the nature of the regions bordering the sea-coast, as well also of those in the interior of Labrador.

There are two well-defined areas to which I would call attention; a simple designation of them as *sea-coast* and *interior* will present to you the general idea which I wish to convey. I will draw the line, as near as my own observation coincides with that of others, at somewhere between 2 and 4 miles inland. Of the interior of this whole region very little is known. In summer, woods of mostly low, stunted spruce, with various evergreens, are everywhere abundant, and it is with the utmost difficulty that one can make any progress whatever. Few have attempted to penetrate this area, and we know but little of it. Its accessible edges abound in many plants very similar to ours, especially those crowning the summits of the White Mountains. That part styled the coast differs from the province just mentioned in that it is composed mostly of numerous low, hilly, island crests, everywhere interspersed with narrow straits of water, besides a narrow ribbon of land up and down the coast line itself. The general flora of all the islands is much the same, but there are localized species of both wild and introduced plants. Mr. Butler makes the following remarks prefatory to his enumeration of species in the above-named paper: "The two places I have most thoroughly examined are Caribou Island and Forteau Bay. When a plant is marked 'Caribou,' it is meant that I found it only at that place; when 'Forteau' is mentioned, the plant may occur all around Forteau Bay, while 'Amour' means that I have found it only at 'L'ance Amour,' and that it is not likely to occur elsewhere in the Bay; and where no locality is specified, the species may be expected to occur at many places, if not all along the coast." The collection of Miss MacFarlane, referred to in the same paper, has also afforded much valuable material. The specimens collected by myself were procured at *Harrington Harbor*, the southernmost limit visited, *Baie des Roches*, *Bonne Espérance* (in and about Salmon Bay); also the "winter quarters" of the inhabitants, a distance of 7 miles inland, up Esquimaux River, and which belongs to the mainland.

The list here presented is impartial and imperfect at best, but it will suffice until a more accurate and thorough examination of the country shall perfect it. The letter B, after a plant, signifies that the remarks are by Mr. Butler.

## 1. ANEMONE PARVIFLORA, Michx.

Common upon the high lands of Forteau. B.



2. *THALICTRUM DIOICUM*, Linn.

Common on the highlands, along the margin of streams, and in the interior visited by me, August 5.

3. *THALICTRUM CORNUTI*, Linn.

"(Miss Macfarlane, No. 1)."

4. *RANUNCULUS ACRIS*, Linn.

Rather common on the level grassy plats of Forteau, B., probably more or less distributed all along the coast in suitable localities.

5. *COPTIS TRIFOLIA*, Salisb.

Rather common in marshy grounds.

6. *NUPHAR ADVENA*, Aiton.

"In ponds, Caribou." B.

7. *SARRACENIA PURPUREA*, Linn.

Very abundant in one or two confined areas on the large Mecattina Island, at Harrington Harbor, July 26, and found also in the wet places among the rocks inland, October, 1880.

8. *ARABIS ALPINA*, Linn.

"Brooksides, Forteau." B.

9. *DRABA INCANA*, Linn.

"Caribou." B.

10. *COCHLEARIA TRIDACTYLITIS*, Linn.

"Seashore, Caribou." B.

11. *COCHLEARIA*, ———.

"Hilltops, Forteau." B.

12. *CAPSELLA BURSA-PASTORIS*, Mœnch.

Probably introduced, abundant at Bonne Espérance about the yard and pathways, August 11.

13. *VIOLA BLANDA*, Willd.

In greater or less abundance all along the coast in damp localities.

14. *VIOLA CANINA*, L., var. *SYLVESTIS*, Regel.

Distributed much as in the preceding, but in dry localities.

15. *DROSER A ROTUNDIFOLIA*, Linn.

Not common. It is found in several localities along the coast. I found it in moist places about Bonne Espérance, August 12.

16. *SILENE ACAULIS*, Linn.

"Hilltops of Amour, also Old Fort Island." B.

17. *ARENARIA GRÆNLANDICA*, Spreng.

This was found on the summits of many hilly crests at Baie des Roches,

and though I did not find it elsewhere I suspect it occurs in like situations all along the coast.

18. *ARENARIA PEPLOIDES*, Linn.

Quite common, springing up in the sand along the shore. Mr. Butler found it at Caribou and at Forteau. I think it occurs generally.

19. *ARENARIA VERNA*, Linn.

"Hillsides, Amour." B.

20. *ARENARIA LATERIFLORA*, Linn.

I suspect pretty generally common, as Mr. Butler remarks, in "level, grassy places."

21. *STELLARIA LONGIPES*, Goldie.

Common all along the sea-coast. Very common at Bonne Espérance, August 11.

22. *STELLARIA LONGIPES*, Goldie, var., EDWARDSII, Torr. & Gray.

"(Miss Macfarlane, No. 9. Torrey & Gray very properly reduce this to a variety of the last species)."

23. *STELLARIA BOREALIS*, Bigelow.

Common on hilly slopes along the coast, especially at Caribou, B., and Bonne Espérance islands, August 11.

24. *STELLARIA CRASSIFOLIA*, Ehrh.

Distributed much the same as *longipes* and *borealis*, occurring in damp localities, August 11.

25. *CERASTIUM ALPINUM*, Linn.

"Very common at Forteau." B.

26. *CERASTIUM ARVENSE*, Linn.

"Abundant about Forteau." B.

27. *ASTRAGALUS ALPINUS*, Linn.

"Hillsides, Amour." B.

28. *HEDYSARUM BOREALE*, Nuttall.

"Hillsides, Amour." B.

29. *OXYTROPIS CAMPESTRIS*, D. C.

"Hillsides near Forteau light-house." B.

30. *LATHYRUS MARITIMUS*, Bigelow.

More or less common all along the coast in dry and moist places and on low land. Early August.

31. *LATHYRUS PALUSTRIS*, Linn.

"At Caribou," B., and *probably* other places along the coast.

32. *POTERIUM CANADENSE*, Benth & Hook.

Very common on the dry, sloping flats along the coast. August 6.

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33. *ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS*, Linn.

"Abundant on hillsides, Amour." B. I also found it in several localities along the coast.

34. *DRYAS OCTOPETALA*, Linn.

"Hilltops, Amour." B.

35. *GEUM RIVALE*, Linn.

In similar situations as those in which it is found in New England, all along the coast. Early August.

36. *POTENTILLA NORVEGICA*, Linn.

All along the coast, and in the interior, more or less abundant. August 5.

37. *POTENTILLA ANSERNIA*, Linn.

On sandy or marshy flats all along the coast, often very abundant, especially so at Harrington Harbor. July 24.

38. *POTENTILLA PALUSTRIS*, Scopoli.

"Marshy places, Caribou," B.; also at Bonne Espérance. August 6.

39. *POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA*, Solander.

Equally abundant near the coast and in the interior. August 5.

40. *POTENTILLA MACULATA*, Pourret.

"Hills, Amour." B.

41. *FRAGARIA VIRGINIANA*, Duchesne.

Found occasionally, but apparently rather rare.

42. *RUBUS CHAMLEMORUS*, Linn.

One of the most abundant and characteristic plants both in flower and fruit of Labrador; grows everywhere, on plain and hilltop, be it dry or damp. The berry, when ripe, forms the celebrated "Baked Apple" of this region, and is a most delicious article of food. August and September.

43. *RUBUS ARCTICUS*, Linn.

This is not common, and yet is hardly rare; is found in greater or less abundance all along the coast. August 12.

44. *RUBUS TRIFLORUS*, Richard.

Rather common on the hilly slopes along the coast.

45. *RUBUS STRIGOSUS*, Michx.

"In inland gulches." B. Quite common, I judge.

46. *RUBUS CASTOREUS*, Fries.

"Forteau." B.

47. *PIRUS AMERICANA*, D. C.

Common on the highlands all along the coast.

48. *P. AMERICANUS* var. *MICROCARPA*.

Not rare.

48a. *AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS*, Torr. & Gray, var. *OLIGOCARPA*, Torr. & Gray.

Common in swamps and on low ground everywhere. July 24.

49. *RIBES LACUSTRE*, Poiret.

"Common in the interior." B.

50. *RIBES PROSTRATUM*, L'Her.

"Common in the interior." B.

51. *SAXIFRAGA AIZOIDES*, Linn.

Common in rocky places at Forteau, and other places.

52. *SAXIFRAGA OPPOSITIFOLIA*, Linn.

"On rocks, Armour." B.

53. *SAXIFRAGA CÆSPITOSA*, Linn.

"In level sandy places, Forteau." B. I found other specimens, but the locality was lost or mislaid. I think they were from Bonne Espérance, however; late, in July.

54. *MITELLA NUDA*, Linn.

"Hillsides, Forteau." B.

55. *PARNASSIA PARVIFLORA*, D. C.

"Hillsides Amour." B.

56. *SEDUM RHODIOLA*, D. C.

Very common in localities all along the coast, in damp places; quite abundant at Harrington Harbor and on the neighboring islands, July 26.

57. *HIPPURIS VULGARIS*, Linn.

Rather rare. My specimens were gathered by a small pond in the interior, if I remember correctly, August 5.

58. *EPILOBIUM SPICATUM*, Lam.

"On hillsides Caribou." B. It is also not rare in the interior. August 5.

59. *EPILOBIUM MOLLE*, Torr.

At Bonne Espérance and in the interior. Very common. August 5 and 12.

60. *EPILOBIUM ALPINUM*, Linn.

"Wet places, Forteau." B.



61. *EPILOBIUM PALUSTRE*, Linn.

Quite common in damp places all along the coast.

62. *EPILOBIUM LATIFOLIUM*, Linn.

"Sea-shore, Amour." B.

63. *HERACLEUM LANATUM*, Michx.

"Hillsides and ravines." B.

64. *ARCHANGELICA ATROPURPUREA*, Hoffm.

"Hillsides and ravines." B.

65. *LIGUSTICUM SCOTICUM*, Linn.

"Caribou." B. In the interior; rather rare. August 5.

66. *CORNUS CANADENSIS*, Linn.

Abundant everywhere both on the coast and in the interior. A most characteristic species. July and August.

67. *LINNÆA BOREALIS*, Gronov.

On the highlands at Harrington and other places along the coast. July 24.

68. *LONICERA CÆRULEA*, Linn.

"On hillsides." B.

69. *VIBURNUM PAUCIFLORUM*, Pylaie.

"In ravines." B.

70. *GALIUM TRIFIDUM*, L., var. *PUSILLUM*, Gray.

I found this species, though I cannot tell the locality, from a mislaying of the label; I think it was Bonne Espérance, or in the interior.

71. *ASTER RADULA*, Aiton.

All along the sea-shore, August 5 to 15.

72. *SENECIO AUREUS*, L., var. *BALSAMITÆ*, Gray.

"In swamps." B.

73. *SENECIO PSEUDO-ARNICA*, Lessing.

"On hillsides." B.

73a. *TARAXACUM DENS-LEONIS*, Desf.

Not uncommon along the coast; flowers very large usually.

73b. *CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA*, Linn.

"It grows at Middle Bay, Belles Amour, and L'Anse Amour. I have never heard of its being found on any of the islands." B. I found it all along the shore at Forteau; it appears quite common there.

74. *VACCINEUM CÆSPITOSUM*, Michx.

"On hillsides." B.

75. *VACCINEUM ULIGINOSUM*, Linn.

Rather common in swampy regions all along the coast.

76. *VACCINEUM VITIS-IDÆA*, Linn.

Very common on all highlands, August 1 to 15.

77. *VACCINEUM OXYCOCCUS*, Linn.

Very common in swampy regions, August 1 to 15.

78. *VACCINEUM PENNSYLVANICUM*, Cary, var. *ANGUSTIFOLIUM*, Gray.

Common on the highlands August 11. All these five species, particularly the four last, are more or less abundant all along the sea-coast.

79. *CHIOGENES HISPIDULA*, Torrey & Gray.

"(Miss MacF. No. 35.)"

80. *CASSANDRA CALYCVLATA*, Don.

"In marshy places." B.

81. *ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA*, Linn.

Rather common in ravines and swampy grounds, July 26.

82. *KALMIA LATIFOLIA*, Linn.

Of this plant Mr. Butler writes me: "I have found it in ravines and near ponds in the interior, up Salmon River, and on Esquimaux Island."

83. *KALMIA GLAUCA*, Aiton.

With *A. polifolia*, rather common at Harrington Harbor as well as more or less so apparently all along the coast.

83a. *KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA*, Linn.

"In ravines near ponds in the interior, up Salmon River, and on Esquimaux Island." B.

84. *RHODODENDRON RHODORA*, Don.

Of this Mr. Butler writes: "I found it very abundant at one place at the westward of Bonne Espérance, but on that island it only grows sparingly in one little spot. Similarly at Caribou Island, and I saw it nowhere else, though it is probably to be found sparingly all along, but by no means so plentifully as *Kalmia glauca*, which is everywhere." I found it rather common in several places, and also at Harrington Harbor August 2.

85. *RHODODENDRON LAPPONICUM*, Wahl.

"On a hilltop near Amour." B.

86. *LEDUM LATIFOLIUM*, Aiton.

Everywhere common on the whole coast. July 26 and August 12.

87. *LOISELEURIA PROCUMBENS*, Desv.

"On hillsides, Caribou." B.

88. PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA, Linn.

"In swamps, Amour." B.

89. MONESES UNIFLORA, Gray.

"In damp, shady places." B.

90. PLANTAGO MARITIMA, Linn.

Not uncommon at Bonne Espérance, August 12.

91. PLANTAGO PAUCIFLORA, Pursh.

"(Miss Macfarlane, No. 42.)" (*P. maritima* or *P. dicipiens*, Barneoud.)

92. ARMERIA VULGARIS, Willd.

"On hilltops, Amour." B.

93. PRIMULA FARINOSA, Linn.

Rather rare at Harrington Harbor and on the neighboring islands, July 24.

94. PRIMULA MISTASSINICA, Michx.

"It grows both at Bonne Espérance and neighboring islands (Fox Island near Caribou)," and Forteau.

95. TRIENTALIS AMERICANA, Pursh.

Quite common on the high, dry grounds in early August.

96. PINGUICULA VULGARIS, Linn.

"In moist places at Bonne Espérance and Forteau (Amour)," B. I found specimens on several of the small islands in damp places in and around Harrington, July 26.

(96a.) In a letter Mr. Butler says: "There is a *Pinguicula* which you have omitted, and I believe *stricta* was the specific name, a low, white-flowered species; it grew both at B. Espérance and neighboring islands and Forteau." I did not find it, and it was omitted from his list.

97. EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS, Linn.

Very abundant on portions of Bonne Espérance August 12. "On hillsides Caribou." B.

98. RHINANTHUS CHISTA-GALLI, Linn.

Very common in places on Bonne Espérance, found all along the coast with *E. officinalis*, in low, moist, but not marshy places, August 12

99. MERTENSIA MARITIMA, Don.

"In sand on the sea-shore." B.

100. DIAPENSIA LAPPONICA, Linn.

"Common on hill tops at Caribou." B.

101. HALENIA DEFLEXA, Griseb.

On the hillsides at Amour and the lowlands at Bonne Espérance, August 12.

## 102. GENTIANA ACUTA, Hook. f.

"On flats, Caribou." B.

## 103. GENTIANA PROPINQUA, Richards.

Distributed much as *H. deflexa*.

## 104. MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA, Linn.

In a letter Mr. Butler mentions this plant as "found in small pools at Caribou Island and Bonne Espérance. I also found it quite abundant on the shores of a pond at Forteau. Probably somewhat sparingly distributed along the coast in such places."

## 105. PLEUROGYNE ROTATA, Griseb.

The plants of this species were furnished by Mr. Butler from Bonne Espérance. I found two poor specimens in the interior near the Mission house, August 5, hardly then in bloom. Mr. Butler also found it "on the flats at Caribou and shores of Esquimaux River."

## 106. POLYGONIUM VIVIPARUM, Linn.

Quite common at Bonne Espérance, August 11, probably so all along the coast.

## 107. EMPETRUM NIGRUM, Linn.

Common everywhere.

Respecting the dwarf Berches there appears some confusion. I think, however, that the species will stand as I have given them below.

## 108. BETULA POPULIFOLIA, Ait.

Very abundant everywhere in the woods and on sidehills. An abortive tree seldom over 20 feet high here. (*B. papyracea* Ait. is rare and young here, having been killed by repeated robbings of its bark by the Indians for canoe barks.)

## 109. BETULA PUMILA, Linn.

"Ascending stems, not glandular" (Miss Macfarlane, No. 57).

## 110. BETULA GLANDULOSA, Michx.

"Ascending stems glandular." "On hillsides everywhere." B.

## 111. BETULA NANA, Linn.

"(Of Europe.)" "A low trailing shrub." "On hillsides everywhere." B. Reported to me from Old Fort Island.

## 112. ALNUS SERRULATA, Ait.

Rather common in moist ravines and on hillsides at Old Fort and probably all along the coast.

## 113. ALNUS VIRIDIS, D. C.

Same as last.



114. *LARIX AMERICANA*, Michx.

In ravines and swampy regions, occasionally on hillsides, common everywhere.

115. *JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS*, Linn.

On high grounds inland; also hilltops.

116. *SPARGANIUM SIMPLEX*, Hudson.

"(The vars. *genuinum* and *angustifolium* of Gray) in ponds, Caribou." B.

117. *TRIGLOCHIN PALUSTRE*, Linn.

In the interior rare or not common; in marshes, August 5.

118. *HABENARIA OBTUSATA*, Richu.

On dry, elevated grounds, or on hill slopes, "at Caribou," B, and Bonne Espérance, August 12.

119. *HABENARIA DILATATA*, Gray.

120. *HABENARIA HYPERBOREA*, R. Bv.

"In swamps and on hillsides." B.

121. *LISTERA CORDATA*, R. Bv.

"In ravines, Caribou," B.

122. *MICROSTYLIS MONOPHYLLOS*, Lindl.

I found this rare orchid in only one locality, a small triangular patch of damp ground, almost wholly concealed by short grass, at Bonne Espérance, August 12. "The plant is much smaller than those collected in Massachusetts and Vermont."

123. *IRIS VERSICOLOR*, Linn.

Common all along the coast.

124. *STREPTOPUS ROSEUS*, Michx.

Rare in damp ravines and gulches, August 10.

125. *STREPTOPUS AMPLEXIFOLIUS*, D. C.

"(Miss Macfarlane, No. 62,)" B.

126. *CLINTONIA BOREALIS*, Rafin.

Rather generally distributed all along the coast. Common, or not rare, August 1 to 15.

127. *MAIANTHEMUM CANADENSE*, Desf.

Common all along the coast in wet places, August 12.

128. *SMILACINA TRIFOLIA*, Desf.

Not as common as the last, apparently.

129. *SMILACINA STELLATA*, Desf.

"On the sea shore." B.

Mr. Butler mentions but few of the rushes, sedges, or grasses in his list, merely saying that he collected "neither pines, willows, nor glumaceous plants." I give a list of what specimens I collected, but am not able to say anything about their apparent rarity or abundance, as they were collected hastily and indiscriminately; the majority of those I did notice appeared to me to be more or less common; they were named through the kindness of a friend to whom all disputed cases were referred. Unless otherwise mentioned, the locality is the inland "winter quarters" of the inhabitants. Most of them are thought to be characteristic specimens of the region.

130. *LAZULA PARVIFLORA*, Desv.

"On hills." B.

131. *JUNCUS FILIFORMIS*, Linn.

132. *SCIRPUS CAESPITOSUS*, Linn.

133. *ERIOPHORUM CAPITATUM*, Host.

"On hilltops." B.

134. *ERIOPHORUM VAGINATUM*, Linn.

135. *ERIOPHORUM VAGINATUM*, var. *RUSSEOLUM*, Fries.

"In swamps and on high hills." B. Rather rare.

136. *CAREX CANESCENS*, Linn.

137. *CAREX MARITIMA*, Vahl.

138. *CAREX LIMOSA*, Linn.

139. *AGROSTIS CANINA*, Linn.

140. *CALAMAGROSTIS LANGSDORFFII*, Prin.

141. *POA ANNUA*, Linn.

142. *POA ALPINA*, Linn.

143. *POA PRATENSIS*, Linn.

"On the sea-shore." B. Rather common.

144. *FESTUCA OVINA*, Linn.

145. *ELYMUS MOLLIS*, Trin.

"On the sea-shore." B. Rather common.

146. *AIRA FLEXUOSA*, Linn.

147. *HIEROCHLOA BOREALIS*, Roem. et Schultez.

"On the seashore." B.

The ferns have received a little more attention, though there are fewer of them.

148. *PHEGopteris DRYopteris*, Fée.

"On rocks." B.

149. *PHEGopteris polypodioides*, Féc.

"In ravines." B. Both species are more or less abundant all along the coast, the latter more than the former.

150. *PELLÆA (ALOSORA) GRACILIS*, Hook.

Not very common, but distributed in localities apparently along the coast? Mr. Butler found it "but upon one small rock which had fallen from the cliffs at Forteau; and on my last visit to F. I could not find even that." I am sure I have seen it more than once in my expeditions, but, unfamiliar with its small size and delicate texture, I have not collected and identified it.

151. *CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS*, Bernh.

"Amour." B.

152. *CYSTOPTERIS MONTANA*, Bernh.

"Amour." B.

153. *ASPIDIUM SPINULOSUM*, Swartz.

Abundant everywhere along the coast and in the interior.

154. *ASPLENIUM FELIX-FŒMINA*, Bernh.

"On hillsides." B.

155. *OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA*, Linn.

Rare. I found several small specimens growing about the edges of a small pond at Bonne Espérance, August 11, and I believe found it in one or two other places near by.

156. *BOTRYCHIUM LUNARIA*, Swartz.

Very abundant in a few small spots at Bonne Espérance; found in dry places distributed sparingly along a limited line of coast. "Amour." B.

157. *LYCOPODIUM ANNOTINUM*, Linn.

"Ravines and hillsides." B.

Several other species were collected this season, but I have been unable to secure names for them as yet.

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**ON THE BLACK NODULES OR SO-CALLED INCLUSIONS IN THE MAINE GRANITES.**

**BY GEORGE P. MERRILL.**

Accompanying the samples of granite collected by agents in the employ of the building-stone department of the tenth census, there were received at the museum from various States, but principally from Maine, numerous specimens of the dark nodules or so-called *inclusions* so abundant in many of the granites of that region. I have prepared thin sec-