

MEDDELELSER OM GRØNLAND

UDGIVNE AF

KOMMISSIONEN FOR VIDENSKABELIGE UNDERSØGELSER I GRØNLAND

Bd. 104 · Nr. 18

THE SCORESBY SOUND COMMITTEE'S 2ND EAST GREENLAND
EXPEDITION IN 1932 TO KING CHRISTIAN IX's LAND

LEADER: EJNAR MIKKELSEN

BIRDS (AVES)

BY

MAGNUS DEGERBØL AND U. MØHL-HANSEN

WITH 6 FIGURES IN THE TEXT AND 1 PLATE

KØBENHAVN

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1935

The bird-life along the greater part of the east coast of Greenland is well known. The birds from the Scoresby Sound region and the stretch north of it have been treated in publications i. a. by ALWIN PEDERSEN (1930), LÖPPENTHIN (1932), and MANNICHE (1910), to mention only a few of the most recent authors whose works contain further lists of literature on the subject. The birds of the Angmagssalik region have been handled by HELMS (1926) in a comprehensive work, chiefly based upon the collections made through a number of years by Mr. JOHAN PETERSEN, the former administrator of the settlement.

On the other hand, very little is known of the birds along the stretch Angmagssalik—Scoresby Sound, which, within the period July 10—September 1, was traversed by the Scoresby Sound Committee's 2nd East Greenland Expedition (1932). The only expedition which had formerly passed along this coast, throughout the whole of its length, was the AMDRUP Expedition of 1900, but the work of this expedition lay in other fields. The birds observed were only small flocks of Eiders, some Black Guillemots and some Gulls. Only in the very most northerly part of this section, from Cape Dalton and northwards, and in the most southerly part, Angmagssalik—Tugtilik (Lake Fjord), ornithological observations have been made by DEICHMANN (1904) and by the ornithologist of the Watkins Expedition, F. S. CHAPMAN (1932).

The Cape Dalton—Kangerdlugssuak area, which was more particularly the object of the investigations of the present expedition, is an inclement coast, poor in vegetation and consisting of dark basalt rocks, which come down to the sea in a number of steep promontories with large productive glaciers between them. Only at Kangerdlugssuak other species of rock (gneiss and gabbro) are cropping out.

Also the larger freshwater lakes are, practically speaking, devoid of vegetation and covered by ice far into the short summer. Add to this that actual level stretches with small lakes and gently running water are lacking, and that the insect life is poor, and it is easily understood that the conditions of life are not particularly favourable to the birds, which seek their food on land or at the lakes (f. i. ducks). The same

applies to the land birds proper as to the land mammals, *viz.* that only a few species (Snow Bunting, Greenland Wheatear, Redpoll, Ptarmigan) are able to live along this coast, each species only being represented by a few individuals. The land bird of most frequent occurrence and the one which more than any other left its impress on the landscape, even the most desert and stony, was the melodiously piping Snow Bunting.

The waders were more numerous represented, but most of the species were only observed so late in the season that we are here dealing with birds in migration. Particularly in a large delta at the head of Miki's Fjord there was, at the end of August, an extremely abundant, even teeming bird-life. Here we have in all probability a locality where the birds gather and rest, before starting on their long flight across the Danmark Strait. At any rate, in this locality several species were observed (Sanderling, Knot, Ringed Plover and Turnstone) whose migration does not take place over Angmagssalik.

The birds which with certainty were observed to be breeding along the part of the coast traversed were: Eider, Pink-footed Goose, Ptarmigan, Red-throated Diver, Ringed Plover, Dunlin, Glaucous Gull, Black Guillemot, Greenland Wheatear, Greenland Redpoll, and Snow Bunting. The most interesting of these breeding birds are presumably the Pink-footed Goose, which is otherwise not recorded as breeding south of Scoresby Sound, and the Greenland Redpoll, which for the first time is recorded as breeding so far north (Ravn's Fjord).

The following species of birds were observed:

- Nettion crecca crecca* (L.). Teal.
- Clangula hyemalis* (L.). Long-tailed Duck.
- Somateria mollissima islandica* Brehm. Iceland Eider.
- Anser brachyrhynchus* Baill. Pink-footed Goose.
- Lagopus mutus captus* Peters. Ptarmigan.
- Colymbus stellatus* Pont. Red-throated Diver.
- Fulmarus glacialis glacialis* (L.). Fulmar.
- Charadrius hiaticula psammodroma* Salomonsen. Ringed Plover.
- Charadrius apricarius* L. Golden Plover.
- Arenaria interpres* (L.). Turnstone.
- Calidris maritima maritima* (Brünn.). Purple Sandpiper.
- Calidris canutus canutus* (L.). Knot.
- Calidris alpina arctica* (Schjölér). Grey Dunlin.
- Crocethia alba* Pall. Sanderling.
- Phalaropus lobatus* L. Red-necked Phalarope.
- Larus hyperboreus* Gunn. Glaucous Gull.

Fig. 1. The Head of Miki's Fjord. — A river forms a delta with large banks of gravel, a favorite resort for waders before migration. Here we have in all probability a locality where the birds gather and rest, before starting on their flight across the Danmark Strait. In this locality several species have at any rate been observed (Sanderling, Knot, Ringed Plover, Turnstone) whose migration does not take place over Angmagssalik.
(U. Møhl-Hansen phot.)



Rissa tridactyla L. Kittiwake.
Pagophila eburnea Phipps. Ivory Gull.
Sterna macrura Naum. Arctic Tern.
Stercorarius longicaudus Vieill. Long-tailed Skua.
Uria grylle mandtii Mandt. Black Guillemot.
Alle alle (L.). Little Auk.
Corvus corax principalis Ridg. Raven.
Oenanthe oenanthe leucorrhoa (Gm.) Greenland Wheatear.
Carduelis flammea hornemani Holb. Hornemann's Redpoll.
Carduelis flammea rostrata (Coues). Greenland Redpoll.
Plectrophenax nivalis subnivalis (Br.). Snow Bunting.
[*Falco rusticolus candicans* Gm. Greenland Falcon.]

Most of the birds which are living on this coast belong to the most hardy species in Greenland. Amongst the 26 species stated here no less than 21 are known from the North coast, taken from Cape York to Navy Cliff (WINGE 1898, p. 58). The remaining 5 species are: Teal, Pink-footed Goose, Dunlin, Red-necked Phalarope and Redpoll. Of these the Greenland Redpoll is, as mentioned above, a southern form; the Red-necked Phalarope nests in West Greenland, and along the east coast it is known as far north as Scoresby Sound; the Pink-footed Goose and the Grey Dunlin are northern forms. As stated above, the Pinkfooted Goose is found for the first time so far to the south (Miki's Fjord), and the Grey Dunlin does not breed in south-east and western Greenland; the Teal occurs only casually. Regarding the subspecies, 3 are only known from East Greenland, viz. *Somateria mollissima islandica*, *Lagopus mutus captus* and *Uria grylle mandtii*.

Teal (*Nettion crecca crecca* (L.)).

The Teal was not found breeding, but was observed twice: at Cape Dalton on July 10, where a pair, male and female, took wing from a small lake and flew towards the sea; a few days later a pair were seen flying along the coast, off d'Aunay Bay (Møhl).

As already mentioned, the natural conditions along Blosseville's Coast are not very favourable to the forms which by preference seek their food in the fresh waters, there being no larger continuous stretches; only at Cape Dalton was there level ground with small lakes. Thus, it is not quite by chance that surface feeding ducks were observed in this place.

Somewhat similar, although rather more favourable natural conditions obtain in the region round Angmagssalik, where the Teal occurs casually and sporadically (HELMS 1926). Near Scoresby Sound ALWIN

PEDERSEN (1930) observed and shot a few Teals at the end of May and the beginning of June, but none were observed later in the season.

On the west coast the Teal occurs not infrequently as a guest, perhaps even in a single case as breeding (SCHJØLER 1926).

Long-tailed Duck. (*Clangula hyemalis* (L.)).

The first time Long-tailed Ducks were observed was at Kangerdlugssuak on August 14. We were in the middle of the fjord in a motor-boat, and here, between the hummocks of ice, we saw a flock swimming, 12 birds in all. We shot five: 2 males and three fully developed young birds from that year.

On the west coast and in northeastern Greenland the long-tailed duck is a common breeding bird. It also breeds at Angmagssalik, though never in any great numbers.

Birds collected:

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Kangerdlugssuak	14.8. 32	99	191	26.4	34.0
♂ ad.	Kangerdlugssuak	14.8. 32	100	168	27.9	34.5
♀ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	14.8. 32	101	190	26.0	33.5

Iceland Eider (*Somateria mollissima islandica* Brehm).

The Eider is one of the most common breeding birds along this stretch of coast, and we found it in all the fjords from Cape Dalton to Kangerdlugssuak. When we entered the bay at Cape Dalton, there lay a small flock of 8 individuals, all old males; later on we saw a flock of as many as 25 individuals. We looked in vain on shore for their nests. In the bay at Cape Ewart there were several small flocks, and a single larger one of 20 individuals, chiefly males, but also a few females. In Barclay Bay there were likewise a number of small flocks. The contents of the intestines of the birds shot were examined, and they almost exclusively consisted of mussels, *Saxicava arctica*, and small stones, in a few cases, however, of a great number of small crustaceans (*Gammarus*). In the oviducts of the females there were eggs of all sizes.

At d'Aunay Bay we saw on the beach 9 males and 6 females. In a very small lake, between heaps of gravel and stones, lay 4 Eiders, 2 males and 2 females; the ground was stony and devoid of vegetation, and suitable as a breeding place. On a small spit of land there were, be-

tween small stones, two nests with a quantity of down. Curiously enough there were no eggs, though the Eiders are usually not in the habit of downing their nests, before the first eggs have been laid. In the bay of Cape Daussy, Søkongens Bay, there were 15 pairs of Eiderducks. The bay terminated in a large valley with huge rocks along the sides; at one side of the valley there lay a large lake, only divided from the sea by a 30 m broad and 500 m long spit of gravel and stones, which at one end was cut through by the outlet of the lake. This spit was a favourite resort of Eiders; here they sat in the morning, preening their feathers, and everywhere it was crossed and recrossed by the broad tracks of the birds. We found a few egg-shells scattered about, which were clearly seen to have been stolen and emptied by ravens or gulls.

In the fjord between Cape Ravn and Cape Johnstrup, where we lay imprisoned by the ice for six days, we had ample time to make observations, but in this fjord there were not so many Eiders. Conditions were not favourable; the fjord terminated in two huge glaciers, and along the "banks" the mountain was vertical, with only a few lower stretches consisting of larger and smaller fragments of rocks, which had tumbled down, with gravel and small stones between them and a single, solitary flower. In such a place, below a steep rocky wall, one Eider was suddenly seen to rise from its nest and to fling itself into the water right outside. The nest lay between large blocks of stone on a small plain, consisting of earth and remains of plants which had fallen down from the mountain; there was only a very poor nest and hardly any down; and yet the foeti in the 3 eggs in the nest were almost entirely developed on the day when they were found, i. e. July 28. (Fig. 2.)

The skins of the females were very much worn, and so light in colour as almost to make a sandy effect. In Miki's Fjord, where we arrived on August 4, there was a number of old females with large, downy young ones, whose feathers had just begun to appear along their backs. The old males were not seen any more. In Kangerdlugssuak we lay from August 9 — August 20, and here we saw large flocks of Eiders, exclusively old females and young fledglings, though many of these still had down on their backs. This was the last we saw of the Eider, which is a typical fjord bird.

The birds collected must, by their size and other characteristics, be classed with *S. m. islandica*. A single male, No. 41, from the bay at Cape Daussy, has a faint, though distinct V-shaped black marking on its throat.

According to SCHIØLER (1926) this race occurs in East Greenland, as far north as lat. 80° N., on the west coast as far north as about lat. 71° N., but here it is presumably somewhat mixed up with the northern race, *S. m. borealis*.



Fig. 2. A nest of the Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*). A very poor nest with hardly any down, and yet the foeti in the 3 eggs were almost full-grown on the day when they were found i. e.

July 28. Ravn's Fjord.
(U. Møhl-Hansen phot.).

Birds collected:

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton	11.7. 32	17	275	52.0	50.0
♂ ad.	Bay at Cape Daussy ...	18.7. 32	23	285	52.0	54.5
♂ ad.	Bay at Cape Daussy ...	18.7. 32	41	290	53.5	53.5
♀ ad.	Cape Dalton	11.7. 32	18	275	47.5	50.0
♀ ad.	Cape Dalton	11.7. 32	22	285	49.0	50.0
♀ ad.	Ravn's Fjord	29.7. 32	60	280	51.0	49.0
♂ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	14.8. 32	102	—	46.5	51.0

Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus* Baill.).

This species was observed on August 6 in Miki's Fjord, where four geese were "grazing" on the mountain slope, but quickly sought the water and swam away. We followed them in a boat, and managed to get them onboard; one of them, an old male, was on the point of changing its plumage, but the remiges were more than half developed, so that it was just able to rise from the water; the three others, 2 females and 1 male, were immature, not fully fledged birds with downy heads and necks, though with the plumage appearing under the down. Later, on August 22, one of us, (MØHL) was on a long trip into the interior behind Miki's Fjord, and from the head of this fjord we passed through a long and broad valley with much vegetation; on the level stone-field sloping towards the river in the centre of the valley there grew, in particular, a great number of *Oxyria*, quite low plants, with rather large succulent leaves, which in many places were entirely ribbed. Here there were a great number of excrements and traces of geese, and it was quite clear that geese were in the habit of sojourning here; thus, we saw three "grazing", but they rose, while we were still at a long distance from them, and flew out through the valley towards the fjord.

The Pink-footed Goose is rather common as a breeding bird at Scoresby Sound and in northern regions. At Angmagssalik it has only been taken once. In Miki's Fjord we have the most southerly locality for Pink-footed Geese breeding on the east coast. In West Greenland the species does not occur.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Miki's Fjord	6.8. 32	69	—	44.0	75.5
♂ juv.	Miki's Fjord	6.8. 32	71	—	31.0	74.0
♀ juv.	Miki's Fjord	6.8. 32	70	—	32.0	70.0
♀ juv.	Miki's Fjord	6.8. 32	72	—	32.2	70.3

Ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus captus* Peters).

We did not see as many Ptarmigans as we had expected. There is, however, no doubt that this bird occurs along the whole of the coast, seeing that we found its excrements everywhere in the mountains. However, at Cape Dalton, on July 10, we saw one adult female Ptarmigan with 8 chicks; they were very confident, and it was possible to approach as close as a few metres to them (S. MIKKELSEN). A female adult Ptarmigan was shot on the following day in another locality at Cape Dalton. After that we did not see any Ptarmigans until at Kangerdlugssuak July 10—July 20. Here they seemed more common, but the extent of the area was also considerably greater than in the other fjords. We frequently saw small flocks or rather broods of 6—8 young birds; they were the fully developed chickens. In their variegated summer dress the resemblance they bore to their surroundings was striking; they frequently squatted on large stones, though not so low down between them as might be expected, and yet they were hardly distinguishable among the confused stone masses, which made up the mountain slope. They were rather confident, and it was always possible to approach as near as 4—5 m. When one sat quite still, observing such a small flock lying about one on the boulders, they soon tired of shamming death. First they began to crane their necks and look about them with their dark, bright eyes, but very soon they seemed to agree that this was not particularly amusing, and so they ran down the stones, flew about fifty metres down the slope and began to pick leaves and crowberries. The length of the wing on the adult female killed at Cape Dalton, on July 10, was 195 m/m. According to SCHIÖLER (1925) the East Greenland Ptarmigan belongs to the race *groenlandicus*, but as FINN SALOMONSEN has kindly pointed out to me, this name was preoccupied, wherefore PETERS (1934) has given it the name: *captus*. The specimen in question is rather dark on the upper side. The single feathers are almost entirely black with whitish borders and sandy spots. The shafts of primaries are also whitish, as contrasted with the black shafts of the Icelandic Ptarmigan *L. m. islandorum*.

Red-throated Diver (*Colymbus stellatus* Pont.).

The Red-throated Diver was common along this coast stretch, one or more pairs being observed in every fjord which we visited. We found the first nest in the bay at Cape Daussy, July 18, on the shore of the lake which was mentioned above (p. 8), where there was a spit of gravel entirely devoid of vegetation. The nest lay at a distance of 1½ m from the lake in the fine gravel, which consisted of stones of the size of a pea, and with no covering of any kind. The bird lay on the nest, with its neck and head extended along the gravel, in the well-known "covered" posi-

Fig. 3. A nest of the Red-throated Diver (*Colymbus stellatus*). The nest was without any nesting material whatsoever, and there was hardly any depression in the gravel to indicate its presence. A hole had already been picked in one of the eggs, and we could hear the young ones chirping. From the nest and down to the water there was a flat crack in the gravel (to the right upper corner of the picture); this was the route followed by the bird, when crawling to and from the nest on its belly. — The bay at Cape Daussy. (U. Mohl-Hansen phot.).

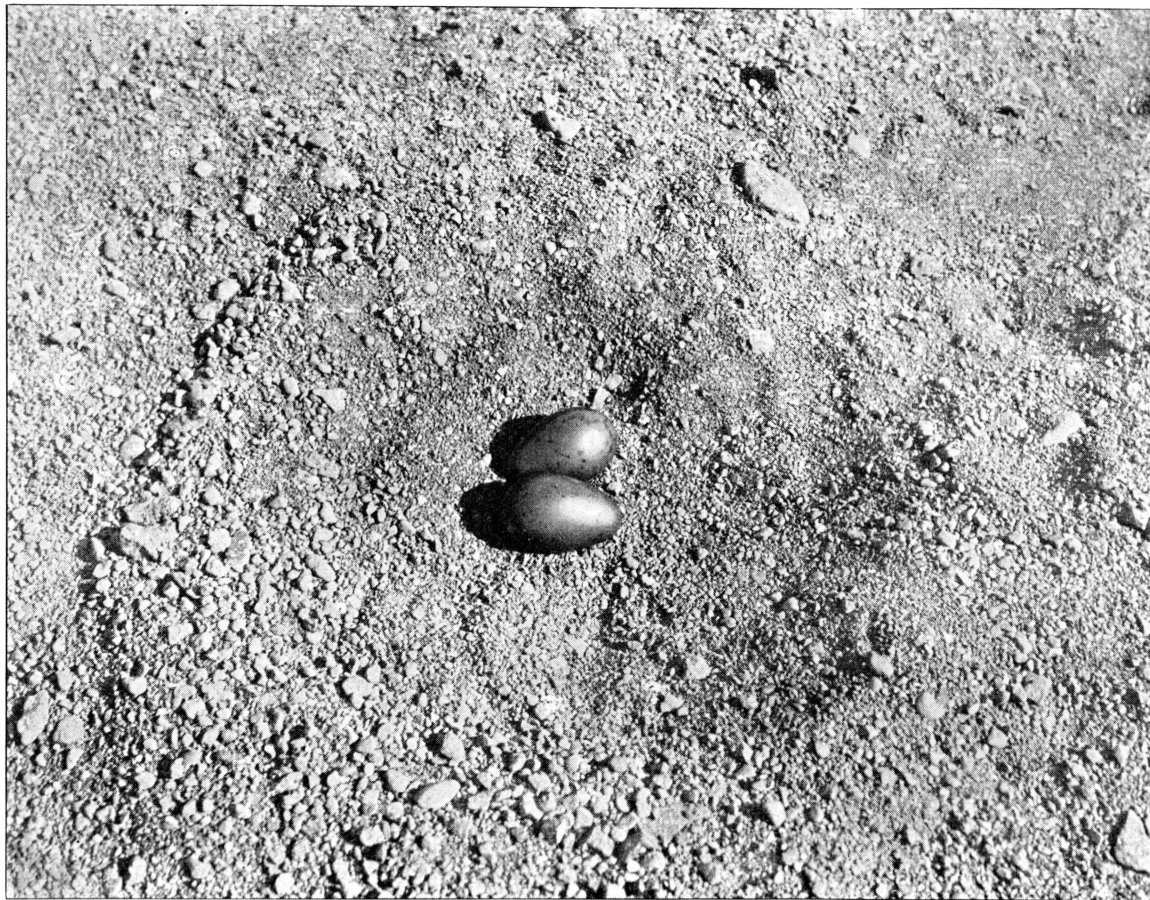


Fig. 4. Breeding biotope of the Red-throated Diver (*Colymbus stellatus*). The nest lay at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m from a lake in fine gravel, which consisted of stones of the size of a pea and entirely devoid of vegetation (cf. Fig. 3). (U. Möhl-Hansen phot.).



tion, and it looked entirely like a stone. When we came nearer to it than 10 m, it could no longer keep quiet; the feathers rose along its back, and it lifted its neck slightly, while it began to screech a long plaintive screech, somewhat resembling that of a buzzard. When we came as near as 5 m, it flung itself, head foremost, into the water. In the "nest" there were two eggs; we could hear the young ones chirping, and a hole had already been picked in one of them. The two eggs measured 72 m/m in length and 45,7 and 46,0 m/m in breadth. The nest was here, curiously enough, without any nesting material whatsoever, and there was hardly any depression in the gravel to indicate its presence. From this place and down to the water there was a flat crack in the gravel, with impressions of the feet of the bird on either side; it was clear that this was the route followed by the bird, when crawling to and from the nest on its belly. — In north-eastern Greenland the nest of this species is placed in thick vegetation (cf. f. i. LÖPPENTHIN 1932, p. 46, fig. 13).

Near a very small lake, about 100 m long and 25 m broad, not very far from the afore-mentioned lake, another pair of divers were breeding; they had finished hatching, and the two old birds were swimming in the lake, with the small grey chick, about two days old, between them. On several occasions we saw the old male bird come flying from the sea with a fish in its beak; it flew a couple of times round the lake and then settled on the water and swam up to the young one with the fish. Often the female bird lay on the bank watching the chick, while the male vigilantly swum round the lake. The latter was quite shallow, about 1 m deep, and there were undoubtedly no fish whatsoever in it. Also in several other places the divers were observed to fish in the salt water, but then there were as a rule no freshwater lakes. In the craw of a diver shot in the bay at Cape Daussy on July 18, 1932, were found *Gammarus locusta*, some small vertebræ of fishes and a quantity of small stones. That these birds, when conditions are favourable, may confine themselves entirely to fresh water lakes, was discovered on a trip into the interior of the country behind Miki's Fjord, where on August 23 we found one great and several smaller lakes, all at different levels; the great lake was about 2 km long and 1 km broad, a large glacier debouching into one end of it. We had pitched our tent on the bank of this lake, and frequently saw a diver come flying up, fling itself upon the lake and dive. When it had caught a fish, which it generally did very quickly, it rose and flew across to one of the smaller lakes; we followed it at once, and in one of the small lakes 3 divers were lying, an old one and two half-grown young birds; they were all diving, when we arrived, but were very soon obliged to rise to the surface, and the old bird flew away to the great lake. We made up our mind to wait for its return, and in a little while it came flying with a glistening fish hanging from its beak; it circled the lake once and

“landed” in the middle of the lake with the fish in its beak. By splashing a rifle-ball into the water in front of it we made it drop the fish, which proved to be a mountain trout, about 10 cm in length. Shortly afterwards its mate arrived with another fish, so we concluded that here was a freshwater lake with ample fish to catch. — The species is circumpolar.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Bay at Cape Daussy....	19.7. 32	33	285	52.5	73
♂ ad.	Sorte Glacier.....	19.7. 32	37	296	54.5	71
♀ ad.	Bay at Cape Daussy....	19.7. 32	34	270	53.0	65
♀ ad.	Bay at Cape Daussy....	18.7. 32	36	280	48.0	70

Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis glacialis* (L.)).

We only saw little of this sea-bird, seeing that it does not as a rule enter the pack-ice or the fjords; only in the broad and deep fjord Kangerdlugssuak did we once in a while see it come flying on reconnoitring trips. Otherwise it was only when passing off the coast between the fjords that we saw a few stragglers, most of them being observed along the stretch between Cape Ravn and Miki’s Fjord. Here the dark type was rather common; nearly one fourth were dark with a few transition forms, but we saw too few to be able to say anything for certain as to the proportion between the dark and light types. However, we were all along able to follow the existence of this bird from Cape Dalton to Angmagssalik.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♀ ad.	Kangerdlugssuak	15.8. 32	98	328	38	51

Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula psammodroma* Salomonsen).

In the region round Cape Dalton 8—10 pairs of this species were breeding. We did not find their nests, but we saw a quantity of egg-shells. The birds lived rather high up in the mountain, at a height of about 200 m, where there were large naked gravel-plains, as well as small moss-covered patches intersected by water-courses.

From then we saw no Ringed Plovers until in Miki’s Fjord and Kangerdlugssuak, but as it was in the month of August, not all observed there

can be reckoned as belonging to the regular breeding stock. However, both in Kangerdlugssuak and in Miki's Fjord a few young birds were shot; the latter still had down among the feathers, which clearly shows that they had been bred there.

The head of Miki's Fjord, where a river forms a huge delta with large banks of gravel, was a favorite resort for waders before migration; here small flocks of Ringed Plover were running about, both old and young birds. About July 20, nearly all the old birds had gone, and only the young ones remained there for a short time.

C. h. psammodroma is only distinguished from *C. h. hiaticula* by being on an average somewhat smaller in size; this, however, can only be definitely proved by larger series. A female, No. 4 from Cape Dalton, is particularly large, its length of wing being 138 mm.

This species is a commonly breeding one, both north and south of the area traversed.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♀ ad.	Cape Dalton	11.7. 32	2	129	13.5	24.3
♀ ad.	Cape Dalton	10.7. 32	3	126	13.5	25.1
♀ ad.	Cape Dalton	10.7. 32	4	138	14.2	24.3
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton	11.7. 32	7	133	13.1	24.5
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton	11.7. 32	6	126	12.6	22.9
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton	11.7. 32	5	133	13.7	24.2
♂ ad.	Miki's Fjord	7.8. 32	76	128	13.4	24.1
♂ ad.	Miki's Fjord	4.8. 32	67	124	13.0	23.4
♂ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	15.8. 32	95	114	13.5	23.5
♀ juv.	Miki's Fjord	27.8. 32	121	129	12.6	24.6
♂ juv.	Miki's Fjord	29.8. 32	120	127	13.5	24.0
♀ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	15.8. 32	96	100	12.6	22.9

Golden Plover (*Charadrius apricarius* L.).

I heard the Golden Plover several times at Cape Dalton, and also saw it once or twice in the same localities, where the Dunlin and the Ringed Plover lived; this was on July 11, so it is possible that it had been breeding there (MØHL). The Golden Plover is not rare at Angmagssalik (HELMs 1926, p. 242), and has on several occasions been observed at Scoresby Sound (ALWIN PEDERSEN 1930, p. 455).

Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres* (L.)).

This bird we only saw during the period of migration in Kangerdlugssuak and Miki's Fjord, where it was very common; there were in

particular many young birds which ran about at ebb-tide among the stones on the beach, catching crustaceans.

At Scoresby Sound and in the northern regions the Turnstone is rather commonly met with as a breeding bird. From Angmagssalik it is not recorded with certainty as breeding, but it is seen migrating, especially in the spring.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Miki's Fjord	7.8. 32	75	152	20.0	25.0
♂ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	15.8. 32	93	147	20.8	25.0
♂ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	15.8. 32	92	148	19.5	24.0
♂ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	18.8. 32	105	150	19.7	25.0
♂ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	17.8. 32	107	150	20.5	26.0
♂ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	11.8. 32	86	148	20.5	24.0
♀ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	18.8. 32	104	148	22.0	25.4
♀ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	15.8. 32	91	148	19.6	23.6
♀ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	17.8. 32	106	152	22.0	27.0
♀ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	24.8. 32	113	157	19.6	24.6

Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima maritima* (Brünn.)).

This bird we only saw once, on August 31, in Miki's Fjord, where a flock of 5 were running about among the other waders on the banks of gravel; the three we shot were young birds.

This species breeds at Angmagssalik, but not in large numbers. At Scoresby Sound it is very rarely met with as breeding, whereas it breeds commonly on the west coast.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ juv.	Miki's Fjord	31.8. 32	123	128	28.5	22.5
♂ juv.	Miki's Fjord	31.8. 32	124	130	27.6	24.0

Knot (*Calidris canutus canutus* (L.)).

These waders were likewise only met with after the migration had begun, at the end of August in Miki's Fjord, where they lived with the other birds. They were rather numerous, though there were comparatively few old birds.

The species is one of those which breed farthest north; it is frequently

found breeding at Scoresby Sound, whereas at Angmagssalik it is a comparatively rare occurrence and only in migration.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Miki's Fjord	31.8. 32	122	168	33.5	31.0
♂ juv.	Miki's Fjord	27.8. 32	119	158	26.0	28.5
♂ juv.	Miki's Fjord	27.8. 32	117	160	29.5	29.6
♀ juv.	Miki's Fjord	27.8. 32	118	166	30.5	31.0

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina arctica* (Schiøler)).

The Dunlin was found breeding at Cape Dalton, in the same locality as the Ringed Plover, and even here in very small numbers, at most 8 pairs; it was also found at Barclay Bay, July 13, where we saw two old birds at a small lake.

Later on in Miki's Fjord we saw small flocks of up to twenty, both old and young birds. The Dunlin was the first of the waders which began to migrate; on August 4, it was by far the most common of waders; on August 10 we only saw a few specimens, and from August 21 none at all. In measurements and colouring the two specimens collected seem to resemble *C. a. arctica*. There is less brown on the upper side than by *schinzii*, as is also recorded by LØPPENTHIN (1932, p. 60) in the case of his East Greenland specimens. The specimen from Miki's Fjord has a rather well developed pectoral patch.

From Angmagssalik HELMS records the *islandica* species.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♀ ad.	Cape Dalton.....	11.7. 32	7	115	25.0	22.0
♂ ad.	Miki's Fjord	4.8. 32	68	106	28.0	22.0

Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*. Pall.).

The Sanderling was also of common occurrence on the banks in Miki's Fjord; on August 4 old birds were commonly seen among the young ones; on August 10 we saw young birds only, and from August 20 the latter also gradually disappeared.

This bird breeds commonly in north-eastern Greenland, but is prac-

tically entirely lacking, even as a migratory bird, at Angmagssalik (HELMs 1926) where it has only been observed once.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♀ ad.	Miki's Fjord	4.8. 32	63	122	23.2	24.4
♂ ad.	Miki's Fjord	4.8. 32	62	121	23.3	24.0
♂ ad.	Miki's Fjord	4.8. 32	65	120	23.9	24.0
♀ juv.	Miki's Fjord	4.8. 32	66	125	26.0	26.5
♀ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	15.8. 32	94	123	24.5	26.7
♀ juv.	Miki's Fjord	4.8. 32	64	124	27.0	24.7
♂ juv.	Miki's Fjord	4.8. 32	61	120	22.5	24.0

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus* L.).

These peculiar swimming waders were observed for the first time in the bay at Cape Daussy, where 3 adult females lay in the water along the shore, and let themselves be carried in and out by the faint swell; once in a while they caught something, but otherwise they only seemed to enjoy life. As this was about the middle of July, we hoped to find the adult males or the young ones in a neighbouring section, but did not succeed in doing so. Later, on August 31, 2 Red-necked Phalaropes were observed among the other waders in Miki's Fjord.

This species has been found, though rather rarely, at Scoresby Sound, but is unknown from more northerly regions. At Angmagssalik, on the other hand, it breeds rather commonly (HELMs, 1926, p. 247).

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♀ ad.	Bay at Cape Daussy....	19.7. 32	40	112	21	21.0
♀ ad.	Bay at Cape Daussy....	18.7. 32	32	112	21	21.7
♀ ad.	Bay at Cape Daussy....	18.7. 32	31	109	21	20.3
♀ ad.	Bay at Cape Daussy....	18.7. 32	30	112	21	21.8

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus* Gunn.).

The Glaucous Gull is common along this part of the coast. We found a small colony at Cape Dalton, the nests lying on ledges and shelves in a rocky wall, about 30 m high and facing the open sea. Here there were about 15 pairs, and from boats it was possible to see the old birds

standing beside their just hatched young ones. The old birds were very aggressive; when we passed them, they shrieked and beat their wings towards us. In the various fjords and bays where we lay, we always saw Glaucous Gulls; they came flying from the sea along the banks of the fjord, staying for a shorter or longer period at the head of the fjord, where as a rule a river debouched, and where there was always something to pick up at ebb-tide on the banks of gravel and stone. The contents of the intestines of the birds showed that they chiefly subsist on crustaceans and fish, but they naturally take anything edible which drifts ashore. Once we had laid some skins of polar bears out to dry on the rocks, where throughout the day 4—5 Glaucous Gulls and a few Ivory Gulls were assembled, and both species eagerly picked at the skins. The breeding places of the Glaucous Gulls are probably near the open sea; the birds always came from the outside, and we found no breeding places within the fjords.

A common circumpolar species.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton	11.7. 32	24	470	64	73
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton	11.7. 32	25	465	63	72
♂ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	10.8. 32	85	400	60	74

Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla* L.).

When from August 2 to August 4 we passed along the coast between Cape Ravn and Miki's Fjord, Kittiwakes were observed for the first time, and that even in rather large numbers. Small flocks of 10—12 birds often came flying by the vessel, chiefly old birds; young ones from that summer we did not see. In the interior of Kangerdlugssuak these gulls were very common; here they often flew singly, but on the other hand, we also saw smaller icebergs entirely covered by gulls. It was, however, clear that they chiefly lived along the coast and out to sea, and they practically never entered the head of the fjord.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Kangerdlugssuak	11.8. 32	87	310	36	33
♂ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	11.8. 32	88	295	31	32

Circumpolar species. Occurs as a breeding bird at Angmagssalik (HELMs 1926, p. 250); on Raffle Island, Liverpool Coast there is a colony, which ALWIN PEDERSEN (1930, p. 472) estimated at 2000 individuals.

Ivory Gull (*Pagophila eburnea* (Phipps)).

Before we had penetrated through the ice to Cape Dalton, on July 10, we saw a single Ivory Gull flying off the coast, and this was the only one of the species seen until we lay stuck in the ice off Cape Stephensen, from July 22 to July 25; here in return, these birds appeared in large numbers. It was amusing to observe how quickly they were on the spot, when something was thrown overboard and on to the ice—stale bread, bits of meat etc. Once a polar bear approached the vessel; it was shot, and its blood squirted on the ice, while the bear walked a short distance, before it fell. When it had walked as much as about 4 m, an Ivory Gull came whizzing through the air and began to lap up the blood. The cry of the Ivory Gull resembles that of the Arctic Tern to such an extent that it is difficult to distinguish between them.

From Cape Ravn and down to Kangerdlugssuak the Ivory Gull was common, but it chiefly kept outside the coast; only in Kangerdlugssuak did we see it in the fjord, but as this fjord is several kilometres broad and very deep, conditions are almost as off the coast. AMDRUP mentions it from Cape Wedel in lat. 67°25' N.

This species has a northerly distribution; it is rarely met with at Angmagssalik (HELMs 1926, p. 251).

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	The ice off Cape Stephensen	22.7. 32	42	350	38	40
♂ ad.	The ice off Cape Stephensen	22.7. 32	43	354	37	42
♂ ad.	The ice off Cape Stephensen	23.7. 32	44	345	38	40
♂ ad.	The ice off Cape Stephensen	23.7. 32	45	360	39	43
♂ juv.	The ice off Cape Stephensen	15.8. 32	97	340		40

Arctic Tern (*Sterna macrura* Naum.).

The Arctic Tern was also first observed on July 24 in the ice at Cape Stephensen, where a flock of eight came flying by the vessel in the evening. This bird was also common along the stretch from Cape Stephensen to Kangerdlugssuak; it often occurred in flocks, as a rule of 10—20 birds, but we also saw flocks of 50—60. In Kangerdlugssuak they sat close together

on some icebergs together with their fully developed young, sometimes also with Kittiwakes.

Circumpolar species which breeds commonly at Scoresby Sound and Angmagssalik.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Kangerdlugssuak	11.8. 32	89	265	30	15
♀ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	11.8. 32	90	240	28	14

Long-tailed Skua (*Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieill.).

We only saw a few small flocks, of 7—10 birds each. This was off the coast, at Miki's Fjord on August 3, but it also happened that a few individuals entered the head of Miki's Fjord, where they fished like terns in the low water.

At Angmagssalik the Long-tailed Skua only occurs as a casual guest, but it breeds at Scoresby Sound and farther north. (*S. l. pallescens* Løpp.).

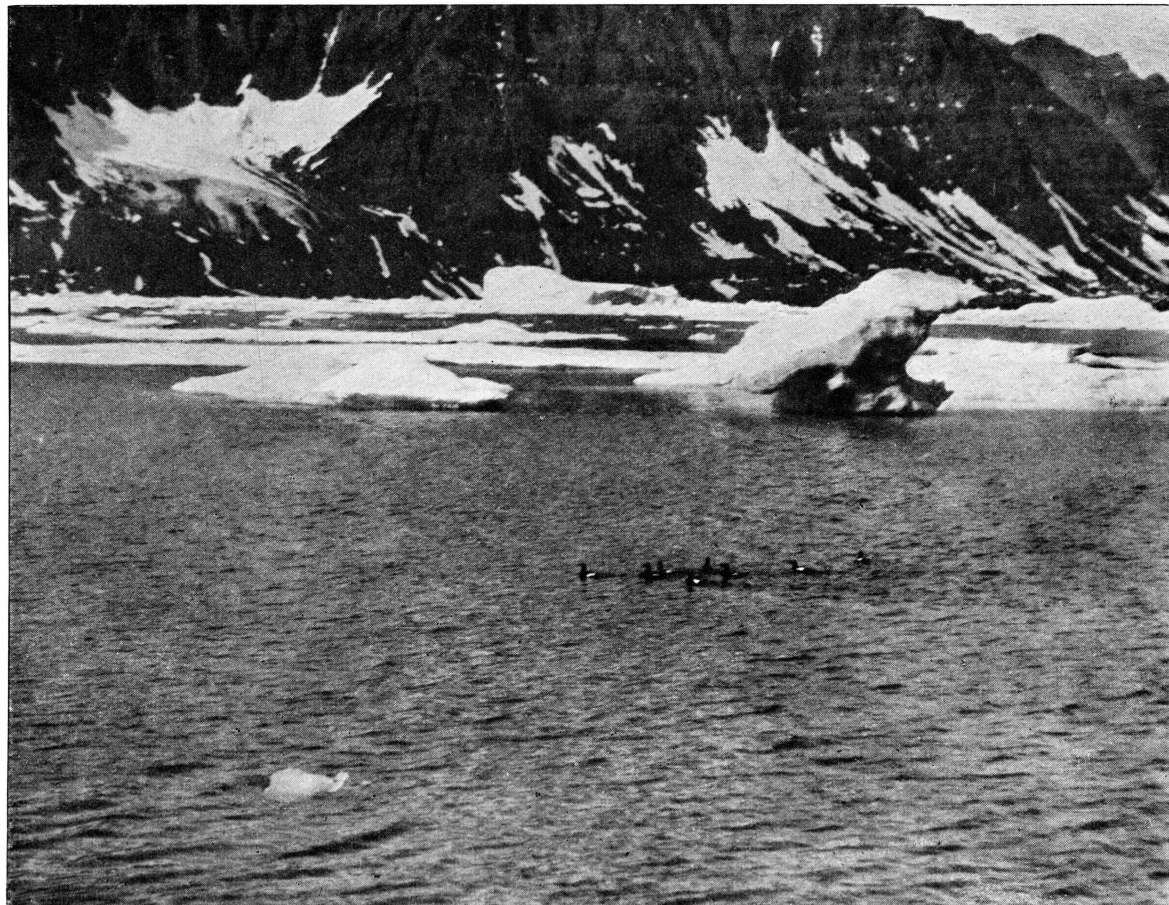
Black Guillemot (*Uria grylle mandtii* Mandt).

The Black Guillemot was the most common of all birds along this coast; it was in all fjords and on the ice outside the coast from Cape Dalton to Kangerdlugssuak. The contents of the intestines of a bird shot on July 12 off the coast between Cape Dalton and Barclay Bay very largely consisted of Crustaceans (*Gammarus locusta*). In the fjord at Cape Ravn there were several colonies, so we had ample opportunity to study the Black Guillemot in its breeding place. On the coast stretch which we traversed we always found it breeding in colonies high up on the rocks, whereas f. i. on the Faroe Islands it always breeds singly at the foot of the mountain among the tumbled-down boulders.

The first time we looked for its nest was in the bay at Cape Daussy on July 18; here a flock of 25 Black Guillemots lay in the water, just outside the foot of the mountain, which consisted of a great number of tumbled-down boulders. It was apparently an excellent breeding place, but we looked in vain among the stones to see whether there were any nests; then suddenly we heard something whizzing through the air, and we now saw Black Guillemots coming in from the ocean and heading towards the mountain wall, where several birds sat in fissures and on ledges. This colony lay at a height of 40—50 m.

At Ravn's Fjord there were several smaller colonies, consisting of 8—20 pairs. One day we sat under some large boulders near such a colony, watching the 8 pairs which were breeding. The mountain wall was only

Fig. 5. Breeding biotope of the Black Guillemot (*Uria gryllemantii*). Along Blosseville's Coast we always found this species breeding in colonies high up on the rocks in fissures and rather far in, whereas f. i. on the Faroe Islands it always breeds singly at the foot of the mountain among tumbled-down boulders. — The fjord at Cape Ravn.
(H. Möhl-Hansen phot.).



70 m high, but quite perpendicular; at the foot of it lay a great number of boulders. The nests of these birds were always to be found high up on the rocks in fissures and rather far in, not on shelves and ledges as the nests of Razor-bills and Common Guillemots. This was on July 29, and there were well-developed young ones in the nests, the old birds being busily engaged in feeding them. In the water, right outside the mountain, we observed a small flock of Black Guillemots which swam around and made love to one another, laying their bills together and raising their necks; thus they swam round one another, or flew a couple of metres, and then splashed, head foremost, into the water and dived.

Both when they were lying on the water, and when they stood at the mouths of the fissures in the mountain, they uttered a sound, with their bills open, which reminds of the long-drawn piping of a shrew-mouse. When they had thus been lying on the water for about 20 minutes, then one, then another flew out towards the mouth of the fjord to the fishing ground, and in the course of a few minutes they were all out there, returning after about ten minutes with their catch in their beaks, generally some large red shrimps (*Spirontocaris polaris* (Sabine)), but sometimes also fish. We succeeded in getting hold of one of these fishes, which proved to be a young polar cod, not more than 15 cm long. The birds flew right up to the nests, where they quickly handed over the booty, and then flew down and settled on the water in front of the mountain, or they swam about for about twenty minutes and so on. It proved that the males hatch as well as the females, both having a large brood-spot, and likewise both parents help to feed the young birds. Only once, on July 29, we succeeded in reaching a nest; it lay in a fissure about 10 m up the side of the mountain and of the breadth of a hand, and the young one which lay $1\frac{1}{2}$ m from the mouth was rather large, with the plumage showing distinctly through the downs. The first time immature Black Guillemots were observed on the water was at Kangerdlugssuak, on August 10, and in the course of a week most of the young ones were out.

The feathers in the white alar spiculum are more or less black at the bases. None of the birds collected have entirely white feathers, though, on the other hand, there is not so much dark at their bases that it can be observed directly in the white patch. The dark colour is only visible, when the feathers are removed from one another. The birds collected came nearest to the race *mandtii*.

This race occurs at Scoresby Sound and in the northern regions. In southern Greenland the race *U. g. grylle* occurred, but as already emphasized by WINGE (1898), none of the races are represented by typical specimens in Greenland.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton	11.7. 32	20	164	32.0	32.0
♂ ad.	Ravn's Fjord	28.7. 32	54	161	30.0	31.0
♂ ad.	Ravn's Fjord	29.7. 32	58	168	31.0	31.0
♂ ad.	Ravn's Fjord	28.7. 32	53	164	31.5	30.0
♂ ad.	Ravn's Fjord	29.7. 32	57	166	32.0	30.0
♂ ad., juv.	Cape Ewart.....	12.7. 32	21	154	31.0	31.0
♂ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	15.8. 32	103	144	23.0	30.5
♂ juv.	Ravn's Fjord.....	29.7. 32	56		18.0	28.0
♀ ad.	Ravn's Fjord.....	29.7. 32	59	163	31.5	30.3
♀ ad.	Ravn's Fjord.....	28.7. 32	52	159	30.0	29.0
♀ juv.	Bay at Cape Daussy....	18.7. 32	38	157	29.5	30.0
♀ juv.	Bay at Cape Daussy....	18.7. 32	39	159	28.0	31.5
♀ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak	10.8. 32	84	140	22.0	30.5

Little Auk (*Alle alle* L.).

We saw a few isolated pairs at Cape Dalton, but the Little Auk was not common along this coast. It was generally observed out among the ice, when passing from one fjord to the other; thus, on September 1, at the head of Miki's Fjord, a large quantity of birds were lying everywhere in the fjord. They had not been there before, but the weather had for several days been stormy and rainy, and so they had undoubtedly taken refuge there.

At Angmagssalik this species only occurs as a visitor in winter, sometimes in large numbers (HELMS 1926, p. 253). Breeds in large numbers on the Liverpool Coast.

Raven (*Corvus corax principalis* Ridg.).

The Raven was sparse in numbers along the coast. It was seen in the following localities: at Cape Daussy in the ice west of Cape Stephen, in Ravn's Fjord, Miki's Fjord and Kangerdlugssuak. It was very shy and generally kept to high altitudes in the mountains. At a height of several hundred metres, once even at a height of 2000 m (WAGER), we found scattered seal bones, and we considered it probable that it was this bird which had come there with the remains of the meal of a polar bear, so as to be able to pick the bones in peace. At Kanderdlugssuak Ravens were more common, and here one might see three or four at the same time. In the stomach of the collected specimen we found the front-teeth of a ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*).

The species is widely distributed, both on the west coast and on the east coast.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Ravn's Fjord	28.7. 32	55	455	81,5	66

Greenland Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe leucorrhoa* (Gm.)).

In the bay at Cape d'Aunay, on July 16, a pair were breeding, and this was the first time we met the Greenland Wheatear. The old birds were busily engaged in feeding the young ones, which had just left the nest. The next time we saw the Greenland Wheatear was on July 28, in Ravn's Fjord, where several pairs were breeding, all of them with well developed young ones which had already left the nest, but were still fed by the old ones. At Kangerdlugssuak and in Miki's Fjord it was frequently observed, but as this was at the end of August, it was possible that the birds had not bred in these localities.

SALOMONSEN established the East Greenland Wheatear as a separate subspecies: *schiaeleri* (1927). It was only distinguished from the West Greenland *O. o. leucorrhoa* by the length of the wing being somewhat smaller. The variation in the length of wing is, for the two races, respectively ♂ 97—103 mm, ♀ 95—101 and ♂ 102—110, ♀ 100—108. It must, however, be borne in mind that Salomonsen only had at his disposal 2 males and 4 females from East Greenland. Later (1934) the same author has, on account of a greater material, come to the conclusion that the East Greenland Wheatear cannot be distinguished from the West Greenland *leucorrhoa*, *schiaeleri* being restricted to the Faroes. — The measurements of the specimens here collected are comparatively great, and indicate that SALOMONSEN is right in his last opinion. The specimens here examined must be recorded as *leucorrhoa*.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ?	Kangerdlugssuak	18.8. 32	108	104	14	29
♀ juv.	Ravn's Fjord	27.7. 32	50	103	14	29
♀ juv.	d'Aunay Bay	16.7. 32	28	78	12	27
♂ juv.	Ravn's Fjord	27.7. 32	51	105	12	29

Hornemanns Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea hornemanni* (Holböhl)).

As mentioned under *C. f. rostrata*, *C. f. hornemanni* is a race which occurs farther north; according to ALWIN PEDERSEN (1930) it breeds

commonly at Scoresby Sound. Along Blosseville's Coast we did not find it breeding, and not until August in Miki's Fjord and Kangerdlugssuak did we see small flocks of 10—20 birds, evidently already in migration. They were very confident, and it was possible to come as near as a couple of metres to them, before they lifted.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♂ ad.	Miki's Fjord.....	27.8. 32	116	86	8.9	17.0
♂	Miki's Fjord.....	6.8. 32	80	84	8.3	16.8
♀ juv.	Miki's Fjord.....	27.8. 32	114	79	8.2	15.5
♀ juv.	Miki's Fjord.....	6.8. 32	79	82	9.0	16.0
♀ juv.	Miki's Fjord.....	26.8. 32	78	82	8.5	15.7
♀ (juv).	Miki's Fjord.....	27.8. 32	115	80	8.5	16.5
♀ juv.	Miki's Fjord.....	6.8. 32	77	82	8.5	16.1

Greenland Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea rostrata* (Coues)).

A single Greenland Redpoll was shot at the head of Ravn's Fjord on July 26, 1932, on a mountain side facing south, about 300 m above the level of the sea. It was an adult female, and its oviduct clearly showed that it had bred in the same year. The plumage was very much worn. On the same locality several young ones were observed. Another specimen was seen at the head of Kangerdlugssuak, August 20, 1932, close to the Inland Ice (Møhl). Here as elsewhere the Greenland Redpoll keeps to the interiors of the fjords and avoids the outer coast. The specimen collected is comparatively small. Its wing measures 75 mm and its bill 9,5 mm. The tarsus measures 15,5 mm.

At Angmagssalik *rostrata* commonly occurs as breeding. It is here a migratory bird which arrives in April or the beginning of May and disappears at the end of September (HELMS 1926). In the interior of Scoresby Sound ALWIN PEDERSEN (1930) has only found the subspecies *hornemanni* breeding, and north of Scoresby Sound *rostrata* is only a casual guest (*Schaanning*, 1933, p. 15). On the west coast, according to BERTELSEN (1921), the northern boundary of *rostrata* is at Umanak (lat. 71° N); and so this race is practically confined to the southern part of the country. At Ravn's Fjord we have the most northerly locality of *C. f. rostrata* as a breeding bird in East Greenland.

Snow-bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis subnivalis* Br.).

The Snow-bunting is so common along the coast that it leaves its impress on the inclement stony nature; everywhere one hears the beautiful notes of the males and sees the small white birds flying across the



Fig. 6. Two young Snow-buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis subnivalis*). d'Aunay Bay. July 16. (U. Möhl-Hansen phot.).

brown desert. When we came ashore at Cape Dalton, the first birds observed were Snow-buntings, which hopped about on the stones of the river, right down in the bottom of the valley, where they were catching spiders, until their bills were quite full; then they flew up into the mountain, where they had their nests among the large loose boulders. Often a male bird was observed to descend, with its tail and wing raised obliquely into the air, while it sang like the Tree-pipit. The first young ones were seen, on July 16, in d'Aunay Bay; they sat beside each other on a stone above their nest and were being fed by the old birds, almost exclusively with small, black spiders. From medio August the Snow-buntings gathered in flocks of 10—30 individuals.

The species is found along all the coasts of Greenland.

Birds collected.

Sex	Locality	Date	Number	Length of wing mm	Length of bill mm	Length of tarsus mm
♀ ad.	Cape Dalton.....	10.7. 32	9	106	10.5	19.4
♀ ad.	Cape Dalton.....	11.7. 32	10	108	10.0	19.0
♀ ad.	Cape Dalton.....	11.7. 32	11	101	10.5	21.0
♀ ad.	d'Aunay Bay	15.7. 32	27	103	10.0	21.0
♀ ad.	Ravn's Fjord.....	27.7. 32	49	100	10.0	21.0
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton.....	11.7. 32	16	113	12.0	22.0
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton.....	10.7. 32	15	109	11.0	21.0
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton.....	10.7. 32	14	111	10.8	22.0
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton.....	10.7. 32	13	105	10.4	20.5
♂ ad.	Cape Dalton.....	10.7. 32	12	107	10.4	20.3
♂	Kangerdlugssuak.....	8.8. 32	109	106	9.6	20.1
♂ ad.	d'Aunay Bay.....	15.7. 32	26	107	11.0	20.0
♂ juv.	Miki's Fjord.....	24.8. 32	111	107	10.0	20.4
♀ juv.	Kangerdlugssuak.....	18.8. 32	110	104	4.4	20.0

Greenland Falcon (*Falco rusticolus candicans* Gm.).

We had expected to meet with a few of these birds along the coast, but none were observed until our arrival in Angmagssalik. Still, as there were neither lemming nor hare, and only a few Ptarmigan along the greater part of the coast, it is not to be wondered at that the Falcon keeps away. At Angmagssalik we saw several; one, which was very nearly white, sat on the top of the radio mast peeping down into the poultry yard of the radio operator.

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