

Of our ducks there are three sub-families, viz., the *Anatide*, the river of fresh-water ducks; the *Fuligulionae*, the sea, or deep water, ducks, and the *Merginae*, the fish ducks.

Of our shoal-water or river ducks we will enumerate as belonging to our avi-fauna:

The Mallard, *Anas boschas*. † The male is also called the green-head, and the female the gray duck.

The Black Duck, *Anas obscurus*, † also called dusky duck, and black mallard.

The Pintail Duck, *Anas acuta*, † also called the sprigtail.

The Galdwell, *Anas streperus*,* also called gray duck.

The Widgeon, *Anas Americana*, † also called the American widgeon, and bald-pate.

The Shoveller, *Anas clypeata*,* also called broad-bill and spoon-bill.

The Wood-duck, *Anas sponsa*, † also called Summer duck and tree duck.

Of the teal genus we have here:

The Green-winged Teal, *Querquedula Carolinensis*. †

The Blue-winged Teal, *Querquedula discors*. †

Of the deep-water or diving ducks found more or less habitually on our waters during their migrations, we notice:

The Canvas-back Duck, *Fuligula vallisneria*. †

The Red-head Duck, *Fuligula ferina*, var. *Americana*, † also called pochard, red-headed wigeon, and rufus-necked duck.

The Blue-bill Duck; *Fuligula marila*, † also called big black head, greater scaup duck, raft duck, flocking fowl, and shuffler.

The Little-blue bill, *Fuligula affinis*; † with the same local names as are applied to the next preceding species, with the word little prefixed.

The Ring-necked Duck, *Fuligula colaris*; * sometimes improperly called blue-bill.

The Golden eye Duck, *Fuligula clangula*, † also called garrot.

The Iceland Golden eyed Duck, *Clangula Islandica*, † breeds in trees like the wood-duck. (Nest found in the Province of Quebec.)

The Buffle-headed Duck, *Fuligula albeola* † also called butter-ball, spirit duck, and dipper.

The Lake Huron Scoter, *Fuligula bimaculata*,* also called American black scoter and coppernose.

Of the fish ducks we have three species viz:

The Goosander, *Mergus merganser*, † also called saw-bill.

The Red-breasted Merganser, *Mergus serrator*, † also called fish duck and sheldrake.

The Hooded Merganser, *Mergus cucullatus*, † also called saw-billed diver.

The list embraces a portion of the aquatic birds frequenting Michigan marshes and waters. If we would all cultivate the habit of observing and carefully noting novelties, anomalies and and unusual occurrences, it would add immensely to the pleasure of our recreation trips, and would give us something to think besides slaughter and a "big bag."

Your committee ask the further attention of the association for a few minutes while we review a portion of the report on nomenclature made last year, which was accepted, and the recommendations adopted, excepting that part pertaining to *Ortyx Virginianus*,* called quail at the North, and partridge at the South. We do not propose to go into a minute description of the three birds involved in this question, as they are too well known to intelligent sportsmen to require it. But we wish to submit a few generalizations. The name quail has been applied to the *Coturnix communis* (the true quail) for ages. No one disputes its correctness. It belongs to the European bird, that has been quite largely introduced into this country within the last few years. It is equally true and undisputed that the quail, *Coturnix communis*, sometimes called "migratory" quail, is distinct from our American bird, *Ortyx Virginianus*, not only specifically but generically distinct. In habits these two birds differ as essentially as the barnyard fowl from the Guinea hen. It is manifestly improper to call two entirely different birds by the same name, and as the name quail properly and indisputably belongs to *Coturnix communis*, it certainly does not belong to *Ortyx Virginianus*.

Again the name partridge as indisputably belongs to *Perdix cinerea*. (The true partridge.) No one disputes it. Now, although our *Ortyx* is nearer to *Perdix* than it was to *Coturnix*, yet it is likewise essentially different from the former. Ornithologists acknowledge it to be generically different. And as *Perdix* was christened partridge in vernacular long before *Ortyx* was known to civilized man, he is certainly entitled to the name. As before stated, it is manifestly improper to call two distinct birds by the same name. Therefore our *Ortyx* should not be called partridge.

In the light of this simple logic we see why the controversy that has been so warmly carried on for years as to whether our bird should be called a quail or a partridge, has