

seen in small pools and standing in ditch water along the railroad tracks, and that it is one of the earliest of ducks to mature.

19. *MALLARD, *Anas platyrhynchos*.

One of the commonest ducks though being rapidly reduced as a breeder by the progressive restriction of suitable marshes.

20. *BLACK DUCK, *Anas rubripes*.

The Ward brothers seem to know this species and describe it as a rare fall migrant. We are in receipt of a specimen labelled Winnipeg, Man. (W. R. Hine) which we are informed by its donor, Mr. Seton, was taken at Shoal Lake. The date is not recorded.

21. *GADWELL, *Chaulelasmus streperus*.

Raine found nests in 1894 and Seton noted them on Pelican Island on July 6, 1901. Wards say it is, or was, an uncommon but regular breeder. Specimens were taken on May 15 and 19, 1917, and Young reports a few individuals during May, 1918.

22. BALDPATE, *Mareca americana*.

Raine found nests in 1894 and Chapman in 1901, and the Ward brothers say it is one of the scarcest of the ducks and growing more so. Young reports seeing individuals at the end of April and in the beginning of May, 1918.

23. *GREEN-WINGED TEAL, *Nettion corolinense*.

A common breeder and still lingering in some numbers, seeming to require less extensive marshes than many other species of duck.

24. *BLUE-WINGED TEAL, *Querquedula discors*.

A common breeder similar to the green-winged but seen considerably later in the fall.

25. CINNAMON TEAL, *Querquedula cyanoptera*.

Seton (*Auk*, 1886, p. 328) quotes R. H. Hunter as having taken a specimen at Oak Point, on the adjacent Lake Manitoba shore. This is near enough to the locality under discussion for mention though the lack of recent records for the species and apparent absence of specimens render it a little unsatisfactory.

26. SHOVELLER, *Spatula clypeata*.

A common breeder in 1917. Said by the Wards to be the only duck that is showing an increase, and they describe, during the past three years, vast flocks of a thousand or more in eclipse, remaining until the fall plumage is assumed when they depart for the south. However this may have been just previous to 1917, we have seen nothing like it in the last two years. They are present throughout the spring, but Sept. 17-26 may have been too late for such aggregations in 1917. Young was present all the summer of 1918 and only noted occasional birds through April and May, so it is probable that the above increase was only momentary and was

checked by the continued ecological changes in the locality.

27. *PINTAIL, *Dafila acuta*.

Was a common breeder. Said by the Ward brothers to mature earlier than any other species of duck except the Hooded Merganser. More Pintails were seen during the spring of 1917 than any other kind of duck. In 1918, Young found them very common in early May, gradually reducing in numbers after the middle of the month, scarce in midsummer, which here gives no cover for eclipse conditions. The last noted were fifty on Sept. 16.

28. WOOD DUCK, *Aix sponsa*.

The Ward brothers give circumstantial accounts of the occurrence of two Wood Ducks at different times. One male taken in 1899 or 1900 was identified as such by a Mr. Robt. Holland, who was familiar with them in Ontario, and the other from memory of that specimen. Whilst these records are not unimpeachable, taking into consideration the striking characters of the birds and the qualifications of our informants, I accept them with but slight reservations.

29. REDHEAD, *Marila americana*.

Arnold found nests in 1894 and the Wards say that it used to breed. We saw only occasional specimens during spring and fall.

30. *CANVAS-BACK, *Marila valisneria*.

Said by the Wards to have been a common breeder in the past. A female was taken on June 6, 1917, but it proved to be a non-breeder. We have only seen occasional individuals in spring and early summer.

31. *LESSER SCAUP, *Marila affinis*.

A considerable number of Scaups were noted during both spring and fall. All taken proved to be the Lesser Scaup, though undoubtedly the Greater Scaup also occurs. The Wards know of but one nest being taken, that one being amongst the gulls on an island.

32. *RING-NECKED DUCK, *Marila collaris*.

Nothing like as common as the Scaups. A few were observed in the spring of 1917 and specimens taken in the following fall. It was not observed by Young in 1918. The Wards know it under the name of "Buck-eye", and say that it occasionally occurs in small flocks but do not know of its breeding.

33. AMERICAN GOLDENEYE, *Clangula clangula*.

A flock of six were seen between May 17 and 23, and a pair hung about until the first week of June in 1917. Young noted one on July 11, 1918. All adult males observed were of this species. We have no record of its breeding.

34. BARROW'S GOLDENEYE, *Clangula islandica*.

Seton (*Auk*, 1886, p. 328), cites R. H. Hunter as authority for the capture of a drake on Shoal