

25, and on May 28 twenty-five more were observed in the same place. In 1918, Young observed eight on May 25 and 28. They returned again on Aug. 26, and from four to six were seen to the end of the month. The Wards regard them as common migrants.

59. *PECTORAL SANDPIPER, *Pisobia maculata*.

On May 25, 1917, a small flock of eleven waders that we took to be of this species were seen. On June 2 a single individual was taken. Young did not see the species in the spring of 1918, but on Aug. 24 ten birds appeared and he noted them almost daily, in numbers fluctuating between four and fifty, to the end of September. Only one of these, taken Aug. 27, is adult.

60. *WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER, *Pisobia fuscicollis*.

In 1917 a single individual was seen on May 29 in company with a flock of Least Sandpipers, but it was very common on June 2 with large mixed flocks of Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers and Plover. In 1918, Young observed them almost daily from May 22 to June 12, and a later group of four on June 20. On Aug. 7 ten returned and remained in approximately constant numbers until Sept. 12.

61. *BAIRD'S SANDPIPER, *Pisobia bairdi*.

Not recognized in 1917. Amongst the small waders collected by Young in 1918 are individuals taken on Aug. 8 and 9 from companies of White-rumped Sandpipers.

62. *LEAST SANDPIPER, *Pisobia minutilla*.

In 1917, very common until June 6, when it departed with the majority of the other waders. During the September visit, I saw a number of small sandpipers with Semipalmated Sandpipers and Plover that I took to be Least, though the presence of more important material near by prevented shooting them for absolute verification. In 1918, Young reports the first Least Sandpiper on May 16, becoming common on the 28th, and remaining so until June 12. Individuals were seen June 20 and July 27, but the species did not return until Aug. 22, remaining until Sept. 7.

63. *RED-BACKED SANDPIPER, *Pelidna alpina*.

Common in the spring of 1917. First noted on May 25. Most abundant on the 28th; they disappeared with most of the other migrant waders on June 5. In 1918, observed from May 22 to June 1 in limited numbers; not noted in the autumn of either years.

64. *SEMPIPALMATED SANDPIPER, *Ereunetes pusillus*.

In 1917, we did not note this species definitely amongst the flocks of mixed small sandpipers until May 25 when they were selected from a bunch of

Least and collected. On June 2 the flocks were composed almost entirely of this species and three solitary individuals were seen after June 5. A few were seen and collected during the autumn visit Sept. 22. In 1918, Young reported them between May 19 and 29, and again in the autumn from Aug. 23 to Sept. 10.

65. *SANDERLING, *Calidris leucophaea*.

In 1917, common in the mixed flocks of small waders from May 28 to June 5 when most of the migrant shore birds left. In the fall several were seen on Sept. 24. In 1918, seen by Young from May 19 to June 12 and again from Aug. 8 to 31.

66. MARBLED GODWIT, *Limosa fedoa*.

Though the Wards recognize two Godwits occurring at Shoal Lake, we were unable to positively identify the Marbled, though several flocks observed the day of our arrival, in 1917, we tentatively ascribed to this species. The Wards do not know of either species breeding.

67. *HUDSONIAN GODWIT, *Limosa haemastica*.

One of the surprises of the 1917 trip was the re-discovery of this fast disappearing species. On May 18, Young took one male from a flock of five and the day after I saw a bird that I was satisfied was of the same species. In 1918, Young saw flocks of 12 and 15, on May 21 and 25, and a single bird on the 29th. On July 31, five more were noted passing over towards Lake Manitoba. Of the specimens taken, two females have considerably more white and grayish feather edgings below than the males and a third shows this sexual (?) character less distinctly. The Ward brothers say that the Hudsonian is the commoner of the two Godwits and that it is more easily approached and shot. The fact is they call this the "Foolish Godwit" and say it can be repeatedly approached after having been fired at. This is quite similar to an experience I had with a bird of the same species at Point Pelee, Ont., in 1915, when I stalked and secured a specimen after having once missed it. In seeking for a cause for the rapid decrease of the species this unwariness should be considered as a factor. It may be that similar habits will also explain the unexpected disappearance of other species. (See *antea*, Trumpeter Swan.)

68. *GREATER YELLOW-LEGS, *Totanus melanoleucus*.

But single birds identified May 27 and 30 in 1917. In 1918, Young found it present in small numbers in a ratio of about one to ten, as compared with the Lesser Yellow Legs, from April 24 to May 15, leaving about two weeks before the latter. In the autumn but casual singles were seen between Aug. 21 and Sept. 12. Said to have been the commoner of the two Yellow-legs when the lake