

move north. A small number remain and breed. Males outnumber females in the proportion of 15 to 1. Courtship commences about the last week in February. This is interesting in view of the fact that they are one of the last ducks to breed. I have found fresh eggs late in June and half grown young in September.

The following is from my note book:

February 28, 1916—Large flocks of Redhead close to shore, feeding and courting. Some were mated and copulating. The drake swims swiftly to the duck, and appears to seize her by the neck with his bill. The duck is at once submerged and remains so until the drake leaves her. Five drakes seen to follow a duck and surround her in a circle. They stretch their necks straight up, the front part slightly elevated, showing the black breast, the crown feathers erected. Sometimes they uttered a coarse quack before relaxing.

February 29, 1916—Large flocks feeding close to the beach. Those nearest to the shore were dipping like mallards. They bring the pondweed to the surface and after shaking it several times, swallow in a series of gulps. The mating call is a coarse quack; the wheezy cat-like cry is made when feeding. I have been unable to discover if it is made by both sexes.

CANVAS-BACK—*Marila valisneria*.

Regular winter resident, not common.

SCAMP DUCK—*Marila marila*.

Abundant winter resident.

LESSER SCAMP DUCK—*Marila affinis*.

Regular winter resident; not as common as the former.

RING-NECKED DUCK—*Marila collaris*.

Regular winter resident; unusually abundant during the winter of 1915-16.

GOLDEN-EYE—*Clangula clangula americana*.

Common winter resident.

BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE—*Clangula islandica*.

Scarce winter resident. Breeds commonly here and leaves in October or earlier. The drakes leave soon after the eggs are laid in May. Most of the winter records are for juvenals.

BUFFLE-HEAD—*Charitonetta albeola*.

Common resident. The drakes disappear soon after the eggs are laid and are not seen again until October.

OLOR. (Sp.?)

A small flock of swans winter regularly.

COOT—*Fulica americana*.

Abundant resident. They gather in large flocks in the late fall and are loth to move south, even when their feeding grounds freeze over, in the smaller lakes. During cold winters, hundreds remain on