

HORNED GREBE—*Colymbus auritus*.

Winters commonly on Okanagan Lake.

RED-BILLED GREBE—*Podilymbus podiceps*.

A few winter on Okanagan Lake.

LOON—*Gavia imber*.

A few winter on Okanagan Lake.

RED-THROATED LOON—*Gavia stellata*.

A juvenal female picked up on the shore of Okanagan Lake, November 22nd, 1915. Small Loons observed on several occasions were probably of this species.

HERRING GULL—*Larus argentatus*.

Common winter resident.

CALIFORNIA GULL—*Larus californicus*.

Not as common as the former.

MERGANSERS—*Mergus americanus*.

Common resident.

RED-BREADED MERGANSER—*Mergus serrator*.

Regular winter resident.

MALLARD—*Anas platyrhynchos*.

The bulk of the surface feeding ducks, leave in November, when the small lakes and sloughs freeze over. A few remain as long as there are open stretches of water in the streams but become quite poor. Frequently mixed flocks of Mallard, Pintail, etc., are seen picking up the weeds that have become dislodged by the wind and have drifted on to the ice on the shore of the lake.

GADWALL—*Chaulelasmus streperus*.

No winter records since January 1912.

BALDPATE—*Mareca americana*.

A few remain all winter and live parasitically on the Redheads, snatching the weeds from their bills as they rise to the surface. They are in constant motion, when feeding, dashing at every duck that rises near them.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL—*Nettion carolinense*.

A few winter.

PINTAIL—*Dafila acuta*.

A few winter.

REDHEAD—*Marila americana*.

The commonest duck on Okanagan Lake in winter. Late in January, when their feeding grounds at the south end of the lake become frozen, they congregate in enormous flocks in the vicinity of Okanagan Landing. The prevailing winds are southerly and serve to keep the shallow water here free of ice. Several specimens of pond-weeds (*Potamogeton*) afford an abundant food supply. By February 15, the flocks have reached their maximum and number several thousand. They remain in these large bands until March, when they