

the hips of the wild prairie-rose, which are held above the snow, provide them with food, while the excessively hard seeds the hips contain act as a substitute for grit in the stomachs of the birds. Early in May they feed, like many o'her prairie animals, upon the blossoms of the abundant sandflower or prairie anemone, *Anemone patens*, var. *nuttalliana*; and later on they consume quantities of grass-hoppers, together with seeds and berries.

The Kildeer Plover, *Ægialites vociferus*, is not uncommon round some of the lakes.

On August 3rd we shot several specimens of the Lesser Yellow-shanks, *Totanus flavipes*, and one of the Greater Yellow-shanks, *T. melanoleucus*, round a lake near Carberry; they were clearly on migration, as they were the first of their kind seen.

On July 10th, 1884, I shot a specimen of the Solitary Sandpiper, *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, at Maple Creek, 597 miles west of Winnipeg; it was doubtless breeding. In the dry bed of the creek I also caught a nestling bird, which was probably of this species.

During the summer no bird is more familiar on the Manitoban prairies than the Upland Plover or Bartram's Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, commonly there known as the "Quail," from its note. Surely no bird ever differed more completely from the generality of its relatives than this! It is a Sandpiper which does not appear to frequent marshes, which breeds habitually on the dry open prairies, and which is frequently to be seen perched among the branches of trees. Its tameness is excessive. Often when driving over the prairie I have seen it remain within three yards of the passing vehicle without the slightest concern. When on the wing, it offers a shot so temptingly easy that few can resist. Its note is a highly remarkable one, not easily forgotten when once heard. Dr. Coues well describes it as a "long-drawn, soft, mellow whistle, of a peculiarly clear, resonant quality." It breeds abundantly on the open prairie, and I have several times caught the young in down. The