

was high but now much less numerous and growing scarcer.

69. *LESSER YELLOW-LEGS, *Totanus flavipes*.

In 1917 common from the time of our arrival on May 17 to June 5 when most of the migrant waders left. One was taken Sept. 21 on the shore of a small pond some distance from the lake. In 1918, the species was common from April 25 to May 28, and abundant from May 5 to 15. In the autumn stray individuals appeared July 13 to 20, but the bulk did not arrive until Aug. 4, culminating in numbers on the 19th, and remaining until Sept. 7.

70. *SOLITARY SANDPIPER, *Helodromas solitarius*.

In 1917 but single specimens occasionally seen during our spring visit and one noted Sept. 17. In 1918 small numbers were seen regularly between May 8 and 27, and Aug. 5 and Sept. 18.

71. *WILLET, *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*.

In 1917 one bird was observed from the train between Winnipeg and Erinview, but the species was not noted on the lake. In 1918, Young took single individuals, the only ones noted on the lake, on May 29 and Aug. 10. The spring adult of these two is so decidedly grayer than a Sapelos Island, Ga., bird and both agree so perfectly with comparable material from Saskatchewan and Alberta, that I have little hesitation in referring them both to the Western Willet, *C. s. inornatus*.

72. *UPLAND PLOVER, *Bartramia longicauda*.

Said by Seton to have been "somewhat common" in 1901, "but nearer Winnipeg, where the prairies were drier, it became more abundant". Evidently the drying of the prairie has allowed it to increase its range considerably for we found it a very common bird in 1917, and the Ward brothers say it is increasing. One could hardly go five minutes in any direction from camp without coming across one or more pairs, while its long-drawn whistle was one of the most characteristic and beautiful of the prairie sounds. On the ground the Upland Plover has a very un-wader-like appearance looking more like a long-legged grouse chick, but immediately it takes flight the long sweeping wing strokes proclaim its true relationship. It breeds commonly about the lake, but its eggs, surprisingly large for the size of the parent, are very difficult to find. The parents are very solicitous for the safety of their nests and show great ingenuity in diverting the attention of the intruder. It was not present on my return visit in September. In 1918 it put in an appearance on May 7 and remained common until the middle of August, the last one being seen on Aug. 28. Mr. Young informs me that he looked very carefully for juveniles through the summer but without success. Adults were in common evidence the entire season but even the mowing-machines of the hay-makers

failed to discover young or partially grown individuals. How so large and prominent a bird can be raised to maturity without observation is problematical.

73. *BUFF BREASTED SANDPIPER, *Tyngites subruficollis*.

Young met single individuals of this rare species on Aug. 9 and 31, collecting the latter one. The growing scarcity of this species is a matter of some anxiety to those who view with alarm the general decrease in our shore birds.

74. *SPOTTED SANDPIPER, *Actitis maculata*.

This unusually common species was unaccountably scarce on the lake shore in 1917 where conditions seemed ideal for it. We only saw occasional individuals and some days along the lake shore we would fail to see a single bird. In 1918 the species seemed slightly more numerous but still far from common and the greatest number noted any one day was 8 on Aug. 21. It was not noted in spring until May 18 and the last one was seen on Sept. 21.

75. LONG-BILLED CURLEW, *Numenius americanus*.

In 1917 we saw birds in the distance several times that we took to be Curlew. Young did not observe it in 1918. The Ward brothers know of but one species. I include them under this species hypothetically.

76. *BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER, *Squatarola squatarola*.

In 1917 seen from May 26 to June 1, and again on Sept. 22 and 24. Said to be more common in autumn than in spring and to stay very late. In 1918, Young noted small flocks numbering from 3 to 15 on May 22 to June 3. A single individual was seen on June 20. In the autumn similar numbers were seen from Aug. 8 to Sept. 23.

77. *GOLDEN PLOVER, *Charadrius dominicus*.

In 1917 one seen on May 22 and another on the 26th. In the autumn one specimen was taken on Sept. 22. In 1918, four and three were noted May 30 and June 4 and 6 and one on Aug. 21 and on Sept. 21.

78. *KILLDEER, *Aegialitis vocifera*.

Very common and breeding everywhere. One could hardly get out of hearing of its querulous complaining. In the autumn several were seen in 1917 and until Sept. 19, 1918.

79. *SEMIPALMATED PLOVER, *Aegialitis semipalmata*.

First seen in 1917 on May 19, common on the 28th; none observed after June 5. Present in 1918 from May 20 to June 12, and from Aug. 1 to 31, with a single straggler Sept. 14.

80. *PIPING PLOVER, *Aegialitis meloda*.

One or two pairs were usually to be seen on the flats near the Narrows, where they associated with