

little depression in the ground that Dad saw no sign of it till it got up and hurried into the wheat as the first one did. Each had let out a cry when the mower went over it, so he was afraid to leave the team standing while he went into the wheat to see if the fawns had been hurt. However, they appeared unharmed when they ran away. About a month later we saw one run out from the willows and cattails in a

large slough nearby. And how it could run by then—no more wobbly legs. It was the first fawn I had seen, although the adult white-tailed deer have not been too uncommon a sight here in the last seven or eight years. Then about mid-September Dad again saw the pair as they ran out from the high weeds in a vacant yard near the cattail slough when he drove into the yard to empty a load of wheat in the barn.

Bird Notes

A QUICK-WITTED YELLOWLEGS

By FRED W. LAHRMAN, Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History

While out observing birds on the Wascana Waterfowl Park at Regina at noon on September 4, 1957, I saw a Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) come swinging over the marsh, scaring hordes of shorebirds and ducks. It suddenly swooped swiftly down at a Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*) which was standing alone in shallow water approximately 50 yards from me. The Yellowlegs remained motionless until the hawk was almost upon it, then it suddenly dove

beneath the water in a duck-like manner, submerging completely, and the lightning-swift talons passed harmlessly over. The Yellowlegs bobbed up a moment later, then flew quickly away. The Falcon did not press the attack and continued on its way. Although shorebirds frequently bathe and swim, I have no previous observation of one actually submerging in water. This unusual escape behavior may have saved other Yellowlegs.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK NESTING RECORD AT SPIRIT LAKE

By WM. ANAKA, Spirit Lake

On May 12, 1957, I identified a Broad-winged Hawk in flight over an extensive wooded area near home. At the time I thought I was fortunate to have seen a rare migrant and a new life species. On May 26 I again located a Broad-winged Hawk in the same area. This time it called and circled, but refused to leave. However, a search failed to locate a nest. Returning on June 2 I did find the nest in a balsam poplar, about 20 feet above the ground. The female flew as I started to climb the tree. In the nest were two eggs.

During the succeeding weeks I visited the nest at weekly intervals. On June 18, the nest contained one egg and one newly-hatched young. At no time during my visits did I find any food in the nest. The nest itself was always freshly lined with aspen poplar leaves. One or both adults were always present, protesting my intrusion.

On July 17 there was a severe wind storm, and on the following day only one almost fully grown young hawk was in the nest. The second one was missing from the immediate area. The one in the nest flew as I climbed up, but was unable to maintain altitude, so landed on the ground. I replaced it in the nest. Returning on July 21, I found one young hawk in the nest and the second one perched on a tall stump nearby. Both flew away at my approach.

I did not visit the nest after that date but often observed one or more hawks in flight over the area. My last record for this species was September 1.

Checking with Dr. Stuart Houston, who compiled the list of the Birds of the Yorkton area (*Can. Field Naturalist*, 63:215-241), I find that this is a new species and a new nesting record for the Yorkton district.

LAZULI BUNTING NESTING AT MOOSE JAW

By NANCY DUNN, Moose Jaw

This summer a pair of Lazuli Buntings did us the honour of building their home in our garden above Moose Jaw Creek. Our yard is large and contains many fruit trees. The nest was built in a six foot pear tree, and here a very friendly little family of three was raised.

The father was streamlined and about six inches long. He was clothed in the most magnificent delphinium-blue coat (rich turquoise), the breast was a dull coral, the wings had prominent white stripes across them.

We had great difficulty in distinguishing the mother as she looked like one of our own sparrows. However, when she was on the nest the white wing-stripes (just like father's) could be readily seen. She became very friendly and allowed me to poke my nose two feet from her daily on my morning visit and that, remaining on the nest all the time.

Her small deep nest was placed at eye level about five feet from the ground. It contained three chalk-white eggs and one egg which was bluish with spots. This egg did not hatch. The babies were small editions of our sparrows. They were veryaucy and they scolded me with a harsh little chirp of a most disgusted one.

I first noticed these birds when I accidentally discovered their nest. The delphiniums were then about four feet high so this must have been about the end of June. I watched the family with interest then until they left my yard about the end of August. Others to see the birds were Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Davies and their children, Miss N. N. Steele, Miss Hazel Wildard, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Seed and my husband, R. J. Dunn.

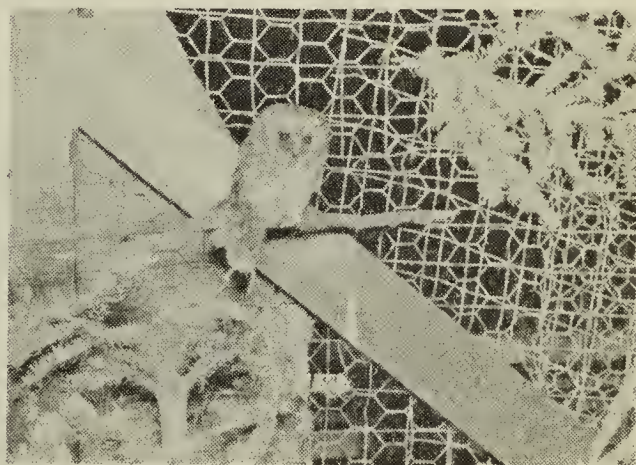
The little nest is still in the pear tree and reminds me of my friends, the Lazuli Buntings. Because their chirp is distinctive I know that they have nested here before and I am looking forward to having them nest here again.

Note: The note sent in by Mrs. Dunn is an acceptable record of a relatively uncommon Saskatchewan bird. Museum records of Lazuli Buntings in Saskatchewan include ones from Indian Head (two specimen re-

ords, May 24, 1890 and one specimen record, May 26, 1892—George W. Lang), Eastend (sight record, July 1 and July 2, 1908 by L. B. Potter; sight record, 1940, L. B. Potter), Broadview (specimen record, May 26, 1931 by F. G. Bard), Dollard (specimen record, 1934; specimen record, May 30, 1934; and sight record, May 31, 1934—all by C. F. Holmes), Regina (sight record, July 11, 1934, by F. G. Bard; sight record Nov., 1935 by Hugh Knowles; sight record May 30, 1947 by Lyle Ehmans), Arcola (sight record July 13, 1938).

For a revision of Mitchell's *Checklist of Saskatchewan Birds, 1924*, which must soon be undertaken, only the following kinds of records will be accepted: (1) specimen records, (2) photographic records, and (3) well authenticated sight observations by several individuals. Although records must fall into one of these categories before they can be accepted for the preparation of a checklist, other records make quite legitimate reports for submission to the BLUE JAY or to the Museum. A series of such reports helps to establish the distribution of a species. We request your assistance in bringing your observations to our attention. If you report to the BLUE JAY or to the Museum, the results of your field studies will be preserved for future workers.

Fred G. Bard,
Sask. Museum of Natural History



REQUEST FOR NESTING RECORDS OF SAW-WHET OWL—Richard Lumsden of 12026 - 104th Street, Edmonton, who took this photograph of the little Saw-whet Owl, would like to know of localities where Saw-whet Owls have nested recently (1955-57) within a 100-mile radius of Edmonton. He is eager to locate and photograph these beautiful little "night-pipers" of the spruce groves.