

have shown that the geographic origin of this specimen is uncertain, and they listed the species as hypothetical. Full status was attained in 1962 when one was collected on June 28, 1962, at Little Gull Lake, just south of Lake Athabasca (Nero, 1963).

(LEAST TERN). *Sterna albifrons* Pallas. Hypothetical, A sight observation at Regina on May 26, 1957 (Brazier, 1960), was apparently rejected by Belcher (1961). Recent records in central North Dakota (pers. corres., Robert E. Stewart, 1963) suggest that a specimen may some day be collected in Saskatchewan.

POOR-WILL. *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli* (Audubon). Accidental in the south (south end of Last Mountain Lake) and a rare, though apparently regular, late summer visitant in the Cypress Hills. Previously on the hypothetical list on the basis of two sight records (Mitchell, 1924). Several were seen and a specimen was collected by Bruce A. McCorquodale and Albert E. Swanston at Calf Creek, 12 miles northwest of East-end, on August 22, 1961 (Bard, 1961).

(GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER). *Vermivora chrysoptera* (Linnaeus). Hypothetical status for this new visitor is based on a carefully documented sight record at Regina, May 18, 1962 (Brazier, 1962).

CARDINAL. *Richmondia cardinalis* (Linnaeus). Rare visitant in the south, with several sight records as far north as Saskatoon. Placed on the full list when one was collected at Craven, December 29, 1960 (Fox, 1961).

[HOUSE FINCH. *Carpodacus mexicanus* (Müller). A possible sight record for this species at Saskatoon in mid-October, 1959 (Saunders, 1959) is not fully acceptable since one important field mark was not recorded: According to the A.O.U. Check-list (1957) it breeds to southwestern Alberta and central Montana, and stragglers might be expected in Saskatchewan.]

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GREATER SCAUP SIGHTED IN REGINA

by Douglas E. Wade and Dorothy R. Wade, Regina

On October 23, 1963, the writers in company with their son, visited the Regina Waterfowl Park (Wasicana Marsh) between 4:30 and 6 p.m. looking for a Black Duck which had been reported by Fred Lahrman. While systematically searching the marsh for the Black Duck (which we did not see), we saw a male scaup duck about 20 yards from our car and in excellent light. During the few seconds the scaup remained on the water, it appeared to be different from the Lesser Scaup of which we had just seen several. It was larger in size and its head was rounder. It took flight away from us on such an angle and in such good light that the wing pattern was most clearly discernible and the white striping on the wing showed itself extending **almost the entire length of the wing**. The duck was observed through binoculars during flight for about 200 yards. We are both familiar with the Greater and the Lesser Scaup, having had many opportunities to observe the former while we resided in eastern North America, from the New England coast to South Carolina.