

and central Montana (Missoula, Bozeman, Fort Custer). Salt and Wilk (1958) describe it as breeding in Alberta in the Rocky Mountains from the international boundary to north of Jasper, appearing on the prairies "only as an accidental straggler well off its usual migration route." It is noted that in fall it may not leave the Banff area until early October, and that it is during migration periods that Varied Thrushes are occasionally seen east of their usual mountain haunts. Bent (1949) gives some late dates of fall departure that compare interestingly with our recent Regina record: "Alberta—Edberg, October 10. Montana—Fortine, October 24. Idaho—Priest River, November 8."

The Varied Thrush migration is a matter of a downward, as well as a southward, movement—which further complicates the pattern. It moves for the winter from the mountains to the lower valleys. Its appearance in Regina reminds one of the Townsend's Solitaire, another species which appears in migration far east of its breeding range in the mountain forests, and for which there are a number of Regina records.

Bent refers to migrant Varied Thrushes found east of their normal range being "usually in company with robins"; we noted on the afternoon on which we saw the thrush a little flock of Robins in the Legislative Grounds where the local robins had been conspicuously scarce for some days.

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NORTHERN RECORDS FOR CINNAMON TEAL

by Herb C. Moulding, Regina

On Saturday morning, June 6th, accompanied by Bill Hooey and Tom Sterling of Ducks Unlimited, we were inspecting Scentgrass Lake north of Battleford. As we were driving along the road at the west end of the lake, having just crossed the outlet, we observed a male Cinnamon Teal in the road ditch. This same teal was in the same location when we returned from inspecting the lake (which incidentally harbored approximately 1,200 Canvasback, mostly drakes, at the east end of the marsh). The teal was reluctant to fly which would indicate that there could have been a pair in the vicinity.

It is only periodically that Cinnamon Teal are observed in Saskatchewan. How far north these birds have been observed is not known, but the above report is being submitted to verify the fact that they were observed fifteen miles north of Battleford in June, 1964.

A TREE-PERCHING SORA

by John B. Millar,

Canadian Wildlife Service, Saskatoon

On June 4, 1963, I flushed an adult Sora (*Porzana carolina*) from a small slough near Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Instead of dropping back into the vegetation in the usual fashion after a short flight, it flew perhaps a hundred feet and landed five feet up in an isolated eight-foot willow tree (*Salix* sp.) at the water's edge. When I attempted to flush it from the tree the Sora merely hopped from branch to branch to the far side. As I moved around toward the bird it worked its way back through the branches to its former position. This procedure was repeated five or six times before the bird finally left the willow and flew back across the slough. This Sora's behaviour was particularly interesting in that it appeared to be quite at ease among the branches and moved about in the manner of a small fringillid.

Baird, Brewer and Ridgway (In Bent, Life Histories of North American