

Canadian Wildlife Service biologist, Sackville, New Brunswick, who is making a special study of the Bufflehead, says that he has never seen a trace of green in Bufflehead eggs himself (personal correspondence).

The nest was examined again on June 23. At this time the eggs were still visible from the underside of the nest box and it seemed advisable to provide some sawdust for insulation. The female had to be lifted off the nest. There were still seven eggs. The eggs and down were removed, a layer of sawdust was placed in the box, and the eggs and down replaced. The hen returned shortly and showed very little hesitation in re-entering the nest while observers were within about 50 feet of it. By June 26 the eggs had hatched and the nest contained seven young. On June 28 a female Bufflehead with a brood of seven ducklings was observed on the lake in the vicinity of this nest, and when the nest box was examined on

June 29 it was found that all of the young had left the nest.

Although this observation showed that Buffleheads will use artificial nest sites of this sort, one requirement seems to be that they be located reasonably close to water. Next year additional boxes will be installed in what appear to be suitable locations, in the hope that more can be learned about the nesting habits of this charming but somewhat elusive species.

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PINE SISKIN NESTINGS IN SASKATOON, 1966

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Two Pine Siskin, *Spinus pinus* (Wilson), nests, apparently the first for the Saskatoon area, were found in the city on June 15 and August 15, 1966. The first was located at a height of approximately 17 feet in a White Spruce, *Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss, in the residential area near 7th Street and Lansdowne, and contained eggs when first found. The nest and eggs were later photographed by J. Slimmon of Saskatoon.

The second nest was located at a height of approximately 30 feet in an American Elm, *Ulmus americana* L., near the Arts Building on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan. It contained fully-grown nestlings. The selection of a deciduous tree as a nest site was rather unusual, especially since there were several spruce trees within 300 yards of the elm. Adult Pine Siskins had been seen in

mid-July in the same area of the campus attempting to copulate and feeding fully-fledged young; it is quite possible, then, that the nest found on August 15 represented a second nesting for the summer by that pair of Pine Siskins.

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