

tion—for example, the Varied Thrush and Townsend's Solitaire (Belcher, 1961). The day after we had seen the Gray Jay last October, Frank Brazier sighted a lone Varied Thrush, also in the Legislative Grounds (Brazier, 1965), and we considered it to be quite likely that both birds had arrived in a general movement from the west.

We might have the answer to this question if we were able to determine the race or subspecies of the Gray Jay that visits the prairies in winter. The A.O.U. in its 1957 checklist outlines the ranges for 11 subspecies of *Perisoreus canadensis*. The combined ranges of these individual subspecies as shown on the accompanying map represent the known range of the Gray Jay in North America. Only through extensive banding programs or taxonomic studies of specimens would it be possible to determine which form or forms of the Gray Jay are being seen in southern Saskatchewan and thus to conclude whether they are coming from northern Saskatchewan or from the west.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere appreciation is extended to all those who took the time and effort to answer my requests for information on the Gray Jay.

A special thank you to Margaret Belcher for the use of her records and for her editorial assistance; to Dr. R. W. Nero for his guidance and the use of his library; and to my husband for his patience and encouragement.

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### FURTHER NOTE ON THE BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK IN MANITOBA

by Martin McNicholl, Winnipeg

In a recent *Blue Jay* (23:77-78, June, 1965), I summarized the Manitoba and Saskatchewan records of the Black-headed Grosbeak. However, since writing that note, I have found in the late A. G. Lawrence's Chickadee Notes — (*Winnipeg Free Press*, May 31, 1947) the following migration note: "Black-headed Grosbeak, male, May 21. Mrs. L. K. Sowls, Delta, Man."

Mr. Lawrence gave further details in "Chickadee Notes" No. 1359 (June 7, 1947), as follows: "Westerner Visits Delta, Man. Mrs. L. K. Sowls, Delta, Man., found a single male Black-headed Grosbeak on May 21. It was also seen by Mr. Sowls and Harry G. Anderson of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Both Mrs. Sowls and Mr. Anderson were familiar with this western species in California . . ."

If any *Blue Jay* reader knows of any other Manitoba or Saskatchewan records, I would be very interested to hear about them.