

ber of short lengths, and one of over 42 inches.

On July 3, Dr. Riome noted a pair of Lark Sparrows on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, on the NW 30-50-14 w2, across the river opposite the Nipawin Union Hospital. This pair showed much agitation and after a short period of observation we flushed a fledgling, barely able to fly, from shrubbery near an old abandoned farm site. A small pasture field close by had been ploughed only a day or two before. This had likely been the nesting area. Two young were noted here the following evening.

This brings the Nipawin species list to 242, and increases the number of breeding species to 143. (The Osprey is the other breeding species added since publication of *Birds of the Saskatchewan River* in 1959.)

#### LITERATURE CITED

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- Roy, J. F. (compiler). 1958. Second Annual May Day Count, Saskatoon Natural History Society, *Blue Jay* 16:108.
- Roy, J. F. 1964. An Introduction to the birds of the Elbow. S.N.H.S., Regina, 33 pp. and i-vi.

### APPARENT NESTING OF BONAPARTE'S GULL

Mr. Beverly J. Rose, biologist with the Wildlife Management Institute, Bismarck, North Dakota, reports seeing two Bonaparte's Gulls which behaved as a breeding pair, near Highway 35, west of Greenwater Provincial Park. This was on June 24, 1964, about one-half mile south of the McKague turnoff. A bird in bright plumage, assumed to be the male, was sitting on the roadbank, while the female was swimming nearby in a small pond bordered by cattails and near a wood. Mr. Rose studied the pair for several minutes and was able to take some color photographs. The Bonaparte's Gull has been reported nesting in only a few localities south of the boreal forest, hence this observation is worth noting. Ronald and Donald Hooper found it an occasional summer resi-

dent at Piwei Lakes, 40 miles to the southeast (1954. A preliminary list of the birds of the Somme district, Saskatchewan. Cont. No. 3, Yorkton Nat. Hist. Soc., 13 pp., mimeo), and some were identified by members of the Society at the Field Meeting at Greenwater Lake, June 17-19, 1960 (*Blue Jay*, 18:148). Maurice Street considers this species a rare summer resident at Nipawin (Houston and Street, 1959. The birds of the Saskatchewan River, Carlton to Cumberland. Spec. Pub. No. 2, S.N.H.S.). It has also been found nesting north of North Battleford at "Lamotte's Swamp" (*Blue Jay*, 14:80).—Ed.

### LARK BUNTING INFORMATION WANTED

In spite of what we said in the *Newsletter* (No. 8), a Tisdale record of the Lark Bunting as reported in *Blue Jay* "Chatter" (Sept., 1964) has been located. Gary Anweiler and Ralph D. Carson recorded a male Lark Bunting eight miles north of Tisdale on May 20, 1964. We are anxious to document the recent widespread occurrence of this arid plains bird and would welcome additional reports of its occurrence for any year. Our recent pleas have brought several letters; of special interest are reports from Dewberry, Alberta (60 miles northwest of Lloydminster), and Kinloch (22 miles northeast of Kelvington). It should be pointed out that this species has been recorded in the past as far north as Nipawin and Torch River, but we are especially interested in breeding records for the past few years. We hope to prepare a full report at a later time. —Ed.

### CORRECTIONS

#### CO-OPERATIVE SPRING MIGRATION STUDY, 1964

Several incorrect dates were given for Regina because dates previous to April 1 were inadvertently missed in transcribing from records kept for the *Audubon Field Notes* Spring Migration period, April 1-May 31. The following corrections should be made:

- Pintail. March 31 (not April 1).  
Marsh Hawk. March 14 (not April 3).  
Common Crow. March 22 (not April 4).  
Baltimore Oriole. May 13 (not May 11).

—Ed.