and Mackay, 1964). Fledged cygnets from the Cypress Hills flock have been shot in the past, a fact which could be an important factor in survival. If brood mortality was not excessive, one would expect to find more non-breeders — cygnets which have homed to their rearing areas and have not yet reached breeding age.

The Cypress Hills Trumpeter Swans require, as they do in other areas, large breeding territories with a maximum of one pair on each lake. Some of the lakes are quite large, but the Trumpeters are so aggressive they will chase other swans and geese from their breeding areas. They will tolerate ducks, however (Delacour, 1954). While other suitable breeding areas may exist in the park, they are not enough to provide nesting habitat for many more swans — probably no more than 10 or 12 breeding pairs. The nests are usually located on muskrat houses in stands of emergent cattail and bulrush vegetation (R. Mackay, pers. comm.).

Further research and management are needed if the breeding population of wild Trumpeter Swans in Saskatchewan is to be preserved. The loss of even one nesting territory or breeding pair will seriously jeopardize the survival of this small group. An evaluation of the breeding biology and habitat requirements and determination of the migration routes and wintering grounds of this flock could help preserve this remnant of a rare waterfowl species in Saskatchewan.

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ALBINO MALLARD NESTS AT WATERHEN MARSH

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During 1970 and 1971, a partial albino female Mallard *(Anas platyrhynochos)* twice nested on a 5.9 acre island in the centre of Waterhen Marsh (Lat. N. 52°51' Long. W. 105°02') near Kinistino, Saskatchewan.

The bird's plumage was white except on the breast, the upper part of the back and the speculum. The feet and bill were bright orange.

In both years the duck nested in a dense stand of snowberry *(Symphoricarpos* sp.), the second nest being approximately 50 feet from the first.

In mid-April 1971, the duck was paired with a normal Mallard drake; in 1970, the mate was not observed.

Clutches of seven and eight eggs were laid in the two seasons. Five of seven hatched in 1970, and all eight eggs hatched in 1971. The 1970 brood was not observed; however, the 1971 brood was sighted—the young downy ducklings showed no apparent signs of albinism.