

# EASTERN KINGBIRD ON SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND, N.W.T.

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On June 23, 1971 at 9:00 a.m. the author discovered a lone Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) perched on a clump of dwarf willow 1½ miles northwest of the settlement of Coral Harbour, Southampton Island, N.W.T. The bird remained on the same perch and was observed for 10 minutes from a distance of about 25 feet. It seemed in the process of drying its plumage, for a cloudburst had recently passed. The bird was last observed flying due north.

Neither Sutton (1932), Bray (1945), nor Taverner (1943) report a kingbird in this area. However, there is a record for this species from Coats Island 55 miles to the south (Godfrey, 1966).

A specimen found dead in July 1967 by Jonkel (1970) on Leyson Point 40 miles south and 65 miles east of Coral Harbour was the previous northernmost record for eastern Canada.

## LITERATURE CITED

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# OBSERVATIONS OF NESTING MARSH HAWKS IN MANITOBA

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During the summers of 1968-1969 I had an opportunity to make incidental observations on the nesting behaviour of Marsh Hawks (*Circus cyaneus hudsonius*) while studying the breeding behaviour of the Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*). Grateful acknowledgment is made for a Frank M. Chapman Grant from the American Museum of Natural History and a National Audubon Society Fellowship, as well as to Dr. H. Albert Hochbaum and the Delta Waterfowl Research Station for encouragement and support. I also wish to thank Drs. Walter R. Spofford and Robert W. Nero for helpful suggestions concerning the manuscript.

The same area was studied both summers and was about three square miles in extent. The soil is poorly drained, high lime, lake-washed till (Bird, 1961). The plot is located south

of the Aspen Parkland ecotone with only a few small aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) groves scattered widely. The first three sections east of the hamlet of Marquette and south of the road running east from that village comprise a major part of the area. It is a region of low relief (less than 25 feet for the whole area) at about 800 feet elevation (see Fig. 1). Areas of differing moisture content occur, ranging from low, permanently water-soaked to temporarily water-soaked and temporarily dry to permanently dry. Dominant vegetation generally associated with the previously stated moisture conditions was: a) willows (*Salix spp.*), sedges (*Carex spp.*) and rushes (*Juncus spp.*), b) wild barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), c) couch grass (*Agropyron repens*) and bluegrass (*Poa spp.*) and d) snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) or rose (*Rosa sp.*) in the same order. Land use for the area has been restricted to haying

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