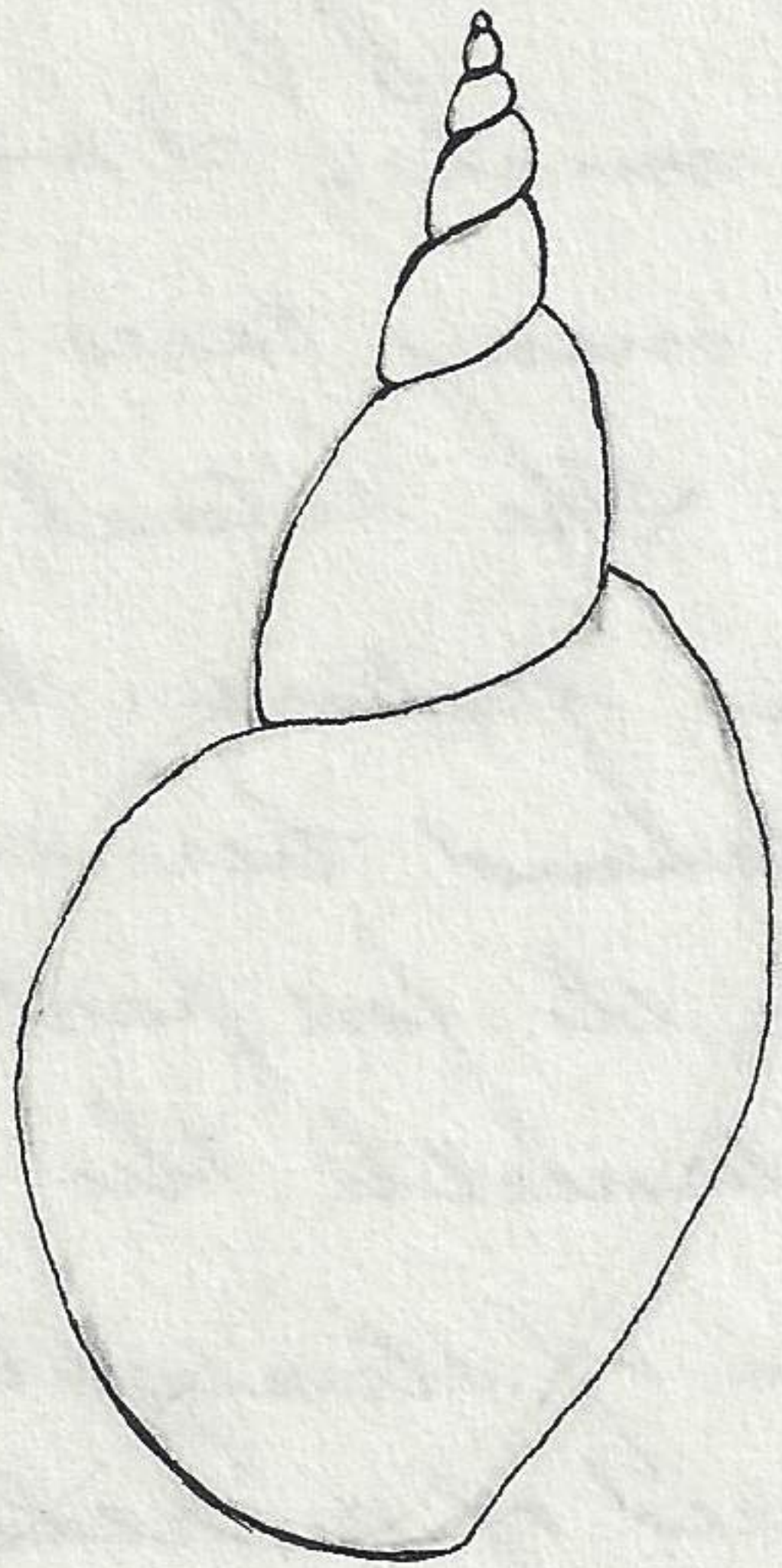
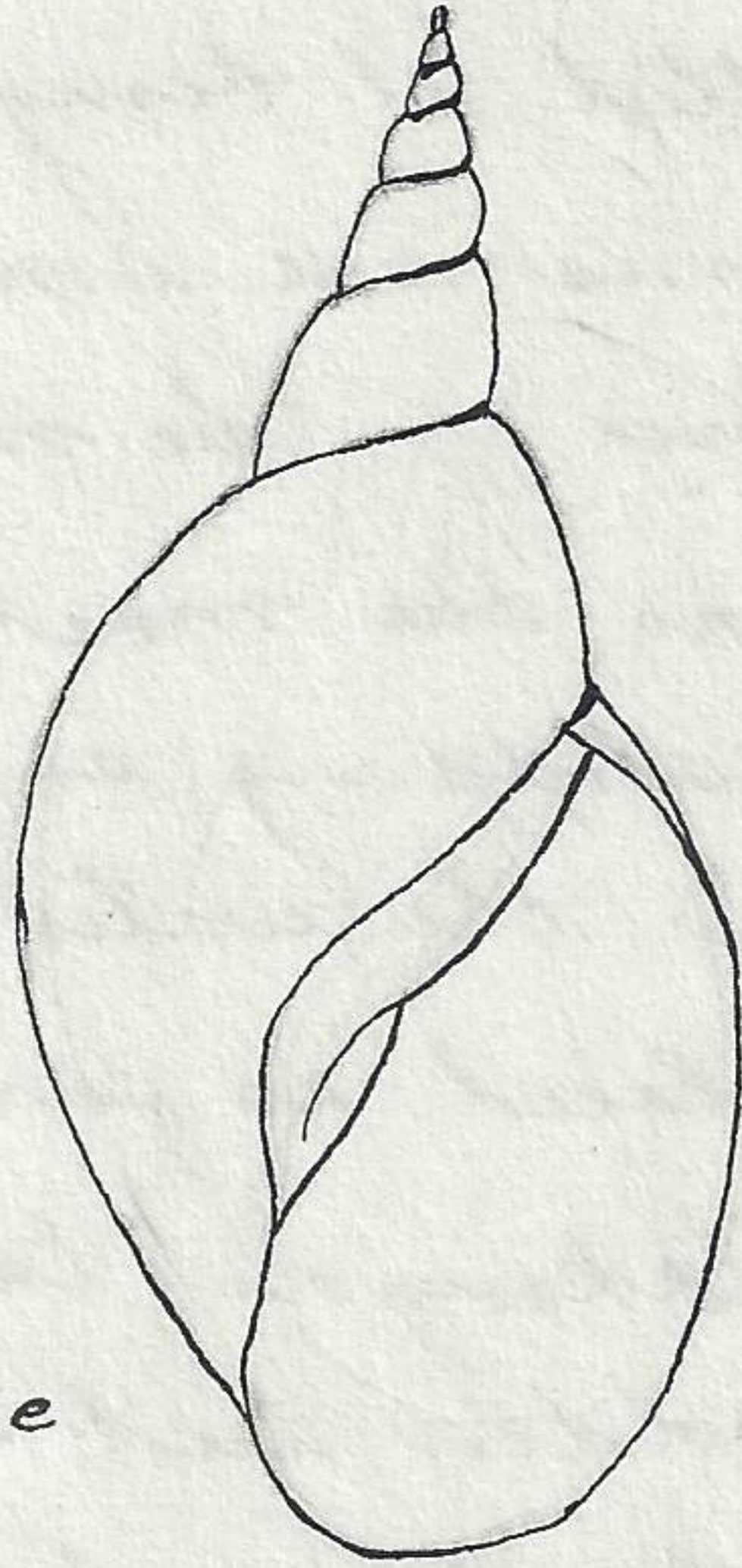


400303-9
that the bivalves congregated here in greater numbers. This correlates with the finding of live forms of years ago at these particular points. At the end of the reef I found several thousand ducks and snow geese in open water to the north. Partially concealed myself in dead rushes on reef and awaited their return after they were frightened away by my approach. They soon returned and settled down upon the water. Movement of smaller flocks more or less spasmodic. The species represented according to their frequency of predominance are as follows, the ^{order of} listed forms only approximate:



Actual size
1-3-3-40



1. Green wing teal. (By far the most common form)
2. Pintail
3. Gadwall
4. Shoveller
5. Baldpate (just a few)
6. Mallards.
7. Canadian Geese (snow geese)
8. Cinnamon Teal (4 of these teal)
9. Lesser Yellowlegs. (1 bird)

The courtship managements of the green-wing teal and their actions is worthy of recording. One cow picks out small groups of teal from the general mass ^{of ducks}. These groups are generally represented by nine or ten males and one female. In general the group of males and one female will be found to be moving more rapidly, not forward, but among themselves, and are therefore more conspicuous as viewed as a group among the entire mass of ducks. This courtship group represents male birds vying for their female partner. Their manner and tactics at wooing their opposite sex is most interest and probably fascinating to the female which appears to be quite confused but not annoyed. The procedure of an individual male would be to swim by the female from front to back and then return. At each destination it would perform its courtship jig. These males in all their activity did not appear to directly concerned with the female or at least their efforts were all executed with the purpose of influencing the female yet they