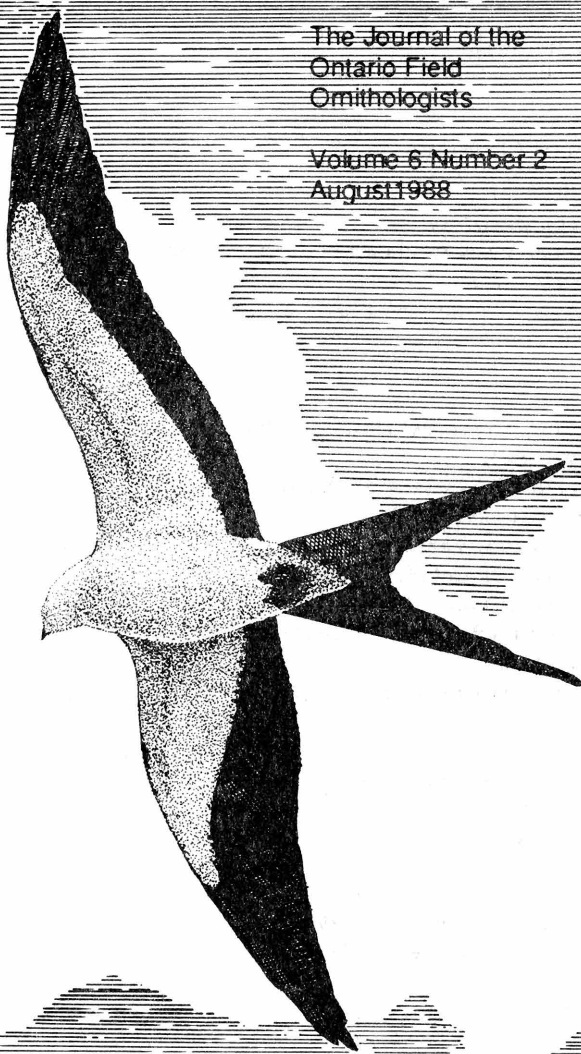


ONTARIO BIRDS

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RON RIDOUT 1988



Reports of rare birds (those for which the OBRC requires documentation—see supplement to *Ontario Birds* 5[3]) should be sent to:

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Editorial Policy

Ontario Birds is the journal of the Ontario Field Ornithologists. Its aim is to provide a vehicle for the documentation of the birds of Ontario. We encourage the submission of full length articles or short notes on the status of bird species in Ontario, significant provincial or county distributional records, tips on bird identification, behavioural observations of birds in Ontario, location guides to significant birdwatching areas in Ontario, book reviews and similar

material of interest on Ontario birds. We do not accept submissions dealing with "listing" and we discourage Seasonal Reports of bird sightings as these are covered by *Bird Finding in Canada* and *American Birds*, respectively. Distributional records of species for which the Ontario Bird Records Committee (OBRC) requires documentation must be accepted by them before they can be published in *Ontario Birds*.

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Letters to the Editor

Additional northern Ontario records of Eurasian Wigeon

Chris Blomme (*Ontario Birds* 6(1):25-26, April 1988) is incorrect in his statement that there has only been one previous record of Eurasian Wigeon in northern Ontario. I am aware of six published records in Thunder Bay District, as follows:

- 12 May 1950 (1) Port Arthur waterfront, first Thunder Bay District record;
 1-8 May 1954 (1) Fort William (referred to in Mr. Blomme's article);
 6 May 1956 (1) Fort William waterfront;
 6 May 1958 (2) Fort William;
 7 May 1961 (1) Fort William;
 20 May 1983 (1 male) Marathon (*Ontario Birds* 2(2):56).

The Port Arthur and Fort William records were published in the *Newsletter of the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists*.

Also, the location of Kelley Lake, the site of the Sudbury District record, is erroneously described as 46°27'W, 81°03'N. It should be 46°27'N, 81°03'W. This location is not in northern Ontario, but rather in southern Ontario, according to the official OFO line of demarcation described in *Ontario Birds* 2(1):14, which approximates the 4°C mean daily temperature for the year isotherm.

Nicholas G. Escott
 Thunder Bay, Ontario

Editor's Note: As described on p. 42 of this issue of *Ontario Birds*, the Ontario Bird Records Committee

now recognizes 47°N Latitude as the line of demarcation between northern and southern Ontario. Kelley Lake is, therefore, considered part of southern Ontario under the new OBRC guidelines.

D.M.Fraser

Illinois records of Snowy Plover overlooked

I am amazed that the article entitled "Snowy Plover: new to Ontario" (*Ontario Birds* 6(1):4-10) did not mention either Illinois record of Snowy Plover. Illinois' first Snowy Plover was photographed 7 May 1986, ten days before the Presque Isle, Pennsylvania sight record. A Snowy Plover was seen in Illinois 10-11 May 1987, immediately after the LPBO sighting. Both records were published in *American Birds* (40:478 and 41:438, respectively). I feel that omission of these records flaws an otherwise excellent article.

Mary Gustafson
 Westerville, Ohio