

made; but dead trees, guano, and pelicans nearby in the water suggested that this island was the site of a nesting colony. It is also noteworthy that Sigurd Olson (*The Lonely Land*, pp. 27-28, 37, 40-41, 1961) mentions large numbers on Lake Ile à la Crosse, only 20 to 30 miles from Kazan Lake. It would seem that this general area deserves further reconnaissance.

Dore Lake, Saskatchewan (54° 40' N, 107° 30' W). On 11 August 1962 Bartonek observed eggs and dead young pelicans on a small island. Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*, p. 289) state that pelicans were last seen at the lake in 1962 and that the lake has since dried up. We question their statement that this large, deep-water, dystrophic lake has dried up.

Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota (47° 34' N, 101° 19' W). In July 1957 Anderson observed about 100 young pelicans on an island in the Wolf Creek arm of the reservoir. This island has since been inundated, and pelicans were not known to breed there in 1965, although many islands are still available.

Moose Lake, Manitoba (53° 50' N, 100° 10' W). In a 1965 census Anderson counted 440 adult pelicans in a comprehensive aerial survey covering a 25- to 30-mile radius around the breeding colony. There were 165 nests on an island on the west arm of Moose Lake. No other nesting islands were found, although all the major islands on both Moose and Talbot lakes were examined. Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*, p. 287) report nesting colonies on the east arm of Moose Lake and on Talbot Lake in 1963. Apparently, the Talbot Lake colony had been abandoned in 1965 and the Moose Lake colony on the west arm newly established.

Dog Lake, Manitoba (51° 2' N, 98° 1' W). Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*, p. 288) state that no information was available concerning the nesting status of pelicans on this lake. Anderson censused this colony on 24 June 1965 and found 360 young plus 16 eggs on the colony. The breeding population is roughly estimated at around 300 pairs. These data do not directly contribute to the 1963-1964 picture, but should serve as a reference for future censuses.

In summary, Pelican Lake should probably be considered a major North American White Pelican breeding colony according to the criteria of Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*), or at least a major Canadian colony. Secondly, if the Kazan Lake colony were verified, it would be the northernmost breeding colony known for the White Pelican rather than the Moose Lake area as reported by Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*, p. 287).

We wish to acknowledge the assistance of the Manitoba Wildlife Branch, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Delta Waterfowl Research Station in making these observations possible.—DANIEL W. ANDERSON and JAMES C. BARTONEK, *Department of Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706, 28 June 1966.*

Bald Eagle Swimming in the Ocean with Prey.—In the summer of 1962 while tagging salmon for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game among the Inian Islands of southeastern Alaska, the tagging crew and I observed an adult Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) in the ocean water. The bird was approximately 100 meters from shore. The eagle swam slowly to shore on the surface using its wings. Upon reaching shore the bird, with a flap of its wings, hopped onto a rock with a fish in its talons. The fish was approximately 30 centimeters in length and probably a pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*).—THOMAS L. DANIELSEN, *Department of Life Sciences, University of California, Riverside California, 20 June 1966.*

Late-Autumn and Winter Bird Records from Interior Alaska.—Winter environmental conditions in interior Alaska (the taiga region between the Alaska and Brooks ranges) are rigorous. Snow normally covers the ground from early October to early May, and at any time during November through early March temperatures may drop to -50° or even -60° F. Average mean temperatures for the midwinter months at Fairbanks (64° 50' N, 147° 45' W) are November, +3.9° F; December, -7.7° F; January, -11.1° F; and February, -2.9° F.

A maximum of 140 species of birds can be seen more-or-less regularly each year in interior Alaska. Of these species, however, only 28 can be considered regular winter residents, including two hawks, six tetraonids, five owls, four woodpeckers, and eleven passerines; in addition, a few