

**Ruffed Grouse from the Pleistocene of Saskatchewan.**—Through the courtesy of Bruce McCorquodale, Curator of Paleontology at the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, I have identified several fossil bones of the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) collected by Bernard De Vries of Ft. Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, from a gravel pit in the Qu'Appelle valley near the town of Ft. Qu'Appelle. Specimens include the proximal portions of a left and right scapula, left and right coracoids, left radius and ulna, and the shaft of a right humerus (SMNH 1188–1194) probably from a single individual. The fossils came from a sand deposit intercalated between overlying till and the underlying Echo Lake gravels. The age of the deposit is considered not older than Sangamon and maybe Wisconsin. Associated mammals include the Pleistocene muskox, horse, mammoth, camel, and bison. The presence of the Ruffed Grouse suggests woodland conditions near the site of deposition.

Few fossil birds are known from Canada and this is the first record for the Province of Saskatchewan. Previously the Ruffed Grouse was known fossil only from the Pleistocene of Arkansas, California, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee (Wetmore, 1956. *Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, 131 (5):52; Wetmore, 1959. *Wilson Bull.*, 71:182), and Florida (Brodkorb, 1959. *Bull. Fla. State Mus.*, 4:276). Dr. E. R. Hall of the Kansas Natural History Museum, Dr. Horton Hobbs, Jr., of the U. S. National Museum, and Kenneth E. Stager of the Los Angeles County Museum kindly loaned comparative material.—ROBERT D. WEIGEL, *Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois, 2 August 1962.*