

A few days previous to this (June 24), Mr. P. J. Haddock of the Ranger School staff reported seeing six males feeding at the Ranger School dump. As far as is known by the writer, this species was not again observed about the grounds this summer. Whether the pair observed in the forest continued residence could not be ascertained because the writer's duties called him elsewhere.

If there have been any observations of this species as late as, or later than, the above dates in the eastern United States, the author would indeed appreciate hearing of them.¹—FRANK B. BARICK, *Roosevelt Wildlife Forest Experiment Station, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.*

Evening Grosbeak in West Virginia.—In a suburb of Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia, on November 15, 1945, I observed a scattered flock of at least a dozen individuals of the Evening Grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*. An adult male and an adult female were collected, which Dr. George M. Sutton at the University of Michigan has determined as belonging to the eastern race, *H. v. vespertina*. The birds were tame, but moving about freely, and were seen to feed only upon the seeds of one small box elder tree. Both the specimens taken appeared to be in good condition and were extremely fat. While there have been a few recent sight records of this unmistakable bird in West Virginia, these are the first specimens on record from the state.—WILLIAM A. LUNK, *Bell Run Road, Fairmont, West Virginia*.

Chimney Swift (?) in Ecuador.—In late 1944, I was in the lowlands along the Río Upano, southeastern Ecuador, crossing over and going into the Cordillera Cutucú. I crossed the Upano the middle of November, working in the upper Cutucú until December 6, when I returned to the Upano. On my return to the lower elevations in the valley of the Upano, I noted that during the late afternoons and early evenings the sky was full of birds which I was certain were our common Chimney Swifts. They had not been there when I passed in November and the Jivaros said that the birds had arrived in the valley that week (the first week of December) and added that the birds always came there at about that time of the year.

On this particular trip my assistant, H. B. Jorgensen, was with me and also noted the birds. I pointed out the erratic flight of the swifts and we clearly distinguished between them and the various swallows in the valley. Later we both saw them again near Mendez and also along the Río Chupianza (a stream which joins the Paute-Upano system south of Mendez). An air-mail letter from Jorgensen, now working at Tenguel on the coastal plain of southeastern Ecuador, mentions that he had seen a large flock of the same birds crossing Tenguel that evening (December 7, 1945), apparently heading toward some of the valleys on the western slope of the Cordillera.

Remembering the controversy which was current some years ago when, as a beginning field naturalist, I was perhaps more actively interested in bird migrations than at present—and especially the controversy regarding the winter home of our Chimney Swifts—I wish to offer this observation. I might very easily be wrong in my identification of the species, but I have watched them so often during my field work in the States that it would seem that I ought to know a Chimney Swift when I saw it.—W. H. CAMP, *New York Botanical Gardens, New York 58, N. Y.*

Olivaceous Flycatcher in South Carolina.—The enviable reputation of Bull's Island, not only in South Carolina ornithology, but in that of the entire southeast as well, was upheld to a marked extent on November 27, 1945, when a flycatcher of the

¹ There is a record from Woodstock, Vermont, of birds nesting in 1926 (Cf. R. M. Marble, *Auk*, 43: 549, 1926).—ED.

ash-throated group was watched for some time by a group of observers comprising the third Audubon Wildlife Tour currently proceeding.

The writer, with seven other observers, was 'squeaking' up some small birds on the dyke bordering Jack's Creek Basin, when a medium-sized grayish flycatcher appeared suddenly and alighted on a small cassina (*Ilex vomitoria*) bush about 30 feet distant. Glasses were turned on it at once, and that it was something new was evident by the surprised exclamations which were uttered on all sides! It remained there in bright sunlight for several minutes, affording a perfect opportunity for detailed study. The writer's glasses are 9 X and the bird might almost as well have been in the hand as far as details were concerned.

It appeared somewhat larger than a Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) and more slender; the head and back were distinctly olive brownish; two whitish wing-bars were present; the belly was yellowish and the wing edgings were rusty; the throat was decidedly gray. While, of course, unequivocal identification cannot be claimed for members of this group in the field, every indication pointed to the conclusion that the bird was an Olivaceous Flycatcher, *Myiarchus tuberculifer olivascens*, and it is this writer's belief that such is correct. Since Bull's Island is part of the Cape Romain Federal Bird Refuge, collection of the specimen was out of the question. The record is the first for the state.

While some may question the advisability of putting such a sight record as this in scientific print, it is done herewith because of the somewhat parallel case of a bird of this group being actually secured a year ago in the Pensacola, Florida, region, when Mr. F. M. Weston observed and recorded the Ash-throated Flycatcher (*M. cinerascens cinerascens*) on the Christmas Census in that area. Charleston is considerably to the eastward of Pensacola, but since the range of *cinerascens* is more western than that of *olivascens*, the difference is reduced to a parallel! Here are two far-western flycatchers observed in the east a year apart and there is a possibility that others are yet to be made known.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Southern Representative National Audubon Society, Charleston, South Carolina.*

Gyr Falcon in South Dakota.—Due to the fact that this bird is rare in South Dakota as a winter resident it may be of interest to note the following records.

A female was taken by Mr. Walter C. Thietje, October 22, 1945, near Red Lake, Brule County. At the time there was a concentration of ducks on the lake, mostly Gadwalls and Pintails, but the contents of the stomach of the Gyr Falcon showed the remains of pheasants. This was during the period of open hunting season and wounded pheasants would be easy food for hawks. On November 2, 1945, another female Gyr Falcon while flying over the same lake was taken by Mr. Thietje. The stomach of this bird was empty. These Gyr Falcons were collected by Mr. Thietje for the University of Iowa Museum and are now mounted for their Natural History Museum at Iowa City, Iowa.

A pair was taken in Sanborn County in 1905 and mounted by the late F. A. Patton. These birds are now in the Museum of the University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

Another single specimen, now mounted, was taken in the state and is now in a private collection.—W. H. OVER, *Director, University Museum, Vermillion, South Dakota.*

Notes on summer resident Wilson's Snipes in Columbiana County, Ohio.—Although I had found the Wilson's Snipe (*Capella gallinago delicata*) in Columbiana County, Ohio, in several summer seasons, I was long reluctant to consider it a nesting species because of its known propensity to linger south of its breeding