

To return to our Newfoundland bird, the characters discussed above were all duly noted. It remains to add that the weather was extraordinarily hot, over 90°, and that a strong southwest gale had been blowing for two days.—LUDLOW GRISCOM AND E. R. P. JANVRIN, M. D., *New York City*.

The Old Squaw (*Harelda hyemalis*) at San Diego, Calif.—In 1896 the late Lyman Belding shot an Old Squaw in San Diego Bay, the capture being recorded in 'The Auk,' by the undersigned as being the most southerly record for the species on the Pacific coast. For 24 years this remained the only recorded capture of the species so far from its normal winter habitat. We now, however, have several records that would seem to indicate that this duck might be of more frequent occurrence than was supposed. On January 4, 1920, a female was taken on Mission Bay and on December 3, of the same year a male was shot at the same place. Again on the 2nd and 19th of November, 1921, two females were taken, four records in all for the same body of water and all by Mr. Ad. Pearson, a local sportsman-naturalist. Mission Bay, which appears on most maps as False Bay, is about a mile north of San Diego Bay and is an extensive body of shallow water offering unusual attractions for water and shore birds. Mr. Pearson has shot over these waters for the past 35 years and states that he has not seen any of these ducks prior to January 1920.—A. W. ANTHONY, *Natural History Museum, San Diego, Calif.*

King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) in Southern Michigan.—The note in the July 'Auk' of the occurrence of King Eiders near Detroit reminds me that a specimen came into my hands in November, 1911. It was a young male and was shot out of a small flock on Gun Lake, Barry County, Mich. The skin is now in the museum of the University of Michigan.—W. E. PRAEGER, *Kalamazoo, Mich.*

Sheldduck (*Tadorna casarca*) in Massachusetts.—Last October Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner, Carl E. Grant, of Gloucester, brought in to me a Sheldduck (*Tadorna casarca*) in the flesh, a young female killed October 5, 1921, near the mouth of Essex River, Ipswich Bay, Essex County, Mass., by a sea captain of Gloucester, Howard H. Tobey. He states that when first seen, it was alone over his decoys about half a mile from shore and was very shy. The bird was somewhat pin feathered and had not quite finished molting, although its wings consisted entirely of new feathers. There were one or two rectrices missing, perhaps three, and three more only partly grown.

The question at once arises whether this bird had escaped from captivity. I looked the plumage over very carefully and its perfect condition indicated that the bird had not been in captivity, at least since the molt.

The specimen will be presented to the Peabody Museum. A description

of it follows: Bill pinkish dusky toward tip (nail positively black) lamellated; trifle broader towards tip than at base; nostrils in the basal third. Head and about one-half neck brownish gray, somewhat mottled with white on sides and below. Under parts including linings of wings, lower wing coverts and axillars white. Upper parts generally, including upper wing coverts white. Primaries sooty; about a terminal fourth of the secondaries dark sooty brown, with a green speculum, each secondary slightly edged and tipped below with lighter. The white tail has all but two outer feathers dark tipped. Scapulars brown. A ring across the shoulders, part way round on the breast, chestnut. Feet flesh color.

Dimensions in inches: culmen (curve) 1.87; culmen (chord) 1.87; depth of bill 1; gape gape 2.12; length 22; wing 12.25; tail 4; mid-tow and claw 2.65; tarsus 2.65.—E. H. FORBUSH, *136 State House, Boston, Mass.*

White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) Nesting in Minnesota.—From Dr. Frank M. Chapman's most excellent work, 'Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist,' page 371, I quote the following: "In Western Minnesota, Pelicans nested as recently as 1878." While living at Aitkin, Minnesota, on August 15, 1904, a hunter brought to me two young Pelicans which he shot on the shores of Sandy Lake, about 40 miles north of Aitkin. They were small, not more than one-fourth grown, and were undoubtedly hatched and reared near the point of capture for they could not have migrated very far, in fact, were unable to fly.

Unfortunately their plumage was so badly soiled and so carelessly handled by the sportsman that I did not preserve them, which I have regretted since for the most undisputable evidence is the specimen in hand.—ALBERT LANO, *Fayetteville, Ark.*

American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) in Maine.—In 'The Auk' (Vol. XXXVIII, p. 109, January, 1921), I recorded an additional record of the Egret for the State of Maine—two specimens, one of which was shot and later secured by Dr. William P. Coues, who has since presented it to the Boston Society of Natural History. I also quoted twelve previously published records.

On July 15, 1921, Dr. William P. Coues saw a flock of seven on the Scarborough salt marshes which border a corner of the Prout's Neck Golf Links, and three days later a flock of nine were seen in the same locality by his brother, Robert W. Coues. This flock evidently scattered over the marshes, for between that date and the first week in September, only single birds or occasional pairs, were observed. Between July 19 and September 6, I observed single birds every few days. One favorite place was within 150 yards of the highway where there was constant passing. I stalked one bird and got within 75 yards, so that the yellow bill and black legs could plainly be seen with a glass. This bird was busily feeding in a ditch at low tide, but finally saw me and moved off to another part of the marsh.