

June 30 and July 25, 1924, I saw a single Carolina Wren in the same thicket on the shore of Duck Lake, Muskegon Co. These form, I believe, the northernmost record for the state.

Baeolophus bicolor. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—I found this bird on April 17, 1924, and April 8, 1925, near Three Oaks, Berrien Co.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

Some Records from the Madison, Wis., Region 1923, 1924, and 1925.

1. *Colymbus holboellii*. HOLBOELL'S GREBE.—One specimen shot by a hunter and passed over to me for identification, November 15, 1925.

2. *Sterna forsteri*. FORSTER'S TERN.—One specimen collected May 14, 1923. On May 27, 1924, estimated the presence of ten Forsters among about 200 Common Terns—identification by note. On May 27, 1925, identified two further individuals by note.

3. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. WHITE PELICAN.—Five birds of this species were seen by me flying low over Lake Waubesa at fairly close range on April 22, 1925.

4. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—One individual identified May 6, 1923.

5. *Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—One bird seen Dec. 3, 1922. These Ducks are decidedly uncommon on the Madison chain of lakes, a chain lying about eighty miles inland from Lake Michigan.

6. *Olor columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—On April 5, 1925, six birds were seen on Lake Mendota; on Oct. 23, 1925, seven more were discovered on the same lake, two of them adult birds.

7. *Casmerodius egretta*. EGRET.—One specimen seen on May 30, 1925, in company with forty Great Blue Herons on Mud Lake. This bird is decidedly rare in our region to-day.

8. *Steganopus tricolor*. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—Seven birds of this species, all acting like nesting birds, were found about the shores of the above Mud Lake on the same day, May 30. They showed great concern over our presence, calling plaintively and hovering solicitously over the wettish marsh grass. Later, on June 19, two of the birds were seen. Their actions paralleled those of the earlier date. We failed, however, to locate any nests.

9. *Philohela minor*. WOODCOCK.—This bird is rather rare with us now. But I was fortunate enough to discover three nests during the 1925 season, and to run across four of five individuals besides those nesting.

10. *Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Through the infernal drainage enterprise, ornithologically speaking of the regional farmers who own small ponds and tracts of marsh land and through the activity of the German carp, which have raised our lake levels to some extent, the Madison district is no longer frequented by the vast flocks of shore birds that, from all accounts, offered such interesting study even as late as a decade ago. One must go far afield to-day, must make special expeditions to favored ponds or brief shore-reaches, if he is to widen his knowl-

edge of the Waders. An ornithologist without a car must have seven-league boots. The present status of the White-rumped Sandpiper for our district has been in question. During the past three years I have made a special effort to throw some light on it. My experience has led me to believe that it is not especially uncommon. On May 21, 1923, I collected one specimen; on May 28, 1924, under favorable conditions, I identified six; on May 3, 1925, two; on May 30, I collected one, and on June 5, three among a flock of a dozen or so.

11. *Pisobia bairdi*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—I collected one specimen from the above-mentioned flock of *fuscicollis* on June 5, 1925. This was the first specimen that local ornithologists had procured within some years. Apparently it is much rarer than the preceding species.

12. *Cataptrophorus semipalmatus inoratus*. WESTERN WILLET.—On July 2, 1925, Mr. John Gundlach of Madison called my attention to a bird of this species. I attempted to collect it and almost succeeded as several floating feathers attested. There would have been little point in taking the bird had it not been for a possible confusion with *C. s. semipalmatus*. I am entering it as *inoratus* because Dr. Oberholser seemed of the belief that the former was so unlikely as to warrant probable elimination. The bird is very rare indeed in the Madison region.

13. *Bartramia longicauda*. UPLAND PLOVER.—These splendid Plover are still not uncommon on the high meadows (altitude circa 1000 ft.) of the Mt Horeb and Dodgeville region from thirty to sixty miles west by south of Madison, tho in the Madison district proper they must be rated as decidedly uncommon. They appeared, however, to be more common with us in the spring of 1925. I saw one specimen on April 11; a second on April 25; and five in one field adjacent to a marsh and exhibiting the high excitement of nesting birds on May 30. This meadow was thirty-five miles north-east of Madison. Three of the same birds were seen in the same place on June 5, and two on June 19. A long search failed to discover the nests.—WARNER TAYLOR, 619 N. Frances St., Madison, Wis.

Notes on North Carolina Waterfowl.—Various items published in 'The Auk' since the appearance of Pearson and Brimley's "Birds of North Carolina," in 1919, have added notably to knowledge of the Waterfowl of the State. These articles have dealt with so nearly the same list of birds concerning which the writer has fresh data that only one of them, Hutchins' Goose, seems to be an addition to the State list. Nevertheless, the publication of additional records for the species seems justifiable.

Alle alle. DOVEKIE.—Near Narrows Island, Currituck Sound, Dec. 1893, John Doxey (Mounted specimen in cabinet at Narrows Island Club).

Mareca penelope. EUROPEAN WIDGEON.—This species is certainly of regular if somewhat scarce occurrence at Currituck Sound. Some are killed every year. An unrecorded specimen is one I saw in the flesh at the Currituck Club, December 3, 1909.

Marila collaris. RING-NECKED DUCK.—In 1909, this Duck was regarded