

species appears in 'The Birds of North Carolina,' made by Cairns in Buncombe County during mid-September, 1894. I have records as follows: Montreat, Buncombe County, September 22, 24, and 28, 1930, and September 23, 1931.

*Dendroica pensylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—The departure of this species in the fall is listed in 'The Birds of North Carolina' as September 22. For several years I have seen it in positive abundance at Montreat, Buncombe County, up to the first day of October, which has been my date of departure from the mountains. It is quite the commonest of the warblers throughout the entire migration at this place, at least one sees many more of them than of any other species.

*Seiurus motacilla*. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—The limit of stay for this species in fall is given in 'The Birds of North Carolina' as "the end of August." I saw and watched one for at least fifteen minutes on the shores of Lake Eden, Buncombe County, on September 27, 1930. The bird frequently came within a few yards of me as I sat quietly near the lake edge and every detail of its plumage was plainly visible without the aid of a glass. The white line over the eye and the unspotted throat were conspicuous.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

**Some Nesting Records from Stutsman County, North Dakota.**—*Sayornis sayus*. SAY'S PHOEBE.—June 23, 1931, nest with three eggs in the gable of an abandoned barn in Woodbury Township; an adult male was collected August 9, 1931, to substantiate the record, as this is the first breeding record for this county of which the writer is aware.

*Empidonax trailli brewsteri*. TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.—July 2, 1931, a nest with one egg found in an upright fork of a box elder, also in Woodbury Township; though the set of three eggs was completed by July 5, only one nestling survived.

*Icterus spurius*. ORCHARD ORIOLE.—June 30, 1931, nest with one egg in a box elder at a height of about fifteen feet and in the same district as the above mentioned nests.—ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, Route 2, Jamestown, N. Dak.

**Notes from Baldwin County, Alabama.**—The following notes, submitted in extension of the data compiled by Arthur H. Howell in his 'Birds of Alabama,' were made on August 30, 1931, at Fairhope, on Mobile Bay, and at Gulf Shores, on the coast about ten miles south of Foley. Mr. Francis M. Weston, of Pensacola, Fla., who was a member of our field party that day, saw and identified all the species listed.

*Querquedula discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—A flock of twelve, seen at Gulf Shores, is the earliest known occurrence of this species in the state, since Howell mentions nothing earlier than the ones that were "observed at Greensboro in the west-central part of the state as early as September 10." The present instance is even earlier than anything known on the adjacent part of the Florida coast, where Mr. Weston tells me that he has never seen this species in fall before September 4.

*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*. CASPIAN TERN.—A single bird of this species was seen over the beach at Gulf Shores near enough at hand to distinguish it with certainty from the very similar Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus maximus*). The Caspian Tern is probably of regular occurrence in the State, but there are few definite records.

*Wilsonia canadensis*. CANADA WARBLER.—One was seen at close range in a small swamp near Fairhope, constituting the only known occurrence of this species in the southern half of the State. Howell considers it a regular, though uncommon, migrant in the northern half of the state and cites a number of instances of its occurrence.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Alabama*.

#### Unusual Summer Birds from the Vicinity of Brownsville, Texas.—

It was my good fortune to see six species of birds near Brownsville during the summer of 1931 which were not recorded as summer residents by Griscom and Crosby in their list of birds of this region published in "The Auk" (1925-26). Two of these are represented by specimens, both immature birds, now in the Museum of Natural History of the University of Minnesota. They are an Atlantic Blue-faced Booby (*Sula dactylatra dactylatra*) and a Cuban Snowy Plover (*Charadrius nivosus tenuirostris*). The latter was very small and unable to fly, indicating that the species breeds here. It was taken July 10.

The Blue-faced Booby was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser of the Bureau of Biological Survey. This bird was taken on July 31, on the beach of the Gulf of Mexico near Matamoros, Mexico, about four miles south of the mouth of the Rio Grande. Strange to say the bird was captured by hand, having walked about among several humans as unconcerned as a barnyard chicken. This is especially peculiar inasmuch as the bird was full-grown and able to fly, as evidenced by the fact that I saw it fly down onto the beach. Was it exhausted by the long flight that brought it so far from its range or was it just stupid?

The Snowy Plover and the four sight records were all from the Texas side of the Rio Grande. Of the latter, the most interesting was the Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*). This bird was seen at close range on numerous occasions throughout the summer. The most seen at one time was sixteen. They are fairly well known locally, and invariably spoken of as "Flamingoes." One Mexican admitted having shot four of them for the table. I have in my possession a primary feather from a spoonbill which I picked up from one of their feeding grounds.

I saw the equally unmistakable Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*) on several occasions. Usually a single individual, which was always tame, and once a group of six, and again about twenty together.

Black Terns (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*) were abundant as migrants in August, but I saw some as early as July 6, and a few days later I saw a young bird of the year. I am familiar with the plumages of this species from my experiences in Minnesota, where it breeds abundantly.