

miles south of the Wisconsin boundary, and thirty miles northwest of Chicago.

Branta canadensis canadensis. CANADA GOOSE.—On June 15, 1933, three adults were seen flying south over Slocum's Lake, honking as they passed overhead.

Nyroca collaris. RING-NECKED DUCK.—On June 15, 1933, an adult male was observed on Slocum's Lake swimming and diving fifty yards from shore. In the bright sunlight the chestnut "collar" was clearly evident through 8x binoculars. On June 17, 1933, an adult male was observed on Island Lake; since the lakes are only one mile apart, I consider this individual to be the one seen two days before.

Nyroca affinis. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—On June 18, 1933, two adult males were observed together on the Fox River swimming about and diving, and later flying southward after being disturbed by an approaching row-boat. The purple sheen of the head, on which I base the species identification, was quite apparent, since the light was excellent, and the distance of observation not over thirty yards.

Sterna hirundo hirundo. COMMON TERN.—On June 15, 1933, four adults were observed flying over Slocum's Lake, stopping now and then to feed.

Although recent records are few, the first three of the birds listed are known to be rare breeders in northern Illinois, which is the approximate southern limit of their breeding ranges. The southern breeding limit of the Common Tern west of Lake Michigan according to the 'Check-List' is southern Wisconsin. Thus, in spite of the fact that neither nests nor young were found, the mere presence of all of these species at the late date noted might indicate that they were breeding in northeastern Illinois. However, a possibility which must not be overlooked is that they might have been non-breeding individuals summering in that locality, since such records do exist for the Lesser Scaup Duck and the Common Tern. Also, it is possible that the Common Terns observed were merely rather late spring migrants. However, since my compulsory absence from the territory in question prevented subsequent and more conclusive observation, the exact status of the individuals observed is uncertain.—CHAS. THEO. BLACK, 407 E. Daniel St., Champaign, Ill.

Notes From Stutsman County, North Dakota.—*Spiza americana* DICKCISSEL.—During the latter half of June and early July, 1933, eight or ten males were repeatedly seen each in a limited area along a stretch of about eight miles of highway in the east central section of the county. No search was made for nests and no females were noted but as the males were in full song, it was assumed that the birds were breeding. While the writer has recorded occasional individuals in central Stutsman County since 1926 (1 ♀ Aug. 2, 1931; 1 ♂ June 20, 1930) the numbers seen in June 1928 only are comparable with those of this season.

Calamospiza melanocorys. LARK BUNTING.—Not a single bird noted in June or July (1933). The species bred commonly in 1931, 1930 and 1929.

No data are at hand for 1932 concerning either of the above mentioned species.—ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, *Stewart, Nevada*.

Some West Indian Records of Charadriiformes.—Due to the scarcity of definite records of occurrence of Charadriiform birds in the West Indies, it seems desirable to place the following observations made during travels in the summer of 1931 on record. They represent in most cases either first records for the island in question or dates of occurrence earlier than those previously recorded.

On St. Kitts the following shore-birds were seen at Greatheed's Pond on August 10: 2 Rufous-naped Plovers (*Pagolla wilsonia rufinucha*), 20 Ruddy Turnstones (*Arenaria interpres morinella*), 2 Spotted Sandpipers (*Actitis macularia*), 1 Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*), 5 Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*) and 1 Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*).

On Nevis on August 7, near Charlestown, Roseate Terns (*Sterna dougalli dougalli*) were common, and a female was collected. Shore-birds seen on that date were 2 Ruddy Turnstones, 20 Spotted Sandpipers and 4 Least Sandpipers.

On Montserrat 20 Spotted Sandpipers were seen near Plymouth on July 31.

On Barbados a very unsuspecting Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus griseus*) was observed at close range, so close that it was injured with a stone, at St. Lawrence on July 19. Spotted and Least Sandpipers were also present on that date.

In British Guiana a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) was observed along the Demarara River near Craig on July 24, an early date for this species to be so far south.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico*.

Plecoptera as a Bird Food.—In 'The Auk' for July, 1932, and for July, 1933, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, Jr., recorded finding stoneflies in the stomachs of the Blue Jay, Black-capped Chickadee, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Slate-colored Junco, Tree Sparrow and Song Sparrow. As little else has appeared on Plecoptera as bird food (McAtee, W. L., *Smithsonian Misc. Col.* 85 (7): 30, 1932) it may be of interest to summarize the records of stoneflies occurring in stomachs examined by the United States Biological Survey.

Plecoptera were found in 122 stomachs of fifty species of North American birds. This latter figure is raised to fifty-four by Mr. Hamilton's examinations. The adult stoneflies are most commonly found, larvae and nymphs occasionally, and eggs rather infrequently. The Nighthawk is the most persistent stonefly eater, twenty-one stomachs of this species having contained them, closely followed by the American Golden-eye, which had them in seventeen stomachs. The stomach and gullet of one Nighthawk contained forty-one and forty-two adult stoneflies, respectively—the