

## GENERAL NOTES

**Eastern Brown Pelican in North Dakota.**—On August 6, 1937, a Brown Pelican was observed by Messrs. Merrill C. Hammond and Max S. Jensen. They reported seeing the bird twice that day in Deep River at the edge of the Lower Souris Refuge, in Bottineau County, North Dakota. Mr. Hammond and Mr. Jensen are employed by the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey for biological work, principally nesting studies and cover mapping, and are both qualified observers of water-fowl. Later I observed the bird myself, in about the same place. I had the opportunity to study it at close range with the aid of a Bausch & Lomb 7 x 35 binocular. I could readily make out every detail, and from the dull grayish color of the gular pouch determined that it was the Eastern variety, *Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis*. It seemed to prefer to be alone, and carefully avoided the company of the numerous White Pelicans present. So far as we are able to determine, this is the first record of a Brown Pelican in this State.—C. J. HENRY, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Double-crested Cormorant in Delaware.**—On July 5, 1937, eight Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax a. auritus*) flew over my head as I was walking through the marshes of Assawoman Bay, about a mile west of the Fenwick Island Lighthouse Bridge, in Delaware. Since Harrison F. Lewis ('The Natural History of the Double-crested Cormorant,' p. 17, 1929) gives no summer records for Delaware, I feel that this record is worth recording.—ROBERT C. McCLANAHAN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Whistling Swan in New Hampshire.**—On December 3, 1937, seven Whistling Swans (*Cygnus columbianus*) appeared at Hinsdale Pond in southwestern Cheshire County, New Hampshire, and settled in the open water. While they concentrated on this piece of water, they were reported as being seen several times on the Connecticut River not far distant to the west. They lingered at the pond until late afternoon of December 9. In the course of their stay their number was determined to consist of three adult birds—two males and a female—with four birds of the year. The reason for their continued presence at this pond for a period of six days was believed to be because the pond had recently been partly drained, thereby disclosing excellent feeding conditions to retain them there. Ice on the borders of the pond was sufficient to keep the hundreds of observers from gaining too close an approach. However, several persons were enabled to obtain some motion and still pictures of these rare birds. Game Protector Mr. Martin and Leeman R. Nelson kept account of the birds. The latter observed them on the center of the pond at 4 p. m. on the 9th, but at 4 o'clock the next morning they were absent, probably because the pond had completely frozen over during the night.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, New Hampshire.*

**Shoveller breeding in northern Alabama.**—The Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*) is, for the most part, a northern breeding duck, with occasional and usually local southern breeding areas. Thus Bent ('North American Wild Fowl,' part 1), after giving the northern breeding localities, lists: "Kansas (probably local); northwest New Mexico (Lake Buford); central Arizona (Mogollon Mountains) and southern California (Los Angeles Co.); rarely and locally in Texas (Bexar Co. and East Bernard) and perhaps in northern Mexico." Gannier does not give any records of its breeding in Tennessee, where it is a fairly common to rare transient and a winter