

Notes from North Dakota.—Unusual records during fall migration of 1937, are as follows.

OLD-SQUAW, *Clangula hyemalis*.—On October 18, we found an Old-squaw on Deep River in Bottineau County near the Lower Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge. From the meager records and bird lists at my disposal, we think that this is perhaps the first record for the State, although it must undoubtedly occur occasionally. Again on October 25, we found an Old-squaw (possibly the same bird) in the same locality. This time we collected the bird, an adult male.

BLACK DUCK, *Anas rubripes*.—On November 6, among seventy-odd ducks handled at our banding station on the Lower Souris Refuge, we found a juvenile male Black Duck. The bird was banded and released, and again recaptured on the last day we operated the traps, November 13. Although the Black Duck occurs occasionally farther east, it is very rare in this area. The only other record is that of a single Black Duck observed on this refuge by Mr. E. R. Kalmbach of the Bureau of Biological Survey, in July 1936.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL, *Loxia leucoptera*.—The first record we have of a crossbill in this area, is that of a male bird picked up in a very emaciated condition by our camp Superintendent, on November 1, 1937, near Kramer, Bottineau County, North Dakota. The bird soon died and was turned over to me as a specimen. It seemed rather odd that we should find another bird later, near Upham, in McHenry County. This bird, a female, was collected. Crossbills are exceedingly rare in this part of the State. The only other record for the State that has come to my attention, was a specimen taken by H. V. Williams from a flock of six birds on July 23, 1905, in the Red River Valley.—C. J. HENRY, *Lower Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Upham, North Dakota*.

Some birds of the Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming.—During the summer of 1935 we spent the period between June 16 and August 7 in the Black Hills of western South Dakota and eastern Wyoming. The birds listed below represent forms unrecorded or imperfectly known from that region.

LONG-BILLED CURLEW, *Numenius americanus americanus*.—On June 16, we saw a number of curlews about six miles northwest of Oelrichs, Fall River County, South Dakota. An adult female taken by Brodkorb is typical of the southern race, measuring: wing, 283; exposed culmen, 183 mm. This is apparently an addition to the birds of South Dakota, since only the northern form seems to have been recorded.

WESTERN SANDPIPER, *Ereunetes maurii*.—Several were seen on Stockade Beaver Creek, five miles southeast of Newcastle, Weston County, Wyoming, during July. Three specimens were taken, a pair on July 18 and an adult female on July 22. Strangely enough, this species is unrecorded from Wyoming.

WESTERN BELTED KINGFISHER, *Megasceryle alcyon caurina*.—We secured three specimens on Stockade Beaver Creek, five miles southeast of Newcastle, Wyoming, between July 16 and 22. All have the large size and short wing-tip of the western race. This form is new to Wyoming.

WATER OUZEL, *Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*.—Although the fourth edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-list' states that the Dipper is of accidental occurrence in the Black Hills, we found the species very common on Spearfish Creek above the town of Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota, and collected a series of specimens, both adults and young of the year, between July 26 and August 7.

CANYON WREN, *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*.—On July 6, two males, adult and juvenile, were secured by Brodkorb in Salt Creek Canyon, three miles east of New-

castle, Wyoming. In Spearfish Canyon, above Spearfish, South Dakota, he collected an adult male on August 2 and a young male on August 6. We saw others at both localities, but owing to the wildness of the birds and the difficulty of recovering them from the talus, no more could be obtained. The Canyon Wren is new to South Dakota and has seldom been recorded from Wyoming.—PIERCE BRODKORB AND THOMAS D. HINSHAW, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

Unusual waterbirds in El Paso County, Colorado.—The following observations were made on the high plains of El Paso County, about twenty-five miles east of Colorado Springs. In certain places where springs or subsurface water has made it possible, ponds have been constructed for the purpose of irrigating farmland or impounding water for livestock. These ponds are very attractive to waterbirds in an otherwise dry country, and many species which were formerly rare are now locally common, or pass through quite regularly.

HOODED MERGANSER, *Lophodytes cucullatus*.—On April 20, 1937, a pair of these ducks was seen on a pond on the C. E. Orr ranch near Falcon. Aiken and Warren ('Birds of El Paso County, Colorado,' Colorado Coll. Pub., Sci. Series, 12: 455-496, 1914) record only one specimen taken or seen in the county previous to that time.

SEMPALMATED PLOVER, *Charadrius semipalmatus*.—A single individual was seen in company with several Killdeer and some Least Sandpipers near a pond on the E. E. Zanger ranch, two miles south of Peyton, on May 3, 1937. Aiken and Warren do not record it.

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER, *Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*.—On May 3, 1937, a flock of nine dowitchers was seen about the ponds on the E. E. Zanger ranch, two miles south of Peyton. They showed little fear of an automobile, and fed unconcernedly as I drove within fifty feet and watched them. The flock was seen repeatedly at two different ponds. On May 5, a single individual was seen feeding on a mud flat on the Banning-Lewis ranch near Falcon, and on May 12, another one was flying about with a flock of Wilson's Phalaropes on the C. E. Orr ranch.

MARBLED GODWIT, *Limosa fedoa*.—On May 1, 1937, a dozen of these large waders were present on mud flats about the ponds on the C. I. Anderson farm, where they stayed for several days in a large mixed flock of several species of shorebirds. Another was seen on the E. E. Zanger farm on May 3, and two more were with a flock of Western Willets on the C. E. Orr ranch on May 4.

NORTHERN PHALAROPE, *Lobipes lobatus*.—A Northern Phalarope was seen on a pond on the Fred Herman farm three miles south of Peyton, on October 23, 1936. The water was frozen for several feet from the shore line, but the bird was picking up insect food from the surface of the open water in the typical phalarope manner. Aiken and Warren record this bird as a rare spring migrant, but do not mention any fall records.—W. S. LONG, 830 E. Platte Ave., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Three noteworthy stragglers in northern Alaska.—Through the kindness of Charles D. Brower, of Barrow, Alaska, the San Diego Society of Natural History has recently come into possession of three straggling bird migrants, of which two are of exceptional interest. These birds were not secured by the collector's gun, but were the victims of their own wandering and, by good fortune, fell into the hands of a person who appreciated their value from a scientific standpoint and preserved them.

MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD, *Sialia currucoides*.—A female was found in an exhausted condition near the settlement of Barrow on May 20, 1937. All three specimens of