

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*).—This is another so-called straggler from the west and more common during the winter months than the Arkansas Kingbird. It is a delightful find for visiting bird students. My earliest record of arrival is October 20, 1940, and my last record on May 2, 1942. They have also been recorded in all the months from November to April. On December 19, 1941, fifteen birds were counted in Key West, most of them about a cattle field near Fort Taylor where it was their custom to congregate to feed on the many insects there. On and about the wires and trees near the postoffice building was another favorite gathering place. All my records are about Key West.

Key West Vireo (*Vireo griseus maynardi*).—This, the breeding race of the White-eyed Vireo along the Florida keys, is apparently a permanent resident. It is common on many of the keys and especially about Key West, Stock Island, Boca Chica Key, and Big Pine and Noname keys. Like its northern relatives it is very tuneful; some notes remind one of certain calls of the catbird, towhee, wren and chat. One native calls this bird 'spider.'

Black-whiskered Vireo (*Vireo calidris barbatulus*).—A summer resident; my first recorded date of arrival from the south is May 9, 1941, and my last in the fall, September 4, 1942. The dark 'whisker marks' are discernible at close range and differentiate it from the Red-eyed Vireo. It was common about Stock Island, Big Pine, Sugarloaf and Geiger's keys, and also recorded on Hawk and Bay keys of the Great White Heron Refuge. Its song is somewhat similar to that of *Vireo olivaceus* but appeared louder and more 'jerky' and just as emphatic.

Golden Warbler (*Denroica petechia gundlachi*).—The discovery of breeding birds, nest and egg, and the collection of male and female, which were identified by Dr. John W. Aldrich of the Fish and Wildlife Service, is recorded in *The Auk*, 59 (1): 114, January, 1942. This occurred in June and July of 1941 on the Bay Keys of the Great White Heron Refuge. Since then, a male and female were seen on June 16, 1942, on these same keys, and on July 14, 1942, an adult female was noted on the same keys. On August 6, 1942, a male and female, as well as an immature bird, being fed by an adult, were found on Big Mullet Key in the Key West Refuge, which is several miles from the Bay Keys. A letter received from Mrs. Frances Hames states that she found one bird, in song, on one of the Bay Keys on May 30, 1943. I consider it, therefore, a regular nester on certain keys in that area. Additional investigations may determine it as a common breeder.

Maynard's Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus*).—This, the race known to inhabit the extreme lower portion of the Florida mainland and the keys, is a permanent resident. It is common along the main highway keys and on a number of the keys of the Great White Heron and Key West refuges, having been found on Little Pine Key and southwestwardly to the Marquesas. A nest on Saddlebunch Key contained one young, just hatched, and part of an eggshell on May 30, 1939. On Boca Chica Key, a nest contained one egg on July 24, 1942.—EARLE R. GREENE, 22 Virginia Court, New Orleans, Louisiana.

White Pelican at James Bay, Canada.—In the latter part of June, 1943, Samuel Hardisty, an Indian, found a dead White Pelican in the vicinity of Hannah Bay, which is the southernmost tip of James Bay, the southern arm of Hudson Bay, Canada. The bird when found was in an advanced stage of decomposition, but Mr. Hardisty picked it up with the intention of taking it to Moose Factory, Ontario, for identification. Unfortunately, Mr. Hardisty's dogs consumed the bird en route and only a piece of the upper mandible was saved and taken to Moose Factory,

where it was handed over to Corporal W. G. Kerr of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Corporal Kerr sent this fragment to Ottawa, where it was referred, through official channels, to the writer.

This piece of an upper mandible includes the tip and is practically entire except about its broken basal end. It is eleven inches long. Comparison with material in the collection of the National Museum of Canada makes clear that it is undoubtedly part of the bill of a White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchus* Gmelin). The specimen is being deposited in the National Museum of Canada.

Apparently the White Pelican has not hitherto been reported from James Bay, and, although the A.O.U. 'Check-List', fourth edition (1931), indicates that Hudson Bay is the type locality of the species, previous records of White Pelicans from that bay lack desirable definiteness. The specimen from "York Fort" recorded by J. R. Forster (Phil. Trans. London, 62: 419, 1772) may merely have been traded there after having been taken on its normal inland range. A similar condition attaches to the specimen recorded by A. Murray (Edin., N. Phil. Jour., 1859: 231) from "Hudson's Bay."—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Ottawa, Ontario*.

Brown Pelican in Wisconsin:—On the evening of July 31, 1943, Mrs. T. E. Coleman, residing at Maple Bluff on Lake Mendota, informed me that there was a pelican sitting on a tree on the shore of the lake. It proved to be a Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*). It departed within a few minutes. The bird was seen once in flight the following morning but it did not return to the tree until evening when it was collected. It was a female in second-year postnuptial molt, according to Mr. O. J. Gromme of the Milwaukee Public Museum, to which institution the specimen was presented.

One of the local papers learned of the taking of the bird and published an account of it. In the August 6 issue of the Wisconsin State Journal, appeared a letter from E. D. Ochsner, taxidermist, of Prairie du Sac, which stated that years ago he mounted a Brown Pelican shot by S. Fisher on the mill pond at Black Hawk, Sauk County, and that the bird was in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Herman Fuchs. I went to Black Hawk on August 15 and examined the bird which I found in excellent condition with the plumage showing the beginning of the second-year postnuptial molt. Mrs. Fuchs stated that there had been two birds on the pond but that only one had been shot. This was in late May or early June, "about 1903." The season was fixed by the fact that the bird was taken on the day of a school picnic. The sex was not determined at the time.

At present, the above specimens are the only ones known for the state.—A. M. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wisconsin*.

Fulvous Tree-ducks in the Louisiana rice fields.—In May of this year (1943), I made a trip to Louisiana for the purpose of collecting some Fulvous Tree-ducks (*Dendrocygna bicolor helva*). I had been told that the birds were numerous in the rice fields in the vicinity of Crowley, which is considered as the Rice Capital of the United States. I first went to Abbeville where Mr. J. J. Lynch of the Fish and Wildlife Service kindly took charge of me, drove me to the rice fields, and did everything to help make my trip a success. The trip from Abbeville to the rice fields, however, was too long for a daily trip there and back, so I moved to Crowley where Mr. W. A. Douglas of the Agricultural Experiment Station kindly piloted me and assisted me in every way.

Crowley is the center of a vast rice-growing region, and, as the conditions there are purely local in character, a word of explanation is necessary. Rice is sown in