

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