

Birds': 317, 1909) says: "I found the bird breeding in Saskatchewan at Rush Lake, June 12th, 1891." Previously he says: "I did not, however, note them west between Portage and Edmonton along the line of the G. T. P. Ry., I presume because our course lay too far north." Taverner ('Birds of Canada': 26, 1934) gives the distribution in Saskatchewan as "north to about the Canadian Pacific main line in the three Prairie Provinces." Bent (U. S. National Museum, Bulletin 170: 394, 1938) gives the breeding range in Alberta and Saskatchewan as "southern Saskatchewan (Many Island Lake, Crane Lake, Rush Lake, Moosejaw and Indian Head)." These records lie south of the south fork of the Saskatchewan River, while Livelong is on the north side of the north fork of the same river. Roughly speaking, the two areas are about 225 miles apart from north to south.

The immediate Livelong area was originally an old buffalo country and until twenty or thirty years ago was a cattle range covered with wild grasses and 'bluffs' or clumps of trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) in about equal proportions. This mixed tree and grass land is spoken of there as 'park country.' The area upon which the owl nest was found was on the border of an old lake bottom which has been grass-covered for many years and with the settlement of the country must have become attractive to these birds.—WILLIAM T. SHAW, 1002 Cambridge Avenue, Fresno, California.

**Forster's Tern in central-western Ohio.**—On May 28, 1941, I identified a bird at Lake St. Marys, Auglaize County, Ohio, as the Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*) but did not obtain the specimen. On May 5, 1943, a large number of terns were seen feeding on the minnows in the ponds at State Fish Farm No. 1 at the east end of Lake St. Marys. In an attempt to stop this pillage, five birds were shot, two Forster's and three Common Terns (*Sterna h. hirundo*). Later, on May 22, two of three terns killed proved to be Forster's. A skin was prepared by F. B. Magill of one of the Forster's Terns taken on May 5, 1943, and this is deposited as specimen no. 7707 in the Ohio State Museum at Columbus. Mr. Edward S. Thomas, Curator of Natural History, informs me that it is the first spring specimen from Ohio in the collections of that institution.

I am not aware of a published record of the Forster's Tern for central-western Ohio or of a recent spring record for the state, although Campbell and Trautman (Auk, 53: 213-214, 1936) and Campbell (Bull. Toledo Mus. Sci., 1: 87-88, 1940) record the presence of this bird in the Erie Marsh in Michigan on May 27, 1934.

Its presence in other parts of Ohio in summer and fall have been recorded by Wheaton (Geol. Surv. Ohio 4: 560, 1882), Jones (Ohio Acad. Sci., Special Paper, 6: 31-32, 1903), Dawson ('Birds of Ohio,' 2: 558, 1903), and Trautman (Auk, 45: 200, 1928).—CLARENCE F. CLARK, *Ohio Division of Conservation and Natural Resources, St. Marys, Ohio.*

**Yellow Rail in Rice County, Minnesota.**—While walking through a hummocky stretch of wet meadowland near Nerstrand, Rice County, Minnesota, on the morning of September 26, 1943, we chanced to flush a Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) from the grass. The bird fluttered up almost underfoot and flew about forty yards. At first it looked like a Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*), but when it changed its course the buffy tone of its foreparts became noticeable; and when, a bit later, it threw its feet forward preparatory to alighting, the white of its secondaries showed very clearly. At this instant it was collected. It proved to be an immature female. It was rather fat and weighed 45.2 grams, and the stomach con-

tained the following food material: 21 small seeds; the soft bodies of two small snails with pieces of shell still attached; and seven dipterous larvae approximately 15 mm. in length, one not too disintegrated to be recognizable as *Stratiomyia* sp. The Yellow Rail specimen is now preserved as a skin in the Carleton College collection.

In our many years of field experience, this is the first time either of us has seen a Yellow Rail in full flight. Sutton found it to be common locally in the Last Mountain Lake district of Saskatchewan in the summer of 1932, but saw it only twice in that region—once when a bird jumped from the grass but dropped back without fully spreading its wings; again when his companion, Albert C. Lloyd, fell on one and captured it alive. The Yellow Rail has been recorded several times in Minnesota but not heretofore in Rice County, and the migration date is thought to be of interest.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*, AND OLIN SEWALL PETTINGILL, JR., *Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota*.

**A specimen of the Western Yellow-throat from Michigan.**—On November 29, 1942, I collected an immature female Yellow-throat on North Cape, three miles southeast of Erie, Michigan. My friend, Louis W. Campbell, who found the bird, had seen it first in the same clump of brush near the shore of Lake Erie on November 14. It was snowing and there was already three inches of snow on the ground when I collected the warbler. The bird proved to be very fat and weighed 12.1 grams. I identified the specimen as *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*. Ludlow Griscom and Alden H. Miller have kindly compared it with the series in their museums and independently reached the same conclusion. The date of this occurrence is a month later than any recorded for a Yellow-throat in Michigan. There is no previous authentic record for this subspecies in Michigan (see N. A. Wood, *Wilson Bulletin*, 46: 118, 1934).—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

**Notes from South Carolina.**—The period from October 5 to 15, 1943, was spent in observation of the extraordinarily rich bird life on Bull's Island in the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. Certain species were noted which are very unusual, or previously unknown, in South Carolina.

**ROSEATE SPOONBILL (*Ajaia ajaja*).**—One adult was found by Bull and Eisenmann on Summerhouse Pond (fresh water) on October 5, and was seen daily thereafter up to and including October 14, always in the company of the Wood Ibises. When the bird was called to the attention of Mr. W. L. Hills, the resident warden, he recollected having seen a pink bird flying over the same pond on September 29, which he had not definitely identified at the time because he did not then have his binoculars. To Mr. E. B. Chamberlain of the Charleston Museum, we are indebted for the following information as to the Spoonbill's status in South Carolina. Even in the early nineteenth century it was at most of casual occurrence in that state. Audubon quotes John Bachman as saying that he had observed only three individuals in the course of twenty years. During the latter part of the last century there were three or four birds noted, the last of which was a specimen taken in the autumn of 1885 near Yemassee (Wayne, 'Birds of South Carolina': 25, 1910). The only previous report for the twentieth century was a bird seen on September 12, 1935, in a marsh on Seewee Bay, on the mainland nearly opposite Bull's Island (*Auk*, 53: 75, 1936).

**ARKANSAS KINGBIRD (*Tyrannus verticalis*).**—On October 13, Eisenmann and Ko-