

**The White-faced Storm Petrel off Cape Cod.**—On October 1, 1945, I was aboard the Victory ship 'Claymont Victory' which was one day out of New York harbor returning servicemen to the United States for redeployment. At 0730 hours I went up on deck to watch for ocean birds at which time the ship was approximately 30 miles off the tip of Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Small scattered flocks of Leach's and Wilson's Storm Petrels darted erratically along the troughs of the waves on either side of the ship, some as close as twenty yards from the vessel. I was watching a Wilson's Petrel about 25 yards off the starboard side through 8x glasses when a black and white petrel flew into my field of vision about five yards beyond the Wilson's. The newcomer was fluttering along in the same direction as the ship and remained under observation at a distance of about thirty yards for nearly three minutes. This petrel appeared to be slightly larger than the Wilson's and was dark above, blackest on the primaries, secondaries and tail, and white below including the forehead, chin, throat and under wing-coverts. The rump was paler than the back but not brilliant white. In flight this petrel was much slower and more butterfly-like than either the Wilson's or Leach's and several times fluttered over bits of flotsam but did not pick up anything. The White-Faced Storm Petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*) is the only storm petrel with the under surface entirely white. It breeds in the Canary, Salvage and Cape Verde islands in the South Atlantic and has been recorded only twice, to my knowledge, off the coast of eastern North America. A specimen was collected at sea off the coast of Massachusetts in 1885 and the record was published in the October Auk of that year. The A. O. U. Check-List cites one record 400 miles off the coast of New Jersey.—JACKSON MILES ABBOTT, CAPT., CE, U. S. A., *Whitehall Hotel, Haverford, Pennsylvania*.

**Summer occurrence of the White-winged Scoter on National Wildlife Refuges.**—Since a review of the literature has revealed a scarcity of records of the summer occurrence of the White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*) in the Great Plains region, the following observations made by several managers of National Wildlife Refuges located in this area are presented:

Six birds spent the summer on Lake 12 of the Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Roosevelt and Sheridan counties, Montana, thus establishing a new record for the refuge and adding another to the very few summer records for the state (B. M. Hazeltine). The species was again noted here in 1944 when 12 birds returned May 18 to summer on Lake 12. The last observation for that year was of four birds, October 20 (Vernon Ekedahl).

Previous to the summer of 1940, when a pair of White-winged Scoters remained on the Upper Des Lacs Lake, only migrant birds had been seen on the Des Lacs Refuge, Burke and Ward counties, North Dakota (Seth Low). During a census made here June 14, 1941, seven males were identified but no females were found (F. V. Kent). A single bird, possibly a straggler, was noted on the Upper Thompson Lake of the Lostwood Refuge, Burke and Mountrail counties, North Dakota, June 2, 1938 (Seth Low).

While salvaging ducks from drying water areas in the vicinity of the Lower Souris Refuge, Bottineau and McHenry counties, North Dakota, July 28, 1936, Seth Low found two broods of nine young each, on a deep little lake about five miles south of Denbigh, North Dakota. Observations of four birds on the Upper Souris Refuge, Renville and Ward counties, North Dakota, June 6, 1936 (P. N. Chase) and a similar number June 19, 1940 (F. S. Dart) constitute the only summer records of the White-