

Bassenger. On February 25, during the next Tour, the bird was again seen at the same place, but on all subsequent trips (which lasted through March) it was not observed.

This is apparently the farthest northern record for the Reddish Egret in Florida for the past twenty years. Not since Fargo secured his specimen in the Tampa Bay region in March, 1927, has it been noted so far north. It is to be hoped that it is an indication that the species is getting its present foothold in Florida on a firm basis.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina.*

New and unusual North Dakota trapping records.—In another paper (Bird-Banding, 1: 67-69, 1930), I discussed 'Some secondary results of bird-banding,' referring chiefly to migration data. The opportunities of securing unusual species are perhaps not appreciated by ornithologists who are not engaged in banding. The regular operation of a series of traps during migration seasons requires considerable time which may seem unprofitable. In my own case I have found that the frequent visits to the traps provide regular, short field trips which would not otherwise be made. The traps are located about one-fourth mile distant and thus frequent though brief observations are secured. The traps are constantly awaiting birds which drift through, and while various species are not equally susceptible of capture, many birds are taken which would be unlikely to be seen without trapping unless considerable time were spent afield.

To my own results I am able to add those secured at the stations of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brentzel of Fargo and Mrs. Hannah R. Gray of Wilton, N. D. Both of these are backyard stations, though both are near the edges of the towns. I find that no unusual records were secured at my station until about 1933 when water traps were in operation. The Brentzel station covers the period since 1933, and has been operated a greater proportion of the time than have either of the others. Mrs. Gray's station has been operated since 1931; the figures here extend to 1945, inclusive. A general report on my own station has been published (Bird-Banding, 15: 139-144, 1944).

1. WINTER WREN (*Troglodytes troglodytes*).—One on Oct. 8, 1938, is the only positive record by Stevens.

2. MOCKINGBIRD (*Mimus polyglottos*).—Mrs. Gray banded one at Wilton on June 3, 1943.

3. WILLOW THRUSH (*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*).—This bird nests regularly in suitable localities, but captures are rare. Comparative numbers of the different thrushes banded have been as follows:

	Brentzel	Gray	Stevens
OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH	149	581	214
GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH	16	189	67
HERMIT THRUSH	19	26	84
WILLOW THRUSH	5	21	9

4. TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE (*Myadestes townsendi*).—Two birds banded by Mrs. Gray, October 7, 1937, and Aug. 29, 1943; one by Stevens, Oct. 1, 1946. So far as I know it has not previously been reported for North Dakota.

5. BLUE-HEADED VIREO (*Vireo solitarius*).—Not a rare species, but uncommon. Mrs. Gray banded one Sept. 3, 1945, and one Sept. 6, 1944; Brentzel one Sept. 12, 1944; Stevens four: Sept. 10, 1933, May 19, 1935, May 28, 1940, and Sept. 4, 1940.

6. PHILADELPHIA VIREO (*Vireo philadelphicus*).—I believe this had not been recorded for the State, but I banded two: May 24, 1940, and May 27, 1945; Brentzel one: Sept. 16, 1937; Gray two: Sept. 6, 1944, and Sept. 3, 1945.

7. NASHVILLE WARBLER (*Vermivora ruficapilla*).—I do not know that this has been previously reported. It evidently is not common. Stevens's records show 40 birds banded as compared with 407 Orange-crowned Warblers (*Vermivora celata*). Mrs. Brentzel reports 46 and 36; Mrs. Gray, 7 and 403, respectively. Birds in fall plumage are often puzzling but well-marked individuals are occasionally taken.

8. PARULA WARBLER (*Parula americana*).—Stevens banded one Sept. 10, 1933, and a pair May 17, 1935; no others seen. Mrs. Gray banded two: May 18, 1935, and Sept. 15, 1939.

9. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER (*Dendroica caerulescens*).—A rare species. Stevens records five: Oct. 21, 1938, Sept. 14, 1939, Oct. 23, 1944, Sept. 17, 1945, Sept. 22, 1946; Brentzel two: Sept. 30 and Oct. 5, 1938; Mrs. Gray five: Oct. 4, 1939, Sept. 23, 1944 (2), Sept. 26 and 27, 1944.

10. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER (*Dendroica virens*).—Rare. Stevens banded only one, May 7, 1935, but has seen them occasionally. Mrs. Gray banded one, Sept. 4, 1937.

11. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER (*Dendroica pensylvanica*).—This well-known species is rare in North Dakota. Stevens banded five birds and has seen fewer than that in the open. Mrs. Gray banded one May 20, 1934, and one Sept. 24, 1935.

12. CHAT (*Icteria virens*).—The Long-Tailed Chat (*I. v. longicauda*) is a common summer resident along the Missouri River, but rare eastward. Stevens banded a Chat May 17, 1936, one Oct. 11, 1938, and two Oct. 1, 1942, but has not seen them in the open. Brentzel saw one in the yard. Mrs. Gray has banded 129; her latest date is Sept. 18.

13. ORCHARD ORIOLE (*Icterus spurius*).—Not uncommon, and rather regularly seen in some localities. Stevens banded two: Sept. 10, 1933, and Aug. 26, 1942; Brentzel two: Aug. 16, 1942, and one July 14, 1934. Mrs. Gray has banded 17.

14. SCARLET TANAGER (*Piranga olivacea*).—Occasionally seen. Stevens banded two: Oct. 2, 1935 and Sept. 17, 1939.

15. INDIGO BUNTING (*Passerina cyanea*).—Can usually be found in certain locations at Fargo. Stevens banded seven: May 27, 1930, Sept. 24, 1935, Sept. 3, 1940, Sept. 17, 26, 28, 1943, May 30, 1946. Only one of these was seen in the open in the trapping area. Brentzel banded two: Sept. 26, 1944 and May 25, 1946. Mrs. Gray has not taken them but has banded 76 Lazuli Buntings (*Passerina amoena*).

16. EVENING GROSBEAK (*Hesperiphona vespertina*).—A rather rare winter visitant. Stevens banded one Oct. 27, 1935. They are usually seen when traps are not in operation. Gray banded three: Oct. 12, 1935, Sept. 8, 1938, and Oct. 29, 1944.

17. PINE GROSBEAK (*Pinicola enucleator*).—Mrs. Gray banded two, Apr. 17, 1939, and Nov. 8, 1946. Stevens saw them once in the trapping area.

18. RED CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*).—An uncommon species. Mrs. Gray banded one, July 27, 1933. Stevens banded 22 from Sept. 22 to Oct. 14, 1931; three Sept. 2, 1935; one July 29 and two Aug. 18, 1937. These all were attracted to sunflowers in the backyard. In 1931 a large flock of the birds was seen at various sunflower plantings in the Fargo-Moorhead area.

19. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL (*Loxia leucoptera*).—A rare winter visitant. Stevens banded one Oct. 23, 1946. Four or five were seen ten days later. Adrian Fox banded one at Park River, N. D., Oct. 25, 1937.

20. GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia coronata*).—Mrs. Gray banded one, June 14, 1934. She is perfectly familiar with the other crown sparrows and writes: "I compared it very carefully with Taverner's description [Birds of Western Canada]. It had the yellow crown stripe, distinctly."—O. A. STEVENS, *North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dakota.*