

In view of the records given by Mr. Potter to the north of the United States boundary, this species must migrate up the Mississippi Valley. There are several records for Minnesota. My experience with the species in Michigan shows the same remarkable northward extension of range. It was first recorded for the state in 1837, by Dr. Sager, and it has been included in lists by most ornithological writers since that time. In over sixty years of bird study in Michigan, my first sight of this bird was on September 26, 1929, on Isle Royale, when an immature one came in a wave of migrating thrushes from the Canadian shore. The first record of this species from the Upper Peninsula, a bird seen from October 5 to 9, 1925, was given by Professor John N. Lowe (*Auk*, vol. 43, 1926, pp. 248-249). Mr. Oscar M. Bryens, of McMillan, Luce County, saw one there on June 19, 1929.

While this bird has been a more or less rare one in southern Michigan since early history, it is only in recent years that it has extended its range so far to the north.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Emeritus Curator of Birds, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, March 25, 1936.*

"Ft. Lowell, Arizona."—The vertebrate zoologist who sees that inscription upon a specimen label or in some published record cannot but get a thrill from it. Bendire made ornithological history there in Apache days. Mearns followed him closely. Through the doorway at the extreme right of the



Fig. 38. The Post Trader's building at old Fort Lowell, Arizona, in 1935.

accompanying picture (fig. 38), heavy game bags were carried by W. W. (Billy) Price, Ben Condit, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Loye Miller, Malcom Anderson, and Will Dunn. That was more than forty years ago. This photograph, taken in 1935, shows the building very much as it looked to those young enthusiasts. The building was put up by the post trader during military occupation. The fort proper was some fifty yards to the right—a great quadrangle of adobe construction already in almost complete ruin in 1894.—LOYE MILLER, *University of California, Los Angeles, June 17, 1936.*

Status of the Marbled Godwit in Arizona.—In a recent issue of the *Condor* (vol. 38, 1936, p. 120), Mr. Lyndon L. Hargrave established the Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) as a bird of Arizona on the basis of a specimen in this museum, and he referred in a general way to other observations.

The fact is that this species is a fairly common migrant on Mormon Lake, some 30 miles south of Flagstaff. It was noted daily by me, September 3 to 13, 1933, when 19 individuals were counted. On May 6, 1934, a flock of about 30 mixed willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) and godwits was seen in the gathering dusk, and several godwits were definitely identified by sight and call. Next day some 24 willets were scattered about the lake, but only one godwit was found (and collected). On August 31, 1934, I again visited this lake, with Mr. H. N. Russell, Jr., and a flock of 9 godwits was seen. The only other trip I have made to this lake was August 4 and 5, 1933, when we camped overnight, leaving early in the morning.

Away from Mormon Lake, the only record is of a single bird seen by Hargrave at a temporary tank about 35 miles east-southeast of Flagstaff (Upper Sonoran grassland) on August 20, 1933.