

**Further Records from St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.**—In two small lots of bird skins from St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, recently received from Paul Silook, an Eskimo collector resident at Gambell, in the northwestern part of the island, are several birds of interest. Three of these are new to the known fauna of the island, and one of them is new to the territory covered by the A. O. U. Checklist. All specimens are now in the U. S. National Museum.

*Anthus gustavi*. Petchora Pipit. An unsexed specimen, in winter plumage, unfortunately without definite date other than "1937," is the first of its species to be recorded from within the political boundaries of North America. This pipit breeds in Kamchatka and the Commander Islands west to northern Russia, and migrates ordinarily through China to the Philippines, Celebes, and the Moluccas. To find one far to the northeast of the breeding range, just exactly in the opposite direction from the migration route, is indeed surprising.

*Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*. Long-billed Dowitcher. One specimen in breeding plumage was taken at Gambell; no date other than "1937." This species has not been recorded from St. Lawrence Island before, but there is nothing remarkable about its occurrence there.

*Nettion carolinense*. Green-winged Teal. A "female" (a male by plumage), taken at Gambell on May 16, 1936, is the first record for St. Lawrence Island. Nelson (Birds of Bering Sea, 1883, p. 88) stated that this duck "undoubtedly" occurs on the island, but until now no definite record was available. The specimen is definitely the American, and not the Old World, Green-winged Teal.

*Anser albifrons albifrons*. White-fronted Goose. One adult, unsexed, Gambell, May, 1937. Previously this species was known as a St. Lawrence bird only from osseous remains.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, *United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., January 3, 1938.*

**Notes from Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California.**—Upon learning that the Kern River was again flooding into the old Buena Vista Lake basin, W. J. Sheffler, G. B. Thomas and the writer decided to investigate the influx of bird species that were to be found breeding there in former years before the lake dried up. We spent the week-end of June 19 and 20, 1937, in scouting the shore lines of the lake and in making notes as to which birds seemed to favor, with respect to possible nest sites, the different types of submerged and newly sprouted vegetation. On these dates, the water obviously was still rising. Many nests were being built, but few eggs were in evidence. Colonies of Forster Tern (*Sterna forsteri*), Black Tern (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*), Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) and the Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*) were located, and much nest building activity was evident in each. Sheffler took one set of Western Grebe eggs on this trip, the only eggs found on the surface of the water with the exception of countless eggs of the American Coot (*Fulica americana americana*).

On July 4 and 5, 1937, with the addition of Sid Platford to our party, we again visited the lake, this time bringing a portable row boat. We found a disastrous state of affairs at the colonies that had been located previously. Nests of Forster Tern and Black Tern were flooded out, and many eggs of several species were floating about on the surface of the water. The only surviving nest with eggs of Black Tern at the colony was placed on a partly burned fence post which rose with the water level, the other nests all being flooded and destroyed. Similarly, a nest and eggs of the coot was placed on a floating piece of 1" x 12" pine board. Plant growth was so abundant that it anchored the floating wood sufficiently that the prevailing winds did not shift the nests more than a few feet one way or another from day to day.

A large nesting colony of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax hooctli*) was found in flooded willows, there being dozens of nests only a few feet apart and all containing fresh eggs on this date. Only a few scattered individuals of White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis guarauna*) were observed and no nests were located.

Of particular interest was the scarcity of ducks of all species. Although a few were seen, it seemed doubtful if many were able successfully to raise broods because of the continually rising water. A nest of Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) was located early on the morning of July 5 under a small bush on the dry land about one hundred yards from the shore. It contained five fresh eggs at that time, but when I returned later in the day to photograph it, there remained but one egg, although the female flushed upon being approached. The consensus of opinion regarding the disappearance of the other four eggs seemed to point to a gopher snake as the culprit.—J. STUART ROWLEY, *Alhambra, California, January 20, 1938.*

**Occurrence of the Marbled Godwit on the Coast of Oregon.**—The occurrence of the Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) in the state of Oregon has so seldom been recorded that when it does stop with us in its northward or southward migration, the event seems worthy of record. While looking over the numerous migrating shore birds at low tide on August 16, 1937, at Yaquina Bay, near Newport, Lincoln County, Oregon, three Marbled Godwits were noted on the exposed mud flats. The birds were collected and all three proved to be males. They have been mounted and are now