

mediately set upon by some of his family, many of whom had been crying loudly all the while. Perhaps they were congratulating him upon his escape, but it seemed to me that they were scolding him soundly for having been foolish enough to have spent a night, such as the last had been, on the *outside* of a tree!
GRANT HENDERSON, *Greensburg, Ind.*

Some Bird Records for South Dakota.—During a recent trip to South Dakota in company with Mr. Lewis Knowles, of the Biological Survey, a number of birds were observed which seem to be sufficiently uncommon in that state to warrant reporting them in the WILSON BULLETIN.

On July 29, 1931, one adult male Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) was observed in a small flock of Mallards at a shallow lake about five miles northeast of Mound City, Campbell County. Over and Thoms, in their "Birds of South Dakota", regard this as a "straggler" and report one collected in Miner County in 1896.

At Long Lake, McPherson County, on this same day I approached within twelve yards of three Long-billed Dowitchers (*Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*). These birds were feeding in company with a small flock of Pectoral, Baird's, and Least Sandpipers, Western Willets, and Lesser Yellow-legs. These birds were probably all early migrants from the far north.

Also on this same day, in northern McPherson County about eight miles southeast of Ashley, North Dakota, I collected an adult male, a female, and a juvenile Bendire's Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra bendirei*) while they were feeding on sunflower seeds. These specimens were examined by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the Biological Survey. They represent a subspecies new to South Dakota. In the Survey collection is another specimen of this subspecies, a male, collected by Merritt Cary at Elk Mountain, South Dakota, October 16, 1903, which bears U. S. N. M. number 193289.

Another adult male *Loxia curvirostra* (subsp.?) was observed the next day (July 30) about twenty miles north of Mitchell. This individual was also feasting on the seeds of sunflower. Over and Thoms report that *Loxia c. pusilla* "has been taken in the eastern part of the state as a migrant", but seem to regard it as being quite uncommon. These new and out of season records should, therefore, be of interest. Because of South Dakota's geographical position it is not surprising to find both races of Red Crossbills occurring there.

About five miles northeast of Eureka, McPherson County, one adult female Baird's Sparrow (*Ammodramus bairdi*) was collected on July 29, 1931. This species is a common migrant in South Dakota, but is not regarded as a summer visitor there.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

The American Egret in Manistee County, Michigan.—On August 7, 1930, I observed a pair of American Egrets (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) feeding along the marshy border of Arcadia Lake on the northern border of Manistee County, Michigan. This lake had held my attention for several days previous to this date, since it was richer in bird life than any I had seen heretofore in any part of Michigan. Coots, Pied-billed Grebes, and various ducks were the chief tenants, but Great Blue and Little Green Herons, both species of bittern, Greater Yellowlegs, and Solitary Sandpipers were also abundant.

The egrets did not commonly associate with the other birds but were seldom seen apart from one another. Occasionally, however, they were observed feeding in the company of a Great Blue Heron.