

After the nesting season the willets are shy and retiring, not nearly so conspicuous as the yellowlegs, until the next spring, when they become one of the noisiest birds of this locality, often crying all night long, as well as in the day.

During the winter months there are a few Western Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*) mixed with the few Eastern Willets present. I have never been able to identify them in the field, but the larger size and longer bill of the western bird is plainly apparent when in the hand.

The willets of this coast have certainly been increasing during the last few years, for where there were two or three pairs in 1923, now there are at least twenty pairs. On April 26, 1931, a few miles to the southward, a flock of twenty migrating birds was seen. At this time most of the locally breeding birds were already mated.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *Savannah, Ga.*

Additional Bird Records for South Dakota.—The manuscript for Bulletin No. 9, Birds of South Dakota, passed from the authors to the Department of Publications of the University of South Dakota during the winter of 1916. Due to the stress of the war period and to lack of funds, it was not published until March, 1921. The authors had no control over these circumstances, and during this interval did not have access to the manuscript. But from 1916 to the present we have made many corrections and revisions, and have added twenty-nine species and subspecies to the former list.

It seems necessary because of lack of authentic records to eliminate Bonaparte's Gull and the Greater Snow Goose from the list, leaving a total of 320 in the old list, or, with the new additions, a total of 349 species and subspecies for the state. It is not practicable to publish a new, revised edition at this time, hence we are submitting the new records. The University Museum has acted as a clearing house, and is grateful to the many observers over the state for assistance rendered in keeping the records, as far as known, up to date.

American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*). A straggler. Authentically identified on June 4, 1929, by W. F. Kubichek, of Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. This bird was with a colony of Black-crowned Night Herons on a wooded island in Rush Lake, Day County. (See note by Youngworth, *WILSON BULLETIN*, XLIII, December, 1931, p. 309).

Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*). A straggler. One seen by W. H. Over and H. Rice in Clay County, June 11, 1921. Later seen by L. G. Atherton of Flandreau.

White Ibis (*Guara alba*). An old record, of about 1890, but one was repeatedly seen during that summer at a small lake in the northern part of Clay County by Dr. G. S. Agersborg and Fred Heglin. Dr. Agersborg was the first resident bird student of note in South Dakota, and published a list of birds of Clay and Yankton Counties in the *Auk* in 1885.

White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*). Rare in migration. Taken on Lake Madison, Lake County, by J. C. Green of Sioux Falls. Specimen now in the University Museum.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Pisobia fuscicollis*). Fairly common in migration. Specimens taken in Sanborn County are in the Museum.

Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes maurii*). Common some years in migration. Skins are in the Museum that were taken in Lyman County, April 13, 1928, by Walter Thietje.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). Fairly common in migration up the eastern side of the state. Skins in the Museum.

Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus platycercus*). In "Birds of the Northwest", by Elliott Coues (1874), two records are mentioned for the Black Hills. Mr. C. H. Holden, a correspondent of Dr. Coues, reports a nest. Its range is probably on the western slope of the Hills, but the writers have never seen a specimen in the Black Hills.

Northern Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus boreus*). Reported as nesting in Yankton County by Dr. A. P. Larrabee of Yankton College, and in Minnehaha County by C. J. Stringham, who sent the hollow limb and nest to the Museum.

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*). Reported by T. C. Stephens for June 2, 1918, in "A Preliminary List for Union County" in the Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science, XXV. Minnehaha County, 1920, C. J. Stringham. Probably nests sparingly in the southeast corner of the state.

Hoyt's Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris hoyti*). Probably our most common winter visitor.

Rocky Mountain Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis nelsoni*). Listed from Elk Creek, Black Hills, under the name of Slender-billed Nuthatch (*S. c. aculeata*), by George Bird Grinnell (Report of a Reconnaissance of the Black Hills, by William Ludlow, Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., 1875), prior to the separation of *nelsoni* as a subspecies distinct from *S. c. aculeata* of the west coast region.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*). A straggler. Yankton County, 1929, A. P. Larrabee.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea caerulea*). Minnehaha County, 1920, C. J. Stringham. Faulk County, 1924, Mrs. C. M. Norton. Probably a rare summer resident as it has nested across the Big Sioux River at Hawarden, Iowa, 1931. See the report by Margaret L. Weir in the WILSON BULLETIN, Vol. XLIII, 1931, page 230.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*). A migrant. Yankton County, 1921, A. P. Larrabee of Yankton College.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius solitarius*). Minnehaha County, 1920, C. J. Stringham. Yankton County, 1921, A. P. Larrabee.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*). A migrant. Clay County, May 22, 1926, E. P. Churchill and W. H. Over. Union County, May 12, 1929, W. F. Kubichek.

Northern Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana pusilla*). A migrant. Minnehaha County, 1920, C. J. Stringham. Yankton County, 1921, A. P. Larrabee.

Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). A migrant. Clay County, May 17, 1920, W. H. Over and W. M. Davidson, and many times later.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*). A migrant. Minnehaha County, 1920, C. J. Stringham, A. Schaeffer, Adrian Larson. Faulk County, Mrs. C. M. Norton.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*). A migrant. Minnehaha County, 1920, C. J. Stringham. Faulk County, Mrs. C. M. Norton .

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens virens*). A migrant. Union County, 1931, William Youngworth (see the WILSON BULLETIN, XLIII, No. 3, p. 223).

Northern Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus pinus*). Dr. Charles E. McChesney (Notes on the Birds of Fort Sisseton, Dakota Territory, United States Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 5) reports as follows for this species: "Is seen in small numbers only, from May 22 until about the first of June each year; does not breed on the *Coteau des Prairies* to my knowledge."

Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*). A migrant. Minnehaha County, 1921, C. J. Stringham. Spink County, 1931, J. F. Breuckle.

Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*). Dr. Charles E. McChesney (Notes on the Birds of Fort Sisseton, Dakota Territory) says: "This warbler arrives by the 22nd of May, and is seen in some numbers for a few days, but appears to depart by the 1st of June, as I have never observed it after that date."

Gray-crowned Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocotis*). Frequent winter visitor in the Black Hills. W. H. Over, November, 1921. Often fed during the winter by W. J. Sharwood of Deadwood, Laurence County.

Hepburn's Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis*). Stragglers have been seen with the typical form of the species during the winter in the Black Hills by W. J. Sharwood of Deadwood, Laurence County.

Bendire's Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra bendirei*). Black Hills, October 16, 1903, Merritt Cary. McPherson County, July 29, 1931, Clarence Cottam of the United States Biological Survey. (See the WILSON BULLETIN, XLIII, 1931, page 311, "Some New Bird Records for South Dakota", by Mr. Cottam).

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*). A summer resident. In the list of birds seen, Lieutenant G. K. Warren (A Preliminary Report of Explorations in Nebraska and Dakota, by F. V. Hayden; War Department Annual Report for 1858) records the Swamp Sparrow from the mouth of the Vermilion River (now Clay County) in 1857. Specimens in the Museum taken by F. A. Patton in Sandborn County in 1921.—WILLIAM H. OVER and CRAIG S. THOMS, *Vermilion, S. D.*