

The Alder Flycatcher in Upland Situations.—I was interested to note that Mr. Louis W. Campbell in his article on the Alder Flycatcher in the September WILSON BULLETIN, appears to consider the occurrence of these flycatchers on unwatered uplands markedly unusual. All observations I have made on this species in the State of Iowa have taken place in dry, upland pastures, especially where there were rank growths of hazel bushes, wild crab, and hawthorn. I have noted specific instances in northwest Iowa in Woodbury County, in the southwest in Taylor County, and in the southeast in Keokuk County. I have observed the species as common in New York, and have found them all in boggy situations where alders, buttonbush, and other marsh shrubs grow abundantly. It occurs to me that the presence of this species in such surroundings in summer as those described by Mr. Campbell may be fairly typical of its haunts farther west. Perhaps observers in Indiana and Illinois could give additional information on the question.—CHAS. J. SPIKER, *Branchport, N. Y.*

Further Notes on the Water Birds of Rockbridge County, Virginia.—The following notes are supplementary to an article, "Water Birds of a Virginia Mountain County", which appeared in the WILSON BULLETIN (Vol. XLVII, No. 1, March, 1935). I then listed fifty species and subspecies known to have occurred in Rockbridge County, Virginia, with two additional species in a footnote. Since then four other species have been added. We have recorded 169 land birds from the same area.

Red-throated Loon. *Gavia stellata*. This bird I then mentioned as hypothetical. Now a young man has given me a careful description of a bird captured just outside Lexington in late spring in 1924 or 1925 which could only have been a Red-throated Loon in breeding plumage.

European Teal. *Nettion crecca*. One was collected at Big Spring Pond on February 1, 1936, which had probably been there for over a month. The identification has been confirmed by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. (See the *Auk*, Vol. LIII, No. 2, April, 1936, p. 208). Curiously enough, I saw at the same pond on November 30, 1936, a male Green-winged Teal which had neither the white bar before the wing nor the white scapular stripe.

Black-bellied Plover. *Squatarola squatarola*. A highly-colored individual spent two days, May 25 and 26, 1935, at a large rain pool near Lexington.

Common Tern. *Sterna hirundo hirundo*. On September 6, 1935, a number of terns were flying over the North River at the East Lexington Bridge. I was told that before I arrived there were ten or fifteen of them. When I came in sight there were only four, and they were leaving. But I had the opportunity to study one of them in good light. The white inner webs of the outer tail feathers indicated that it was a Common Tern, although I realize that my identification was not beyond question.

Additional records of some of the birds already on the list may be worthy of note. On January 7, 1937, a Common Loon was shown to me that had been taken alive. It was later liberated. Prof. Ruskin S. Freer reports a Double-crested Cormorant in James River, at Snowden, just outside this county, on May 1, 1936. The American Egret was not uncommon in late summer in 1935 and 1936. I now have two other records, April and September, for the Black-crowned Night Heron. A male Gadwall, seen on James River, at Glasgow, gives a very late date for Virginia. A male Canvas-back was seen at Cameron's Pond on April