

GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by O. A. Stevens

The Mockingbird in East-Central South Dakota.—On June 3, 1936, the writer saw an adult Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos* subsp.) just a few miles south of the town of Forestburg, Sanborn County, South Dakota. The bird had been sitting on a telephone wire and as the car came near, it flew across the road just a few feet from the car. Reports for this species are recorded from the Black Hills area of South Dakota, but records for the eastern part of the state are virtually unknown.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa*.

A Record of the Lapland Longspur in Stillwater, Oklahoma.—On February 1, 1937, a flock of approximately fifty Lapland Longspurs was observed on the campus of the Oklahoma A. & M. College at Stillwater. Three specimens were taken from this flock and identified as *Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*. This identification was subsequently verified by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, of the United States National Museum.

The flock was observed on the campus throughout the first and second days of February, but was not to be found on following days. The birds were found to be very gentle; on several occasions observers were able to approach as near as fifteen feet of the flock without disturbing their feeding activities.

Previous published records of the Lapland Longspur in Oklahoma are those of Cooke (1884) in Bryan County and Bunker (1903) in Cleveland County. Dr. T. C. Carter informs me that he found this species rather common in Woods County in 1907-1908 as a winter visitor, but has not seen them since.—GERALD M. STEELMAN, *Stillwater, Oklahoma*.

Nesting of the Pine Siskin in South Dakota and Kansas.—The note of Mr. William Youngworth in the WILSON BULLETIN for December, 1936 (XLVIII, p. 310), regarding the nesting of the Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) at Yankton, South Dakota, recalls a similar instance ten years before. This nest was found by Rev. R. C. Shearer, then pastor of the local Methodist Church, on April 26, 1926. The writer with Mr. Shearer visited the nest that day, but did not examine the nest, not wishing to disturb the bird which was on it. Eleven days later, May 6, there were two young birds, recently hatched, in the nest. On the 17th, the young birds were still there but with flight feathers well developed. Two days later, May 19, when the nest was next visited, it was empty.

Another instance of the nesting of this species, not before published, comes to mind. The writer found a nest of the siskin at Wichita, Kansas, on April 15, 1915. There were two eggs in the nest, the incubation well advanced. But one of these hatched, that one on April 19. The other egg disappeared from the nest a day or so later. Thirteen days later, May 2, the young bird was observed when it finally left the nest and took its first flight.

The length of time spent in these nests by the young birds corresponds closely. As stated before, the young bird stayed in the Wichita nest for thirteen days. It was not possible to watch the Yankton nest so closely, and the exact time was not learned. It is known, however, that the young birds remained in the latter nest eleven days and were gone on the thirteenth day. It is also of interest to note that in 1915 when the siskins nested in Wichita, Kansas, nests of the species were also found at Lincoln, Nebraska (Swenk, Myron H., WILSON BULLETIN, XLI, p. 82).—AUSTIN P. LARRABEE, *Yankton College, Yankton, S. D.*