

The 1936 Fall Migration at the Washington Monument.—The following may be added to the records of bird migration at the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C. (WILSON BULLETIN, Vol. XLVIII, 1936, p. 222). A total of 277 birds of thirty species were picked up at the Washington Monument in 1936, compared with 246 individuals of thirty-three species in 1935. No results have yet been obtained in eliminating the beacon lights during the height of the migration season. In fact, the lights were turned on the Monument fifteen minutes longer each night in 1936 than in 1935, thus considerably increasing the chances for bird mortality.

In 1936 the nights of September 17 and 18 were the "big nights" of the season. Well over one-half of the mortality occurred on these two nights alone, with 101 birds picked up on the 17th and ninety-five on the 18th. Both nights were very stormy, and at the same time a hurricane was raging through the South Coastal States (which may not have had anything to do with the bird migration at the Washington Monument, however).

Two new observers, William Wimsatt and James Fox, two enthusiastic young men who attended the Audubon Nature Camp in Maine, were on hand nearly every night, and they, as well as Miss Knappen and Allen McIntosh, kindly aided me in securing complete data on migration at the Monument.

Two Connecticut Warblers were so fat that when they landed at the base of the monument they burst open and left large splotches of grease that did not wash off nor wear away for many weeks. Whip-poor-wills were present at the Monument until October 23, on which date a bird of this species in a careless swoop struck a bench with enough force to cause it to cry out in pain and surprise, and to stop and rest awhile on the bench.

October 18 was a sparrow night. Sparrows alighted on the benches and roadway in numbers, exhausted, perhaps, but none struck the Monument. With a flashlight in one hand and a pair of field glasses in the other I was able to identify one bird as a White-throated Sparrow, but the remaining birds were too restless for such identification. October 23 was a similar sparrow night, but on that night a Grasshopper Sparrow was picked up dead a few minutes before the beacons were extinguished at midnight.

The following is the list of birds which struck the Washington Monument in the Fall of 1936: Chimney Swift, 1; Northern Flicker, 4; Eastern Wood Pewee, 2; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 4; Short-billed Marsh Wren, 5; Catbird, 1; Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2; White-eyed Vireo, 13; Yellow-throated Vireo, 1; Red-eyed Vireo, 56; Black and White Warbler, 2; Parula Warbler (subsp.), 4; Magnolia Warbler, 29; Cape May Warbler, 4; Black-throated Blue Warbler, 4; Black-throated Green Warbler, 13; Blackburnian Warbler, 1; Bay-breasted Warbler, 1; Black-poll Warbler, 3; Northern Prairie Warbler, 1; Yellow Palm Warbler, 1; Ovenbird, 14; Connecticut Warbler, 8; Yellow-throat (Maryland and Northern), 78; Yellow-breasted Chat, 6; American Redstart, 7; Indigo Bunting, 2; Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow, 1; Eastern Henslow's Sparrow, 1; unidentified (5 disposed of by guards and 2 partly eaten by cats), 7.

This list brings the total mortality at the Monument for the years 1935 and 1936 to 523 individuals of thirty-nine species. It is interesting to note that in 1935 the dates of migration extended from August 28 to October 24, while in

1936 they extended from August 17 to October 23. In 1935 the Red-eyed Vireos headed the list with 110 individuals. Magnolia Warblers and Maryland Yellowthroats tied for second place with thirty-one each. In 1936 the Yellowthroats were first with seventy-eight individuals, Red-eyed Vireos second with fifty-six, and Magnolia Warblers third with twenty-nine.

Of all the birds the Red-eyed Vireo's period of migration has been the longest. In 1935, Red-eyes were picked up on eighteen different nights from August 28 to October 6. In 1936 they were picked up on seventeen different nights from August 22 to October 21. As in 1935 several bats struck the Monument with enough force to stun or kill them.—ROBERT OVERING, *Landover, Md.*

Bird Records for Oregon.—The following are new or unusual records which seem worthy of record. For those marked with an asterisk, the specimens were identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the U. S. Biological Survey. The specimens are preserved in the author's private collection.

American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*). A male at Scio, August 23, 1934.

*Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*). Marion Lake, Linn County, at 5400 feet in the Cascade Mountains, 150 miles from the ocean, October 10, 1927. The birds were present during June, July, and August. I hope to secure a nesting record this year.

*Harlan's Hawk (*Buteo buteo harlani*). A female at Scio, November 10, 1928. The first record for Oregon.

*Black Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus obsoletus*). A male at Scio, in May, 1925; a female at St. Helen's Tide Flats in 1927.

Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*). A female at Scio, February 1, 1900. The first record for Oregon.

Black Swift (*Nephoecetes niger borealis*). A male at Scio, September 9, 1927. The second record for Oregon.

*Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). A male at Scio, February 17, 1936. I think this is the third record for Oregon.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). One bird was at my feeding station for two weeks in February, 1937.—DR. A. G. PRILL, *Scio, Oregon.*

The Woodcock in North Dakota.—The Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) is one of the most sought for of the game birds in the New England, Central, and Middle Western States, north into Canada, Ontario, and southeastern Manitoba. It is fairly common in the eastern half of Minnesota, becomes rare in the western half, and is very seldom found in North Dakota.

When I was preparing for my first trip to North Dakota in the spring of 1890 I made a check list of birds that I might find, using such lists of birds as were available, including the Woodcock as a possibility. It proved to be a very rare possibility, as it was some forty-six years before I was thrilled by flushing one, in a bushy growth at the south end of Snyder Lake, located in central Towner County, fifteen miles north of Cando.

On October 2, 1936, while at the lake for an outing, I was wandering around watching some migratory sparrows. I was startled by the sight of a bird rising in front of me not over six feet away, straight up about eight feet then leveling off over the top of bushes for about ten or twelve rods, when it dropped like a plummet to the ground. I was thrilled by the sight of the first Woodcock I had