

**Unusual records for north central Oklahoma.**—The following unusual records were made at the Lake Carl Blackwell Project in Payne County, Oklahoma, in 1942.

Whistling Swan, *Cygnus columbianus*. Two were seen resting on Lake Carl Blackwell on November 11, and they permitted a close approach in a rowboat. This species is seldom recorded from Oklahoma.

White-winged Scoter, *Melanitta deglandi*. An immature male was seen at Lake Carl Blackwell on June 2. I approached in a motor boat to within 30 feet of the swimming bird before it took flight. I saw all of the field marks clearly with an 8X binocular. Apparently this is the first record for the species in Oklahoma.

Sanderling, *Crocethia alba*. I saw a Sanderling several times during the period August 8 to 21. This species has been recorded on several occasions in western Oklahoma, but I am not aware of any previous record for the central or eastern part of the state.

Forster's Tern, *Sterna forsteri*. A single bird was feeding with a flock of Black Terns over the fish culture ponds on May 23. Its peculiar flat note and characteristic wing and tail color were conspicuously different from the call and markings of the Common Tern. Apparently the Forster's Tern has not been recorded before in Oklahoma.

Black-capped Vireo, *Vireo atricapillus*. A male was singing vigorously on May 20 in a patch of black jack oak. This vireo is rare throughout the state and has not been recorded previously in the Stillwater area.—F. M. BAUMGARTNER, *Department of Entomology, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma*.

**An escaped Magpie at Madison, Wisconsin.**—A male Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) was shot from the top of an oak tree near Second Point on Lake Mendota, May 7, 1944. When examination showed that the tips of the upper rectrices were worn away, I became suspicious and called the Vilas Park Zoo (about two miles south of Second Point). I learned that they had received a shipment of 12 Magpies from Montana last winter (1943-44). Seven of the birds died; the other five escaped from their enclosure on April 28 (1944).

There remain, then (assuming survival), four escaped birds, which will be in fresh normal plumage after the autumn molt. For some time thereafter, the origin of any Magpie taken within any considerable radius of Madison will be questionable. Magpies have in the past been collected as far east as Virginia, but the incident of escaped birds reported here, indicates a need for caution in accepting these as records of natural occurrence.—A. W. SCHORGER, *168 N. Prospect Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin*.

**All-day record of an incubating Robin.**—A female Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) started to build her nest in a leafless elm in full sight of my window on March 23, 1938, adding a little material to the nest almost every day until April 7, when she began to work more steadily. Two days later she had to search about considerably for lining material, since everything, including the nest, was covered with snow. The first egg was laid April 13, and incubation started the following day. On April 24, I watched the nest from 5:22 A.M. till 7:20 P.M.; the day was clear with temperatures ranging from 56° to 72° F. The Robin left the nest 32 times, her periods off the nest ranging from one to 10 minutes, and averaging 5.6 minutes; the periods on the nest ranged from 6 to 45 minutes and averaged 20.6 minutes. She changed her position on the nest 70 times and turned the eggs 22 times. The male came to the nest 16 times, often coming immediately after his mate had left; he spent a total of 68 minutes at the nest.

This female left the nest twice as many times per day as the female Robin I observed in 1935 (*Wils. Bull.*, 51, 1939: 157-169), which left 10 to 19 times a day (the average of 16 all-day records being 16.3). The percentage of daylight hours on the nest were, however, equivalent—79 per cent in this record of 1938 (14 hours observation), and 80 per cent in 1935 (37 hours observation). WILLIAM EDWARD SCHANTZ, *1532 Aberdeen Avenue, Columbus, Ohio*.