

where the line converged with a white line from the opposite side, a conspicuous white patch. In the spring of 1918 I watched this drake emerge from its eclipse plumage and noted that while the white line and patch on the nape were on the new feathers they were not as definitely white as I had recollected the markings of the previous summer. When the drake made its moult during the fall of 1918 I again kept an interested watch on its plumage changes. It appeared in its new dress of feathers *without* either the white line over the eye or the patch on the nape of the neck, and up to the time of its death, the latter part of April, 1919, it was, when in full nuptial plumage not to be distinguished from any ordinary Blue-winged Teal in high feather.

It might be stated that this "necktie teal," to use a term I had never heard until I saw it in Mr. Kennard's paper, was the sole survivor of a flock of seven Blue-wings held in the cage, four females and three drakes. The two other drakes at no time exhibited any indication of the curious white markings and died while the "necktie teal" was still in its curious plumage — from which it afterwards molted.—STANLEY CLISBY ARTHUR, *Dept. Conservation, New Orleans, La.*

Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*) in Western Minnesota. A Correction.— I recorded the capture of a beautiful adult male of this species (see 'Auk,' Vol. XIII, page 78), which I have discovered is only the more common species the Whistling Swan (*Olor columbianus*). This specimen together with an adult female secured at Aitkin, Minnesota, ten years later, are now in the Natural History Survey Collection, University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis.—ALBERT LANO, *Fayetteville, Arkansas.*

Wild Swan on Long Island, N. Y.— Mr. John L. Lawrence, while duck shooting off Doctor's Point, on Narrow Bay, between Smith's Point and Moriches, at Mastic, Long Island, saw, on November 5, 1919, one swan, a cygnet, about 150 yards away, flying east. The next day, November 6, one adult swan and one cygnet, came into the duck decoys and stayed there some time, swimming slowly around, feeding, within thirty yards.

On November 8, two swans, both adults, came within 100 yards, circled around the blind, and then settled in the water some distance away.

It seems to me that the record is worth noting in 'The Auk,' as wild swan on long Island are most unusual.—NEWBOLD T. LAWRENCE, *Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y.*

Notes on Some Shore Birds of the Alabama River, Montgomery County, Ala.— On Saturday, September 20, 1919, accompanied by a friend who is both a hunter and a naturalist, I made a trip of several miles down the Alabama River from the city of Montgomery for the purpose of collecting fall migrants then numerous in this region. The Alabama River is formed of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa and is a navigable stream from Montgomery to Mobile. It is a noble stream with high wooded banks.

Except in a few places, it has a good depth, and has a steady flow of about four miles an hour. Several large and small creeks flow into the river between Montgomery and Selma. All in all the scenery is exceedingly attractive.

The Federal Government in its improvement of the river has constructed a number of jetties back of which numerous mud flats are formed. These flats at this and other migrating seasons, afford feeding grounds for all long billed migrants, as well as the residents. Among the latter are the Killdeer, Spotted Sandpiper, and one or two others which are to be found practically all the year and which mix very freely with the visitors.

The notes below are contributed in the hope that they may add to the meagre available information concerning these birds in the interior.

Pisobia minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.—Several small flocks and numbers of singles and pairs of the Least Sandpiper, were seen, and two specimens, a male and a female, were taken. These two, with one of the Semipalmated and one of the Solitary, below, were all secured from the same flock. The Leasts were beginning to take on their winter plumage.

Ereunetes pusillus. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—Two single specimens of the *E. pusillus* were collected, one of which was from the flock of *P. minutilla* above referred to. An interesting incident happened in connection with the effort to get another one. Shooting from the moving boat in midstream at a single, on the water's edge, his wing only was injured. The bird fell into the water, but managed to climb up the river bank, five or six feet, by the time the boat could be stopped and run into shore. It again fell into the water, and on making an effort to take it in my hand, it rose and flew along the surface about 400 feet directly across the river, alighting twenty yards up stream on a rocky ledge, covered with high grass. We noted the point, and on getting there could have easily killed it, but preferring to make a capture, landed for that purpose. Even though we stepped near enough to frighten the bird from under our feet more than once, it was effectually concealed by the surroundings, and finally lost.

Helodromas s. solitarius. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Only one specimen of the Solitary, a female, was noted. This bird was killed, while feeding, with five or six of *P. minutilla* and about the same number of Killdeer.—PETER A. BRANNON, *Dept. of Archives, Montgomery, Ala.*

The Black Rail at St. Marks, Florida.—While our section of the country falls within the known winter habitat of this diminutive and most secretive member of the Rallidæ it was not until the fall of 1915 that I had positive knowledge of the occurrence of *Crexiscus jamaicensis*. I had traversed the extensive tidal marshes at all seasons of the year and had seen here every other member of the family known to inhabit our part of the Gulf coast.

One or two fleeting glimpses of a scurrying black form amongst the thick growth of grass and reeds in the vicinity of a pond had at times suggested