

lectors in Nebraska and the Dakotas, it would seem to be quite common, at least not very rare.

KRIDER'S HAWK (*Buteo borealis krideri*).—Two males and one female have been received from Mr. Williams. These specimens were taken September 10, October 14, and October 16, 1923.

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE (*Elanoides forficatus*).—In my Preliminary List of Birds of North Dakota I could give no State records for this species, and, as the following records are not available to many, I quote the ones given in the 'Nuttall Bulletin' for 1882, p. 59, by D. H. Talbot of Sioux City, Iowa. "On November 14, 1881, when a short distance west of Jamestown, Dakota Territory, I saw several Swallow-tailed Kites flying around apparently in search of food. On November 17, farther to the west, about midway between Jamestown and Bismark, I saw fifty more of these beautiful birds in a flock."

MAGPIE (*Pica pica hudsonia*).—Coues, 1878, p. 607 says: "No Magpies seen in the Red River region." The ornithologists of North Dakota told me that the species was working east, but I could give only two records for the Red River Valley. Mr. Williams has sent to the museum the skin of an adult female taken in Grafton, October 24, 1923. He also took a female there on February 20, 1922.

OREGON JUNCO (*Junco hyemalis oregonus*).—One taken at Grafton, Walsh County, April 5, 1923, by H. V. Williams and now in the collection of the University of Michigan, constitutes an additional species for the state list.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER (*Tryngites subruficollis*).—In the museum collection there is a beautiful specimen, taken August 14, 1923, and another, August 26, 1924, at Grafton, North Dakota, by Henry V. Williams.

STILT SANDPIPER (*Micropalama himantopus*).—In my North Dakota list I was not able to give records of this species from eastern North Dakota, but I can now record a good series (20) from Grafton, sent to the museum by H. V. Williams, who collected them there in August, 1923.

KNOT (*Canutus canutus*).—Only two records were known by the writer when the North Dakota list was published. The museum is now in possession of the skins of two males and one female, taken August 18, 25, and 28, 1923, at Grafton, and sent by Mr. Williams.

VIRGINIA RAIL (*Rallus virginianus*).—One mounted bird only was seen by the writer in North Dakota. Mr. Williams has since sent to the museum skins of a male and female, taken at Grafton in May, 1923.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Museum of Zoology, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Notes from Manitoba.—On May 28, 1924, I took a curiously marked male Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) at Whitewater Lake Man. This bird was one of a flock of about 150 individuals of the same species. The body was encircled by a broad white band of which the exterior edge formed a ring round the neck. The posterior edge was a line

running through the middle of the scapular region. It will be interesting to know if any observer farther south has noticed this very conspicuous bird.

On June 2, 1924, at the same place I collected a female Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) which had evidently wandered from its normal range. This is the first record of the species for Manitoba. The bird arrived with a large flight of Warblers of several species including Yellow, Tennessee, Blackpoll, Bay-breasted, Chestnut-sided, Blackburnian and Mourning.

It might also be worth noting that Whistling Swans and Lesser Snow Geese were very abundant at Whitewater Lake this same spring. With X8 glasses I counted 377 Swans at one time within 150 yards of my tent. Blue Geese were noted among the Lesser Snow to the extent of about 4 or 5 per cent of the total. Both Geese and Swans stayed at the lake for about three weeks, during which time several severe snow-storms were experienced. The main body of Geese left on May 15. —E. S. HARROLD, 177 South St., Winnipeg, Man.

Early Shooting and Some Late Breeding Records for Alabama.—Perhaps, it is but to be expected that short-sighted sportsmen will continue to attack the federal regulations for the protection of migratory game birds and use every effort to get them adjusted to suit their personal desires, regardless of the biological reasons for such regulations. An outstanding case in point is the restriction on Dove shooting, which in the South is a veritable bone of contention.

In Alabama the federal regulations permit the shooting of Doves from October 16 to January 31, whereas under the old State law the season used to open on August 1. This curtailment of the open season has caused much dissatisfaction among local hunters, who claim that Doves can be secured only by shooting them as they come in to water-holes or over baited fields. Naturally, after the fall rains begin, the birds are not dependent upon water-holes and the shooters must exert themselves more, or else run the risk of being caught baiting the birds.

At a so-called "Wild Life Conservation Conference," which met in Montgomery a couple of years ago, I drew upon my poor head a torrent of sarcasm by attempting to explain the reason for the federal regulations and by pleading for their observance. My assailant, a man with the title of judge, then offered a resolution aimed to set in motion machinery to have the Dove season opened on September 1.

It is not reasonable to suppose that in Alabama alone such attempts are being made to obtain earlier opening of the shooting season on various species of game; therefore I wish to show, by just a few instances, how basically sound the federal regulations really are.

BOB-WHITE (*Colinus v. virginianus*).—Unfortunately this prince of game birds is unprotected by federal law and until recently was subjected to an open season beginning November 1. The following records indicate that even such an apparently late opening of the season might work a