

the river road north of Kamp Karamak. One adult, followed by a young bird, was found near a recent planting of spruce between the road and the river. This evidence of the breeding of this species extends its summer range in the state southward from Flatbrookville, N. J., near the Delaware where, two years previously, Mr. Philip Kessler had found a young bird being fed by an adult. Mr. Neumarker, who manages Kamp Karamak informed us that a Cardinal had been seen there the past year and he described the bird accurately enough to leave no doubt of its presence. The locality thus seems to have the distinction of bringing the summer ranges of these Canadian and Carolinean species to a meeting point.

Along Dunnfield Creek, which for scenic beauty rivals any brook in the state, we found a singing Solitary Vireo (*Lanius s. solitarius*), another being found singing further up the ridge—the only species with courage to sing in the driving downpour. This record we believe extends southward the known summer range of this bird in the state. Workings, both old and new, of the Pileated Woodpecker were frequently met.—IRVING KASSOY, JOHN F. KUEZZI, JOHN F. MATUSZEWSKI and CHAS. A. URNER.

Notes from Madison, Wisconsin. *Mareca penelope*. EUROPEAN WIDGEON.—One was observed in a flock of Baldpates at the northern end of the bar in University Bay, on April 3, 1927. The birds flushed before I could approach sufficiently close to chance a shot.

Phalaropus lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—The capture of one bird has been recorded ('The Auk,' 1926, p. 557). On October 14, 1927, I collected a male at a pond near Springfield Corners.

Telmatodytes palustris iliacus. PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.—I had identified the breeding form as *iliacus*. Noticing in a recently installed group of marsh birds in one of the museums of the state, the designation *T. p. palustris*, I collected this spring additional specimens from Dane County. These were forwarded to Dr. H. C. Oberholser, who confirmed them as *iliacus*. If *T. p. palustris* occurs in the state, its presence must be casual or accidental.

Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus.—Dr. Oberholser has identified the breeding birds of Dane County as *arctolegus*, the northern representative of the Thick-billed Red-wing (*A. p. fortis*). The status of *Agelaius* in the state is under investigation.—A. W. SCHORGER, 2021 Kendall Avenue, Madison, Wis.

Additional Notes on the Birds of the Elk Mountain Region, Colorado.—In 'The Auk,' Vol. 33, No. 3, July 1916, pp. 292–317, I published "Notes on the Birds of the Elk Mountain Region, Gunnison County, Colorado." The following notes are supplementary to that paper. I was in that part of Colorado in July, 1927, from the first to the twenty-sixth, though I by no means visited all the region covered by the former paper. All of the following notes were made about Crested Butte, Lake Brennan, at Irwin, and on or about Anthracite Creek to the westward. I

did no collecting, and was paying more attention to the study of beaver work than to anything else, so that my bird notes were rather incidental. I added four species to my former list, however, Wilson's Snipe, Western Solitary Sandpiper, Western Savannah Sparrow and Western Yellowthroat, and have notes of interest about other species.

Gallinago delicata. WILSON'S SNIPE.—The morning of July 23 I flushed a Snipe from marshy ground between Slate River and a nearby pond near Crested Butte. This is my first record of the species for the region. The date indicates the possibility of its being a breeder.

Helodromas solitarius cinnamomeus. WESTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—July 17 I saw at least one Solitary Sandpiper along Anthracite Creek, about fourteen miles west of Crested Butte. This also is an addition to my list.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—July 11 and 12 Spotted Sandpipers were as numerous along Slate River above Crested Butte as I have ever seen them at any place. As we followed up the course of the stream looking for and examining beaver work, there was hardly a moment when there was not one or more of these birds in sight. On July 19 and 20 I saw at a beaver colony near Anthracite Creek a Sandpiper accompanied by young less than half grown. On the first mentioned day there was one youngster which kept running some distance ahead of its parent, and finally hid in the grass, while the parent went in another direction. On the 20th I saw two youngsters at the same pond, whether the same or a different brood I of course cannot say.

Selasphorus rufus. RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD.—As we were examining some beaver work by Slate River on the morning of July 25, near Crested Butte, a Hummingbird perched on a branch close by, facing us, showing its gorgeous throat and chin. I thought I could see a little rufous even as the bird faced me, and when it flew and turned its back I saw the characteristic rufous back of this species. This is my second record for the region, and the date suggests a possible breeder.

Carpodacus cassini. CASSIN'S FINCH.—Cassin's Finches were seen at Crested Butte, at Lake Brennan, near Irwin (10,000) feet, and at a beaver colony near Anthracite Creek.

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus. WESTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW.—I saw Savannah Sparrows among the willows along Slate River, July 12. A new record for the region.

Melospiza melodia montana. MOUNTAIN SONG SPARROW.—Song Sparrows seemed quite common along Slate River. There is a thick growth of willows here and long grass about the various sloughs and open places which may be attractive to these birds.

Melospiza lincolni lincolni. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—Lincoln's Sparrows seemed to be rather common along Slate River, and one was seen at Lake Brennan, Irwin.

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE SWALLOW.—I was quite surprised to find

that some Swallows hawking about some beaver ponds near Anthracite Creek were Tree Swallows and not Violet-greens, which are very common in the region, and which were seen at the same time.

Dendroica aestiva aestiva. YELLOW WARBLER.—Yellow Warblers were very common among the willows along Slate River in July.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. WESTERN YELLOW-THROAT.—A Yellowthroat was seen July 15 at Lake Brennan. This is a new record for the region.

Hyalocichla guttata auduboni. AUDUBON'S HERMIT THRUSH.—I saw a bird of this species feeding near some beaver ponds on Coal Creek about five miles west of Crested Butte.—EDWARD R. WARREN, 1511 Wood Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Notes on Birds of Ft. Collins, Colorado.—In our many trips afield during the past year or so, we have come upon a few birds of rare occurrence in the Fort Collins region, Colorado. Both of us have had considerable experience in the field in various sections of the United States. Our sight observations here recorded were made with 8 x 10 x 12 binoculars, the subjects being either close enough for identification without glasses or within easy range for the glasses. The Double-crested Cormorant was under observation for twenty minutes; all the others for much longer periods of time. All birds were observed in the swamps and lakes eight to twelve miles north, east, and southeast of Fort Collins except the Northern Blue Jay, which visited our neighborhood in the city of Fort Collins.

Aechmophorus occidentalis. WESTERN GREBE.—One individual May 10, 1927, and several all through July and August to date, 1927, by Gordon.

Phalacrocorax auritus auritus. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—One individual May 18, 1927, associated with Canvas-backs and Pintails. Gordon.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN.—One individual observed by Langdon, July 4 and 15, 1927, and by Gordon, July 5 and 10, 1927.

Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus. LESSER SNOW GOOSE.—One individual April 25, 1927. Subspecies determined by geographic range. Gordon.

Plegadis guarauna. WHITE-FACED GLOSSY IBIS.—One individual May 11, 1927, by Gordon at less than one hundred and fifty feet.

Casmerodius egretta. EGRET.—One individual companioned by a Great Blue Heron, June 20 and 22, 1926. Langdon.

Egretta candidissima. SNOWY EGRET.—One individual April 27 and 28, 1927; two individuals together April 29, 1927; three individuals together May 2, 1927; and one individual May 6 and 13, 1927; by Langdon. Gordon and Langdon were together May 2, 1927. Two individuals together August 15, 1927, by Gordon. On one occasion this bird was observed on a ditch bank from a distance of not more than sixty feet, every detail being distinctly seen.