

led me to think at once of the Sanderling, while in flight it uttered a single weak, but rather shrill peep. My notes as they were taken during observation of the bird include the following diagnostic characteristics: Head and underparts white, except for a dark (almost black) hind neck and spot behind the eye; legs and feet appear dusky or bluish gray—decidedly *not* black; back gull-blue, apparently unmarked; size, scarcely smaller than a Wilson's Phalarope, but shorter legged, thicker necked and with a shorter and stouter bill. When I returned past the spot an hour later, the bird was again swimming in the ditch, but on the following day when I came back determined to collect the specimen, it remained in a pool far out in the treacherous mud flats and the third day it was gone.—R. L. HAND, *St. Maries, Idaho*.

**The Louisiana Heron in Oklahoma.**—While collecting birds in Dewey County, Oklahoma, along the North Canadian River, I took two specimens since identified as the Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*). These specimens, both females, were taken July 21 and July 23, 1934, respectively, and are now in the collection of the University of Kansas Museum of Birds and Mammals. Apparently this Heron has not been previously reported from Oklahoma.

At the time I was camped along the river, the stream was very low, the water standing only in pools about one-fourth mile apart. These pools teemed with small fish, which attracted large numbers of water-birds. At dawn or at dusk I frequently observed Louisiana Herons in groups of as many as six or eight, feeding in company with the Green Heron, and Yellow-crowned Night Heron.

My thanks are due Mr. C. D. Bunker, of the University of Kansas Museum of Birds and Mammals, for permission to submit this note, and to Mr. W. S. Long of the same institution, for the identification of the specimens.—A. B. LEONARD, *Dept. of Zool. Univ. of Kans.*

**Red-Legged Black Duck in West Virginia.**—In view of the fact that the 1931 'Check-List' recognizes the Red-legged Black Duck (*Anas rubripes rubripes*) as a separate race, I wish to record that there is in the museum of West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., a female Black Duck with very bright red legs, clearly referable to this subspecies. The specimen was taken by Mr. P. C. Bibbee near Hanna, Wood County, W. Va., on March 9, 1924.

I am aware that many ornithologists hold grave doubts as to the validity of this race, but until its status is cleared up, the bird should be included on the West Virginia list. This is, so far as I know, the first published West Virginia record for the subspecies.—MAURICE BROOKS, *Dept. of Biology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

**Ring-necked Duck (*Nyroca collaris*) at Lonsdale, Rhode Island.**—The writer saw a drake of this species on the Blackstone River between Lonsdale and Berkely on February 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1933. The bird was carefully examined with 7x binoculars at a distance of only forty yards, and was continually in the company of three female American Golden-eyes (*Glauconetta clangula americana*). This constitutes the first twentieth century record for Rhode Island. There are two old records, one taken at Easton's Pond, Newport, on Nov. 11, 1871, and another taken, also at Newport, no date given, by Col. J. H. Powel and said to have been sent to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, but while several of Col. Powel's birds are in the Academy's collection, Dr. Witmer Stone informs me that there is no record of this specimen ever having been received.—ALFRED E. EYNON, *Lonsdale, R. I.*

**Apparent Skin-transplant in a Wild Scaup.**—On December 23, 1934, Mr. Donald McKellar of Garden City brought me a male plumaged Greater Scaup