

Some Bird Observations at Chevak, Alaska.—While on an expedition to western Alaska during the summer of 1946, I spent 17 hours in the field on June 20 and 21 in the vicinity of Chevak, about 22 miles east of Hooper Bay near the Bering Sea. Chevak is located at about 61.5° N. latitude and 167° W. longitude. This Eskimo village is located on the Kashunuk River along which we worked during the two days. The weather was cold, rainy and very windy. The country is typical tundra with a few small alders and willows. Through the moss I found: crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*; Alaska tea, *Ledum decumbens*; alpine bearberry, *Arctostaphylos alpina*; and patches of cotton sedge, *Eriophorum*, as well as many other tundra plants.

The following numbers of birds was observed during the two days: Pacific loon, *Gavia arctica pacifica*, 8; whistling swan, *Cygnus columbianus*, 5; cackling goose, *Branta canadensis minima*, 103 (Three nests were found June 21, all within three meters of a lake. They contained three, five and six eggs); emperor goose, *Phalacrocorax canagica*, 8 (A female was flushed June 21 from a down-lined nest with five eggs); white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons*, 62 (Four nests were found June 20 on the tundra back from any lake, and another nest was found June 21—they contained four, four, three, two and six eggs, respectively); pintail, *Anas acuta tzitzihoa*, 30; green-winged teal, *Anas carolinense*, 2; greater scaup, *Aythya marila nearctica*, 3; old-squaw, *Clangula hyemalis*, 20; American scoter, *Oidemia nigra americana*, 24; Steller's eider, *Polystictia stelleri*, 3; Alaska ptarmigan, *Lagopus lagopus*, 11 (A nest found June 20 contained only two eggs; another found June 21 contained seven eggs); lesser sandhill crane, *Grus c. canadensis*, 17 (On June 20, an Eskimo named Mutchin showed me the plundered remains of two eggs from a nest he found June 16. We found another nest with two eggs on June 20 and another on June 21. Each was located on a small knoll in the tundra. The last two nests, slightly hollowed for the eggs, were constructed of a few grasses and sedges with a few willow twigs about five to 18 cm. long. Both nests measured 35.5 by 43.1 cm. The eggs in the second nest measured 93.5 by 55 mm. and 94.3 by 56.5 mm. Those in the third nest, 87.5 by 53.1 and 89.5 by 54.6 mm. The latter weighed 119.9 and 118.3 grams); golden plover, *Pluvialis dominica*, 2; black-bellied plover, *Squatarola squatarola*, 2; black turnstone, *Arenaria melanocephala*, 14 (On June 21, I found a nest with one egg nearly ready to hatch, two newly-hatched young and a third young which was dead. The latter bird weighed 12 grams); Wilson's snipe, *Capella g. delicata*, 2; red-backed sandpiper, *Erolia alpina pacifica*, 47 (A nest with four eggs was found June 20—they averaged 35.55 by 26 mm. in length and width and 10.8 grams [10.6 to 11.1] in weight); western sandpiper, *Ereunetes mauri*, 32 (A nest with four eggs was found June 21); Pacific godwit, *Limosa lapponica baueri*, 3; red phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicarius*, 4; northern phalarope, *Lobipes lobatus*, 8; parasitic jaeger, *Stercorarius parasiticus*, 7; long-tailed jaeger, *Stercorarius longicaudus*, 2; glaucous (?) gull, 8; short-billed gull, *Larus canus*, 24; Sabine's gull, *Xema sabini*, 26; yellow wagtail, *Motacilla flava*, 4; Savannah sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis*, 12 (A nest, found June 20, contained four young about two days old); longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus*, 12.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, 1703 Central Tower, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Unusual Accidents of Birds.—My recent note (Auk, 65: 298, 1948) on the unusual death of a Red-winged Blackbird brought a letter from Mr. F. J. Freeman of Itasca, Illinois, who kindly gave me permission to publish one of his observations on an unusual avian accident. Mr. Freeman wrote that the caretaker of the Elk Grove Forest Preserve of Cook County, Illinois, in the winter of 1947, found a Screech Owl, *Otus asio*, caught in a tree crotch; it had apparently died from strangulation. I wish to add a recent observation of my own. A female Dickcissel, *Spiza*

americana, had a nest along Duck Creek, Scott County, Iowa. All Dickcissels in the area had been using electric wires as perches. On July 30, 1948, I found this female that had perched on one of a group of a dozen small wires that had been interlaced; her left foot had been caught between two of these small wires in such a manner that the bird was unable to free itself. Thus, she died of starvation. Even though in a lifetime an active field observer may see few such unusual examples of fatal accidents, they are probably quite common.—JAMES HODGES, *Davenport, Iowa*.

Birds Recorded from Greenland in 1776.—Greenland records, in most cases indicated by the citing of Eskimo names, given by Otho Frideric Muller, in his 'Zoologicae Danicae Prodromus' (Copenhagen, 1776), are tabulated below in the original and in up-to-date nomenclature. Those accompanied by question marks in the paper cited have been omitted.

NOTED AS SUPPLIED BY OTHO FABRICIUS

<i>Falco islandus albus</i>	p. viii	<i>Falco rusticolus obsoletus</i>
<i>Falco islandus fuscus</i>	p. viii	<i>Falco rusticolus obsoletus</i>
<i>Larus candidus</i>	p. viii	<i>Larus leucopterus</i>
<i>Fringilla lapponica</i>	p. viii	<i>Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus</i>
<i>Parus bicolor</i>	p. ix	<i>Parus bicolor</i>

COMPILED FROM THE SECTION "AVES" (PP. 9-34)

<i>Anas spectabilis</i>	p. 13	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>
<i>Anas mollissima</i>	p. 14	<i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i>
<i>Anas hiemalis</i>	p. 15	<i>Clangula hiemalis</i>
<i>Alca arctica</i>	p. 17	<i>Fratercula arctica arctica</i>
<i>Procellaria glacialis</i>	p. 17	<i>Fulmarus glacialis glacialis</i>
<i>Procellaria pelecanus</i>	p. 18	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>
<i>Colymbus gryllus</i>	p. 18	<i>Cephus grylle grylle</i>
<i>Colymbus troile</i>	p. 19	<i>Uria aalge aalge</i>
<i>Colymbus immer</i>	p. 19	<i>Gavia immer immer</i>
<i>Larus iridactylus</i>	p. 20	<i>Rissa iridactyla iridactyla</i>
<i>Larus canus</i>	p. 20	<i>Larus canus canus</i>
<i>Larus marinus</i>	p. 20	<i>Larus marinus</i>
<i>Larus parasiticus</i>	p. 21	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	p. 21	<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i>
<i>Tetrao lagopus</i>	p. 28	<i>Lagopus lagopus albus</i>
<i>Emberiza nivalis</i>	p. 31	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis</i>

The record of *Parus bicolor* which was also included by Otho Fabricius in his 'Fauna Groenlandica' (1780: 123) has not received Check-list recognition and *Larus c. canus* has been added recently (Suppl. 22, Auk, 1947: 448) on the basis of notes published by Hørring and Salomonsen in 1941 (Meddel. om Grøn., 131: 46-47, 1941).—W. L. McATEE, *Chicago, Illinois*.

Records from the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula.—During the past several years considerable time has been spent on the study of the birds of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. This peninsula consists of the State of Delaware, several counties of Maryland, and two counties of Virginia, lying between the Chesapeake Bay on the west and the Delaware River, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. Assateague Island, on which several of these records were noted, is a breaker strip of beach