

Subsequent trips were made to the park with the following results: 16 February, 0830: the bird was diving for cracked corn put out by the park attendant; 20 February, 1630: present with 12 Ring-necked Ducks; 27 February, 1500: present with 12 Ring-necked Ducks; 5 March, 1500: pond frozen over and neither species present; 12 March, 1100: present with 16 Ring-necked Ducks; 20 March, 1000: one pair of Ring-necked Ducks only; 26 March, 0900: present with a male Ring-necked Duck; 9 April, 1630: neither species present in any of the usual haunts. The bird was separately identified during its stay in Portland by David B. Marshall, Wildlife Management Biologist of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge (who also photographed it); Tom McAllister, Jr.; Norbert Leupold; and John B. Crowell, Jr.—all experienced local ornithologists.

The A.O.U. *Check-list of North American Birds* (5th ed., 84, 1957) includes records from Greenland and from Newburyport and Marshfield, Massachusetts; at least the latter of which is presumed to have escaped from a game farm. Gabrielson and Lincoln (*The Birds of Alaska*, 188, 1959) record a female taken of a pair on St. Paul Island in 1911 by Evermann and two pairs seen at Murder Point, Attu Island, by Wilson in 1945. The probability that this bird escaped from a private estate has been explored with inconclusive results. There are few such places in the Northwest, and I know of none that raise any exotic species. Consequently, it seems likely that if it were an escapee, it had come some distance from its point of origin.—JAMES G. OLSON, 2740 Elinor St., Eugene, Oregon.

[Editor's Note: The photograph taken by David B. Marshall clearly identifies this bird as *Aythya fuligula*. Unfortunately a reproduction of the photograph of suitable quality for printing has not been possible. D. S. F.]

**A Record of the Yellow Rail from Dallas County, Texas.**—The Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) is one of the most elusive and secretive birds during migration. The paucity of records from Texas agrees with this and prompts the writer to report an unusual occurrence of this species in Dallas County, Texas.

For the past three years I have been carefully checking for bird casualties at the 500-meter (1,520-foot) KRLD and WFAA-TV tower, just west of the town of Cedar Hill, Texas, about 30 km (18 miles) southwest of Dallas in the southwestern part of Dallas County. On the morning of 16 October 1960, the personnel on duty at the Cedar Hill TV tower notified me that a large number of birds had been killed during the night of 15-16 October. Upon arrival at the WFAA-TV station I was presented with a live Yellow Rail that apparently had been only stunned.

During the course of picking up over 500 birds of 37 species, my son and I picked up 13 Yellow Rails. Six of these were prepared as specimens, four were disposed of because they were so badly damaged, and three still alive were banded and later released in the White Rock Lake area, within the northeastern part of the city of Dallas. The live rails were hiding amongst dried grass, but made no sound or attempt to fly upon being picked up. The occurrence of these rails is the first record of this species for Dallas County.

All of the rails, which were prepared as study skins, were fat; four were females and two were males. Deposition of the specimens was as follows: one of the females was presented to Dr. George M. Sutton of the University of Oklahoma, a pair was given to Dr. Allan R. Phillips of Mexico City, and the remainder are still in my possession.

Among the members of the family *Rallidae* that were picked up on this same date were a Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) and an American Coot (*Fulica americana*). Rails included in previous kills were Sora (*Porzana carolina*) and coots.

It is interesting to note that there were no rails found among the 106 bird casualties that were picked up for me by friends, on 16 October 1960, at the WBAP-TV tower in the Meadowbrook area, within the eastern part of the city of Fort Worth, Tarrant County. This tower is only 250 meters (750 feet) high, and approximately 48 km (30 miles) from the Cedar Hill TV tower.—WARREN M PULICH, *Department of Biology, University of Dallas, Dallas, Texas.*

***Dendroica dominica stoddardi* from South Carolina.**—Recently, while examining some warbler skins in the Charleston Museum collection, my attention was attracted by an unusually long and slender-billed male Yellow-throated Warbler (No. 53FF). This bird had been collected by the late Arthur T. Wayne near Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, on 9 January 1912. The exposed culmen measured 15 mm. The skin was sent to George M. Sutton, who, under date of 9 March, wrote that it was unquestionably *stoddardi*. My thanks are due to Dr. Sutton; also to Mr. E. Milby Burton, Director of the Charleston Museum, for the privilege of recording the bird.—EDWARD VON SIEBOLD DINGLE, *Huger, South Carolina.*

**A White-winged Scoter Specimen from Alabama.**—Although the White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*) may have always occurred sparingly in Alabama, it is not listed in A. H. Howell's *Birds of Alabama*, published in 1928. In recent years there have been several sight records, both coastal and interior. Interior records seem limited to those kept by the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge and include both observations made on the refuge and those made on nearby portions of Wheeler Reservoir. These include an observation at the Flint Creek Embayment of the refuge on 21 December 1942 by Ernest Holland. On that same date John Steenis, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist, and Paul Bryan, a TVA biologist, examined a female White-winged Scoter killed by a hunter on Swan Creek, a short distance west of the refuge boundary, but the specimen was not preserved. On 2 November 1954 David C. Hulse of Decatur saw a female White-winged Scoter near the Decatur Boat Harbor. No Alabama scoter specimen was preserved until James Call shot a young female White-winged Scoter on 10 December 1960 in the Wheeler Reservoir backwaters of Limestone County immediately north of the city of Decatur. Call gave the specimen to David Hulse, who turned it over to Wheeler Refuge personnel. After positive identification this was given to the Alabama Conservation Department, mounted by Robert Skinner, and is now included in the department's collection as specimen B-316.—THOMAS Z. ATKESON, *Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 1643, Decatur, Alabama.*

**Cattle Egret in Mexico.**—The Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) is a species with a remarkable ability for range expansion. In a very few years it has become established along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida as well as at numerous places inland and is a breeding species from Florida to central Texas (Davis *Auk*, 77: 421-424, 1960). In addition it is probably well established in Mexico. While in the state of Tabasco with Dr. T. C. Meitzen and Joe Johnson of