

for the state. Identification of the specimen, now in the collection of the writer, was verified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.—HOWARD K. GLOYD, *Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kans.*

New Winter Bird Records from Ann Arbor, Michigan.—Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)—On January 30, 1926, I collected a female Swamp Sparrow on the bank of the Huron River. The bird was in good condition, even slightly fat. There seems to be but one previous winter record for the state. Mr. A. D. Tinker informs me that Mr. Otto McCreary saw one here on February 23, 1906.

Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)—The first wintering bird to be found in the state appears to be one I discovered here on December 26, 1925. The bird was subsequently seen in the same locality by Mr. A. D. Tinker and others.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)—In the very spot in Nichols Arboretum where the wintering Catbird had been first seen, a Carolina Wren appeared on January 3, 1926. It was again seen there on January 9, and on January 16, 1926, Mr. J. O. Kirby and the writer collected a fine male at a point more than a mile down the valley.

The above specimens have been given to the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, the logical repository for all specimens representing Michigan records.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

The Eskimo Curlew in Nebraska.—The last recorded instances of the occurrence of the Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*) in North America are of the lone male specimen seen and killed about ten miles south of Norfolk, Nebraska, on April 17, 1915, by Mr. Paul Hoagland, then of Omaha, Nebraska, and the flock of five birds seen near the same place on about the same day by a brother of Mr. Mont Wheeler of Norfolk, as reported in my paper on "The Eskimo Curlew and Its Disappearance," published in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1915, pp. 338-339. When nearly a decade of time had passed without anyone reporting the observing of this bird anywhere in North America, and when ornithologists were just about ready to agree that the species was extinct, it was unexpectedly recorded in 1924 that a specimen had been taken at Rosas, F. C. S. Province Buenos Aires, Argentina, from among five or six birds in a flock of Golden Plover, on February 7, 1924, by Senor Juan B. Daguerre, who later collected another lone specimen at the same locality on January 11, 1925, both specimens being now in the Museo Nacional de Historia of Buenos Aires (Cf. *El Hornero*, iii, No. 3, p. 284, 1924; Forbush, *Birds of Massachusetts*, pp. 458-459, 1925).

In further substantiation of the undoubtable fact that the Eskimo Curlew is not yet extinct, I am now able to cite a positive instance of its occurrence in Nebraska during the present spring. On the morning of April 8, 1926, Mr. A. M. Brooking of Hastings, an ornithologist and taxidermist who is very familiar with this species through having spent much effort in assembling several specimens of it for his extensive collection, while driving from the village of Inland to Hastings along what is known as the "north road," saw a flock of eight birds alight in a newly plowed field, about four miles east of Hastings. He drove his car up close to the birds, and when within forty yards of them was able, to his astonishment, to positively identify them as unquestionably Eskimo Curlews. Mr. Brooking knows the species so well, and saw the birds so clearly, that in my opinion this