

A few days ago this spring (1933), I was interested in hearing the voice of a bird that I could not name at once. I listened and it seemed to me that it must have been a small bird. Finally above me, on a horizontal branch of a tree, about twenty feet up, I saw an European Starling doing his best to sing! I had never heard one making such peculiar sounds before. He seemed to say "zee-up, ze-e-up", with variations different from other birds. He seemed to have a high voice and I never would have guessed his identity if I had not seen him at close range. I wonder if that is his love song. He seemed to be calling, but no other bird answered that I heard.—MRS. HORACE P. COOK, *Anderson, Ind.*

MacGillivray's Warbler in North Dakota.—On May 29, 1934, the writer saw a pair of MacGillivray's Warblers (*Oporornis tolmiei*), in Bowman County, North Dakota. This county is in the southwestern corner of the state. Buffalo Springs Lake is located near a town of the same name in the eastern part of the above county. The south shore of the lake is heavily fringed with willows and it was here that warblers were found. The birds were quite confiding and allowed approach to within fifteen feet. The white eyelids were plainly seen, and the heavy black wash on the head, neck, and breast precluded the possibility of it being a Connecticut Warbler. Then too, the song was different, and seemed rather thin and wiry compared to the song of either the Mourning or Connecticut Warblers. The birds were followed around for more than an hour, and from their reluctance to leave a certain patch of willows, it was obvious that they probably were settled for the nesting season. The writer has not found any published records of this species in North Dakota and believes that this observation adds a new bird to the state list.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Iowa Specimen of the "American" Eider" Re-determined as the Pacific Eider.—Admission is made by the writer that at the time the specimen of eider duck in the Sioux City Academy of Science was examined the thought in mind was positively to distinguish it from *Somateria spectabilis*. A re-examination of this specimen, on May 25, 1934, proved that instead of being *Somateria mollissima dresseri*, as recorded in "A Revised List of the Birds of Iowa" (1933, p. 41), it actually is *Somateria v-nigra*, the Pacific Eider. The posterior horns of the bill processes are narrow, pointed, and but slightly forked, while the anterior point of the feathering on the side of the maxilla is rounded, not pointed as in *S. mollissima*.

Dr. T. C. Stephens has kindly supplied a record of the information for this specimen as taken from the note-book of Dr. Guy C. Rich. This is as follows: "Mounted by W. H. Knight. American Eider. L., 27½; W., 16; Tail, 5½; Tarsi, 3 in.; Bill, 2¼. Found in Market. Bro't in by hunter from Missouri river bottoms below city. Was in flock of other ducks. Shot after a heavy N. E. storm. Sex not marked but probably ♀. My only note."

During a conversation with Dr. Rich, he assured me that November 1, 1901, was the correct date on which the specimen was taken, and that it came from the Missouri River below Sioux City. It would seem, therefore, that this record might be claimed as Nebraskan as well as Iowan.—PHILIP DUMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa.*