

was not collected, but the observation was made under such conditions of light and distance that no error is possible. Of added interest is the fact that the bird evidently was one hatched last summer, for it still retained the plumage characteristic of such birds when seen passing through during the fall migration. The chin and throat were white, and the breast was marked with a horizontal band of black streaks and blotches. The "pink" or reddish bill was quite distinctive.—C. T. BLACK, *University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.*

The Snow Bunting in South Dakota.—The occurrence and distribution of the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*) in South Dakota is not thoroughly established. At present it is classified as a winter visitor. It is not readily studied, as it occurs irregularly in flocks, usually during or following a severe snow storm accompanied by low temperatures. Then, too, it is often confused by the casual observer with Hoyt's Horned Lark, also a winter visitor. However, the Snow Bunting is more plump and at a distance displays more white on the belly.

Records of its occurrence are more common for the east half of the state than for the west. S. S. Visher (WILSON BULLETIN, June, 1915) says for South Dakota, "common some winters; others rare." Norman Wood (*A Preliminary Survey of Bird Life of North Dakota*, 1923) says, "winter resident some years." Adrian Larson (WILSON BULLETIN, March, 1925) says for South Dakota, "irregular winter visitor." These records apply to the eastern half of their respective states.

During the past winter (1935-36) it was recorded from the western part of the state. The writer has observed it many times in flocks of various numbers during cold days, either flying or feeding in weed patches or in plowed fields where snow had blown off. About 1915 a flock was seen feeding around elevators at Vermillion. In the Museum bird skin collection there are four from Hutchinson County, taken during the winter of 1901; one from Miner County, 1899, and three from Sanborn County, 1915.—W. H. OVER, *University Museum, Vermillion, S. Dak.*

Bird Notes from Oklahoma.—The following sight records were made in Oklahoma during 1935. Reference to the *Birds of Oklahoma* by M. M. Nice (1931, revised edition) leads me to the belief that species herein mentioned are rare or uncommon in Oklahoma. For that reason, these notes are of some interest.

Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen h. hyperboreus*) and Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*). A flock of thirty Lesser Snow Geese and two Blue Geese was seen at Ponca Lake, Ponca City, April 15. The birds were fed grain by city park patrolmen and remained in the vicinity until April 24.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*). One bird observed flying over Lake Spavinaw, Mayes County, September 20.

Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus cacinanns*). One bird seen April 29 at Crystal Lake within the city of Woodward, Woodward County.

Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus* subsp.). A Dowitcher was observed in a rain-filled ditch ten miles north of Perry, Noble County, on April 15. Three others were seen October 6 on the west shore of Lake Overholser, Canadian County.

Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*). I noticed a flock of fourteen birds on a mud flat in the North Canadian River at Woodward, April 29.