

1936 they extended from August 17 to October 23. In 1935 the Red-eyed Vireos headed the list with 110 individuals. Magnolia Warblers and Maryland Yellowthroats tied for second place with thirty-one each. In 1936 the Yellowthroats were first with seventy-eight individuals, Red-eyed Vireos second with fifty-six, and Magnolia Warblers third with twenty-nine.

Of all the birds the Red-eyed Vireo's period of migration has been the longest. In 1935, Red-eyes were picked up on eighteen different nights from August 28 to October 6. In 1936 they were picked up on seventeen different nights from August 22 to October 21. As in 1935 several bats struck the Monument with enough force to stun or kill them.—ROBERT OVERING, *Landover, Md.*

**Bird Records for Oregon.**—The following are new or unusual records which seem worthy of record. For those marked with an asterisk, the specimens were identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the U. S. Biological Survey. The specimens are preserved in the author's private collection.

American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*). A male at Scio, August 23, 1934.

\*Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*). Marion Lake, Linn County, at 5400 feet in the Cascade Mountains, 150 miles from the ocean, October 10, 1927. The birds were present during June, July, and August. I hope to secure a nesting record this year.

\*Harlan's Hawk (*Buteo buteo harlani*). A female at Scio, November 10, 1928. The first record for Oregon.

\*Black Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus obsoletus*). A male at Scio, in May, 1925; a female at St. Helen's Tide Flats in 1927.

Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*). A female at Scio, February 1, 1900. The first record for Oregon.

Black Swift (*Nephoecetes niger borealis*). A male at Scio, September 9, 1927. The second record for Oregon.

\*Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). A male at Scio, February 17, 1936. I think this is the third record for Oregon.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). One bird was at my feeding station for two weeks in February, 1937.—DR. A. G. PRILL, *Scio, Oregon.*

**The Woodcock in North Dakota.**—The Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) is one of the most sought for of the game birds in the New England, Central, and Middle Western States, north into Canada, Ontario, and southeastern Manitoba. It is fairly common in the eastern half of Minnesota, becomes rare in the western half, and is very seldom found in North Dakota.

When I was preparing for my first trip to North Dakota in the spring of 1890 I made a check list of birds that I might find, using such lists of birds as were available, including the Woodcock as a possibility. It proved to be a very rare possibility, as it was some forty-six years before I was thrilled by flushing one, in a bushy growth at the south end of Snyder Lake, located in central Towner County, fifteen miles north of Cando.

On October 2, 1936, while at the lake for an outing, I was wandering around watching some migratory sparrows. I was startled by the sight of a bird rising in front of me not over six feet away, straight up about eight feet then leveling off over the top of bushes for about ten or twelve rods, when it dropped like a plummet to the ground. I was thrilled by the sight of the first Woodcock I had