

According to my review of the literature, White-winged Scoters became rare as breeding birds in North Dakota between 1900 and 1920. After the observations of Job and Bent, mentioned above, no breeding record is available until 1917, when F. M. Bailey observed half-grown young at Sweetwater Lake, Ramsey County, in late August (original paper not seen; quoted by N. A. Wood, 1923. A preliminary survey of the bird life of North Dakota, pp. 20-21, Misc. Publ. No. 10, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor). Wood observed a nest with 12 well-incubated eggs at Stump Lake, Nelson County, on 25 July 1920.

F. W. Cook (1946. *Auk*, 63:251-253) summarized the summer occurrence of White-winged Scoters on National Wildlife Refuges in the north-central United States. Adult birds were recorded on two North Dakota refuges in the summers of 1938, 1940, and 1941. This paper reported the next evidence of breeding by scoters in North Dakota: on 28 July 1936, Seth Low found two White-winged Scoter broods, each containing nine juveniles, on a lake five miles south of Denbigh, McHenry County.

Following this observation no brood records were obtained until 1952, when a female with a brood of nine young was seen at Des Lacs Refuge, Burke County, by Refuge Manager H. Huenecke (1952. *Audubon Field Notes*, 6:287). In 1953, a female with a brood of four young was observed in the same vicinity by Refuge Manager K. D. Dybsetter (1953. *Audubon Field Notes*, 7:314).

On 15 August 1955, while observing waterfowl at the Lostwood National Wildlife Refuge in Burke County, North Dakota, I saw a female White-winged Scoter with a brood of eight ducklings. The ducklings appeared to be about one week old. During a previous visit to this refuge (12 July 1955), I saw two pairs of White-winged Scoters in this same area, a pothole known locally as Knutson's Slough. The female and brood were observed within 100 yards of where the pairs were seen on 12 July.—H. F. DUEBBERT, *North Dakota Game and Fish Department, Oakes, N. D., 28 March 1960.*

Marsh Hawk and Common Crows feeding simultaneously on roadside-carrion.—At 6:45 AM, shortly after daybreak, on 7 March 1960, one mile north of Lone Elm, Anderson County, Kansas, I observed an adult male Marsh Hawk (*Circus cyaneus*) and three Common Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) simultaneously feeding on a freshly killed Eastern Cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*). The carcass was lying in the west lane of a hard-surfaced road, and I presumed that the rabbit had been struck and killed by an automobile. All four birds were frightened away from the immediate area by approaching cars, and none returned during the short time that I was examining the eviscerated and well-mutilated rabbit (probably an adult). Crows are commonly observed feeding on roadside-carrion. The Marsh Hawk has also been said (Fisher, 1893. *The Hawks and Owls, etc.*, U.S. Dept. Agric., Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, Bulletin No. 3) to feed on carrion "when hard pressed." Bent states (1937. *Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* No. 167) that the Marsh Hawk willingly partakes of carrion. Errington and Breckenridge (1936. *Food Habits of Marsh Hawks, Amer. Mid. Nat.*, 17:847) and Randall (1940. *Seasonal Food Habits of the Marsh Hawk in Pennsylvania, Wilson Bull.*, 52:170) have reported that the Marsh Hawk feeds on roadside-carrion. Otherwise, I have found no specific examples on record of the Marsh Hawk feeding on carrion, with the exception of game birds freshly killed by hunters (see Fisher, *op. cit.*), which birds are carrion in a broad sense of the word. To my knowledge, the Marsh Hawk has never been reported to feed simultaneously with crows. The hawk's feeding on the rabbit and the feeding together of the two species of birds may have resulted from intensified hunger, perhaps effected by recent and severe snowstorms in eastern Kansas.—CHARLES A. LONG, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, 18 March 1960.*