

p. 640), as breeding in the "Mississippi bottoms as far as Red Wing," about fifty miles below Minnehaha Creek, we had not hitherto found this species in the vicinity of Fort Snelling.—LOUIS DI ZEREGA MEARNS, *Fort Snelling, Minn.*

**Lophophanes vs. Bæolophus.**—If the Crested Tits are to be separated generically from *Parus*, as the writer thinks should be done, the name *Lophophanes* should be restricted to the Palæarctic species, and the name *Bæolophus* Cabanis, used for the American species. The two groups differ materially in structural detail, and each runs through the same scale of variation as to style of coloration, both genera containing conspicuously "bridled" species (*Lophophanes cristatus* and *Bæolophus wollweberi*) and excessively plain-colored species (*Lophophanes dichrous* and *Bæolophus inornatus*). This parallelism in color-variation has served to confuse the case by leading those authors who would separate the two groups to place *B. wollweberi* in the genus *Lophophanes* on account of its general resemblance in coloration to *L. cristatus*; but *B. wollweberi* represents the extreme differentiation of the American group in structural characters.

The species and subspecies of *Bæolophus* recognized by the A. O. U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature are as follows:—

- 731. *Bæolophus bicolor* (Linn.).
- 731a. *Bæolophus bicolor texensis* (Sennett).
- 732. *Bæolophus atricristatus* (Cassin).
- 733. *Bæolophus inornatus* (Gambel).
- 733a. *Bæolophus inornatus griseus* (Ridgway).<sup>1</sup>
- 733b. *Bæolophus inornatus cineraceus* (Ridgway).
- 734. *Bæolophus wollweberi* (Bonap).—

ROBERT RIDGWAY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Balancing with One Wing.**—Soon after reading Mr. Fishers' article in 'The Auk' for April on one wing equilibrium, I had an opportunity to observe this same method of balancing in the common Blue Jay. I secured a young Blue Jay, who had been out of the nest only twelve hours. When he perched on my finger, I turned the finger over, so as to destroy his equilibrium. But he would not be thrown off, but once shot out his left wing and gained his balance. I tried this experiment several times, with the result that he always gained his balance with one wing, usually the left one, as in Mr. Fisher's House Finches. He used his

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<sup>1</sup> The removal of this form from the genus *Parus* renders the suppression of the subspecific name *griseus* and the substitution of *ridgwayi*, as proposed by Dr. Richmond, unnecessary.

right wing independently of the left, however, two or three times ; but the left wing was used much more. This must be an inherited instinct, for the bird had not been with its parents since leaving the nest, for more than a few minutes, having been immediately placed in captivity, and the experiment tried twelve hours later.—ERNEST SEEMAN, *Durham, N. C.*

**Ohio Notes.**—I count myself fortunate in having found a pair of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks in this vicinity. They rarely nest here, usually remaining with us a few days, then going farther north, but this pair evidently intends to remain. I first saw them the 18th of May flying about a thicket of young trees and bushes as if their nests were near. Since that date I have seen the pair a number of times but have not yet found the nest. I am satisfied, however, that it is in the thicket and I will probably find it when the young are hatched.

The Red-headed Woodpeckers have apparently deserted this vicinity permanently ; I have seen but two birds this spring. The numerous traction lines being constructed, and the consequent building up of the country districts, is, I think, the chief cause of their disappearance. On a recent trip through the more eastern counties I found the Redheads to be numerous.

The various ornithological and nature societies of Cincinnati and Hamilton County are again considering methods of dealing with the English Sparrows. In Cincinnati they are particularly troublesome, but in the past all efforts to control them have failed.

In southwestern Ohio the Cuvier Club of Cincinnati has compelled a rigid enforcement of the laws protecting our birds and has accomplished much good. Many of the desirable species are much more common than formerly. Cardinals, Orioles, Goldfinches, Thrashers, and other species are numerous. Chats, Flickers, Tanagers, Catbirds, etc., while not so numerous as the first mentioned species, are quite common.—NAT. S. GREEN, *Camp Dennison, Ohio.*

**Louisiana Migration Notes.**—During the past spring at New Orleans, and at other localities having the same latitude, additional data have been collected that show the extreme procrastination of many of the Warblers during the spring migration. In the wake of strong migratory impulses the last part of April, several species have loitered in this section until May was nearly half gone. The last Tennessee Warbler was noted May 9, at Audubon Park, New Orleans. April 29, and the week succeeding, this species had been reasonably common in the willow and hackberry thicket that grows on the river front at Audubon Park. In company with the Tennessee Warbler on April 26 and for one or two of the succeeding days, were one or two each of the Redstart, Black-throated Green Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, and Bay-breasted Warbler. In the matter of song, however, the Tennessee Warbler was alone. Mr. W. B. Allison reports