

Blue Geese Alighting in Northern Ohio.—On October 25, 1922, a very windy day, a flock of 25 Blue Geese stopped on a stretch of sandy beach at Lake Erie and before they could get under way again two hunters secured five of them. Later the writer took a photograph of the head and wings of a fine adult that had been nailed to a barn door. These birds seldom stop on their journey from the Hudson Bay district to their winter home in Louisiana, but according to a Cleveland newspaper, both the Blue and Snow Geese stopped this fall, near Sandusky also, and several were shot in that locality.—E. O. DOOLITTLE, *Painesville, Ohio.*

Subdivisions of the Little Black Rail (*Creciscus jamaicensis jamaicensis*).—In the January, 1923, 'Auk' pages 88–90 Mr. Henry K. Coale has described the bird from eastern North America as a distinct subspecies and named it *Creciscus jamaicensis stoddardi*, based on shorter and more slender bill and with shorter middle toe and claw, while the white markings on the upper parts are larger than in the bird from Jamaica described by Gmelin. Mr. Coale has examined three specimens from Jamaica none of which are quite perfect.

As soon as I looked at the plate of the three birds represented by Mr. Coale I knew I had in my collection a specimen taken by me on this plantation on September 13, 1899, that would match the Jamaica bird perfectly. I hastily unpacked the box in which the specimen had been placed for nearly 24 years and made a careful comparison with the following result: Culmen 16 mm.; middle toe with claw 29 mm. The white markings on the back are very small, in fact minute. This bird is an adult male in fine fresh unworn plumage, and is furthermore the most magnificent specimen I have ever seen or taken. While I have never seen a specimen from Jamaica this bird taken on Sept. 13, 1899, matches the plate of the bird from Jamaica minutely as regards the size and shape of the bill, while the measurements of the middle toe and claw fall short by just one mm. which is a microscopic difference. There can be little if any doubt that the Jamaica bird is the same as the bird found and known to breed in eastern North America. Mr. Coale does not mention the size of the bill of the sexes, but in the male the bill is larger than in the female. I have taken in the past six Black Rails on this plantation, only one of which I now have. But if anyone is interested in a critical study of this bird I will be glad to give further information of the five remaining birds. The description of the nest and eggs of the Black Rail was published by me in 'The Warbler' in 1905, not 1915 as stated by Mr. Coale in his article.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Some Wisconsin Shore-bird Records. *Phalaropus fulicarius*.
RED PHALAROPE.—A single specimen of this species was collected by the writer at the mouth of Bar Creek, a sluggish stream flowing into Lake Michigan opposite Cedar Grove, Sheboygan County, on October 8, 1921. This specimen, now No. 13299 of the Milwaukee Public Museum's col-