

**Snowy Owl, a New Species for Alabama.**—The following clipping, taken from the Charleston, S. C., 'News and Courier' of December 24, 1931, reprinting an item from the old 'Charleston Courier' of December 24, 1831, seems sufficient grounds for including the Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) in the avifauna of the state of Alabama:—"A beautiful White Owl was recently taken near Selma, Alabama, the length of its wings when expanded was five feet. It was presented to the Museum of the University of Alabama, as a rare specimen of American ornithology."

While it is certainly not a recommended practice to base important records on unscientific, newspaper citations, it seems justifiable to do so in the present instance, because (1) confusion seems to be limited, by the words "White Owl," to but two species, the Barn Owl and the Snowy Owl; and (2) the definite dimension of "five feet" for the wing spread, when compared with accepted measurements published by present-day ornithologists, positively eliminates the Barn Owl.

The necessarily slow schedule of the mails of those old days, places the date of capture of the specimen as not later than the first week of December, 1831.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Ala.*

**Blue Jay Feeding on Stoneflies.**—Relatively few passerine birds have been recorded feeding on the insect order Plecoptera. It seems worthy of note to place on record an observation the writer made on March 18, 1932. While attempting to collect a pair of Blue Jays, near Ithaca, N. Y., attention was drawn to the behavior of several of these birds feeding on the snow, along a small stream. Two were collected and their stomachs examined, after the conventional skins were made. The contents revealed remains of innumerable stoneflies (*Capnia vernalis*) which were crawling in large numbers from the stream as recently transformed imagos. The stomachs likewise contained a small amount of sand, in each instance, while one had parts of an acorn. A foot of snow covered the ground at this time.—W. J. HAMILTON, JR., *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

**Long-billed Marsh Wrens Wintering near Toledo, Ohio.**—Recent observations have resulted in the discovery that the Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatoodytes palustris palustris*), although listed only as a summer resident in northwestern Ohio, is at least an occasional, if not a somewhat common, winter resident in the extensive cattail marshes bordering on the southwest shores of Lake Erie.

During the past six years, I have obtained five records of Long-billed Marsh Wrens wintering in the Erie marsh, situated at the extreme southeastern part of Michigan bordering on Lake Erie; and in the Little Cedar Point Marsh in Ohio, almost directly across Maumee Bay southeast of the Erie marsh. Both of these marshes are within ten miles of the Toledo city limits. Three of these records, Feb. 4, 1928, Feb. 3, 1929, and Jan. 22, 1932, were obtained at the Erie marsh, and the others, Dec. 20, 1930 and Dec. 26, 1931, at the Little Cedar Point marsh. The last two individuals were either heard or seen on many subsequent field trips.