

Mr. Francis M. Weston records a "second definitely known occurrence of the Willet in the state of Michigan." (Auk, Vol. LI, 1934, 231). There is also, however, a sight record for South Haven, Berrien County (sic), Michigan by Mr. Chas. Theo. Black. (Auk, Vol. LI, 1934, 100).

*Tyto alba pratincola*. BARN OWL.—A taxidermist at New Buffalo showed me a specimen that he had just mounted. He stated that it was shot in the neighboring village of Three Oaks. This was in October, 1932.

*Nyctea nyctea*. SNOWY OWL.—The writer's brother secured a fine specimen at Union Pier on November 26, 1930.

*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.—I have two records of this Owl: on June 10, 1932, I found a dead specimen on the Lake Michigan beach near New Buffalo; on April 14, 1934, I found two dead specimens on the same beach at Union Pier. All of them were adult birds.

*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*. BEWICK'S WREN.—One seen at Union Pier on September 15, 1932, and another was seen at New Buffalo on March 31, 1934.

*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*. CAROLINA WREN.—V. R. Krametbauer and myself noted this bird in the former's garden at Union Pier on August 5, 1933; the following day we saw it there again, presumably the same individual.—GEORGE F. RAZ, *Union Pier, Michigan*.

**Notes on Some Ohio Birds.**—Recent field investigations in Ohio and examinations of skins in the Ohio State Museum and the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan, have resulted in the following observations.

*Gavia immer*. LOON.—It has been generally assumed that most, if not all of the Loons of this species that migrate through Ohio are the Common Loon (*Gavia immer immer*). An examination of nine skins of Loons, taken in Ohio and now preserved in the Ohio State Museum, indicate that this assumption may be wrong, for six of these nine skins are referable to the Lesser Loon (*Gavia immer elasson*). The remaining three are apparently intergrades, which lean toward the typical subspecies.

That the larger subspecies *Gavia immer immer* does occur in typical form in Ohio is virtually certain, however. Mr. Leonard W. Wing has pointed out to me, that a few of the 27 skins of Loons taken in Michigan and now in the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan are certainly referable to *Gavia immer immer* as currently described, though the majority are more or less typical of *Gavia immer elasson*. It is therefore obvious that some of the Loons which pass through Ohio belong to the larger eastern race.

*Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER.—The following observations definitely indicate, apparently for the first time, that this Duck occasionally nests in Ohio. Mr. Nevin O. Winter of Toledo has informed me that six or seven years ago he saw a brood of one-third grown Shovellers, accompanied by a female and male, in a marsh near the village of Gypsum, Ottawa County. During the spring and summer of 1932, Mr. Edward L. Wickliff and I, while making a survey of the Ducks nesting in the larger marshes that border the western end of Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay, noted a pair of Shovellers which gave indications of nesting. This observation was made on June 10, in the Winnous Point Marsh, Bay Township, Ottawa County. An intensive search for their nest however, was unsuccessful at this time. On a later visit to the same locality in this marsh, on July 6, Dr. Earl C. O'Roke of the University of Michigan and I found a female Shoveller with six half-grown young, which showed the highly characteristic Shoveller bill. Unfortunately, none of the young birds was collected.

*Nyroca marila*. GREATER SCAUP DUCK.—In a note published in 'The Auk' in 1931 on the two species of Scaup Ducks in Ohio, I stated: (1) that after studying these birds in the field from 1924 to 1931 and measuring over 350 specimens taken in Ohio, I had come to the conclusion that the Greater Scaup was a very rare Ohio bird, while the Lesser Scaup was one of the dominant Ohio migrant Ducks; (2) that all the Scaups measured were Lesser Scaups; (3) that all the supposed Greater Scaups deposited in museums which I had measured were in reality Lesser Scaups; and (4) that though I had not seen a preserved Ohio Greater Scaup or measured one in the flesh, I had on rare occasions seen birds in the field which unquestionably were Greater Scaups.

Since 1931 many more field observations have been made and more than 175 additional Scaups measured. During this later study, which is in full agreement with the earlier finding, a few Ducks were observed in the field which were, beyond reasonable doubt, Greater Scaups; and one of the 175 birds measured was of that species. This one Greater Scaup, a female, was illegally shot on February 17, 1934, as it swam and fed on the waters of a small pond near the city of Lorain, Lorain County. The bird was confiscated by State Game Protector W. F. Holcomb, who later gave it to me. The skin of this bird is now in the Ohio State Museum (No. 6623).

Field investigations by various Michigan ornithologists, as well as my own during the past year, indicate that the Greater Scaup is a fairly numerous spring and fall transient through the northern half of Michigan, and that small flights sometimes occur in the southern half of the state. From this it is gathered that most of these birds must pass to the north of Ohio in their migrations between their northwestern breeding grounds and their wintering grounds on the Atlantic coast. Also, that southern stragglers from this migration can be expected in Ohio.—MILTON B. TRAUTMAN, *Museum of Zoology, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.*

**Unusual Records from Lincoln County, Montana.**—*Accipiter cooperi*. COOPER'S HAWK.—Single birds of this species were observed near Fortine on November 24 and on December 23, 1934. There seems to be only one previous published record of the occurrence of this species in Montana in winter (Condor, 1933, p. 121).

*Falco rusticolus calidicus*. WHITE GYRFALCON.—On the morning of October 24, 1933, while my brother and I were cutting commercial Christmas trees in a Douglas fir forest near Fortine, a large white bird, approaching from the north, alighted on the top of a dead larch about a hundred yards from us. A few seconds later a similar bird appeared from the same direction, passed over the perching bird, and in turn alighted on a stub about a hundred feet from where we stood. During the twenty or thirty seconds that it remained there, looking about, we were afforded a fine view of a beautiful Gyrfalcon with almost entirely white plumage. As the first bird continued its flight southward, the one we were watching took wing again and followed. While we were still watching the departing birds, and marveling at the unusual sight at one time of two individuals of this rare visitor to Montana, a third Gyrfalcon, similarly white, flew low over us, following the others. We did not see a Gyrfalcon again that day or at any other time during the winter. (For previous records of this species at Fortine, see the Condor, 1933, p. 122.)

*Nephoecetes niger borealis*. BLACK SWIFT.—One bird was seen in the Cabinet Mountains, along Granite Creek, near Libby, on June 28, 1933. On June 5, 1934, one was observed at Fortine; and on the following day a single bird was seen over a rocky cañon of the Stillwater River, near Stryker.

<sup>1</sup> Trautman, Auk, XLVIII, 1931: 257-258.