

*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.

*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*. PIÑON JAY.—A bird of this species was seen near Fortine on November 4, 1932.

*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE.—Single birds were observed in migration at Fortine on August 23, 1932, and May 21, 1933. These constitute the westernmost records for this species in Montana.

*Calcarius lapponicus alascensis*. ALASKA LONGSPUR.—Two birds were seen at my home near Fortine on September 30, 1928. One was observed there on October 11, 1929. At the same place a bird was seen daily from October 20 to 29, 1931; and one was observed on January 19, 1935.—WINTON WEYDEMAYER, Fortine, Montana.

**A Good Word for the Field Ornithologist.**—In 'The Auk' for January, 1935, Dr. Herbert Friedmann describes a new race of *Leucopiternis princeps* from Ecuador. The name of the field collector is not given being apparently unknown. This is unfortunate as the history of American zoology has sometimes shown the need of additional data, as to locality and date, from the collector of a type specimen, if he be living. Perhaps Dr. Friedmann has created a monument to an "unknown soldier."—MORRIS M. GREEN, Ardmore, Penna.

**Some Bird and Egg Weights.**—During the summer of 1934 a few birds were collected at Churchill, Manitoba, by Mr. F. M. Baumgartner and myself, and when time and equipment permitted weights were recorded. While the list is woefully incomplete, I submit it for what it is worth.

The adult birds, with the exception of the Least Sandpiper on July 4 and the molting August Tree Sparrows, were pre-nesting birds with gonads not fully developed. The first nests were found on June 11, most of them in the two weeks following. The Dowitcher and Snow Buntings were migrants, and the Smith's Longspurs were first seen in the vicinity on the day on which they were collected, males arriving a few days before the females.

The age of the young birds is based either upon the large amount of unassimilated yolk in the body cavity ("new hatched") or upon a definite acquaintance with the nest and locality.

Unless otherwise specified the records are based on one specimen or one set of eggs. Egg weights however are the average of the individual eggs in the set (or in several sets) and bird weights are the average of the individuals where more than one are indicated. All weights are in grams.

Pacific Loon. ( <i>Gavia a. pacifica</i> ). Two, two days old, July 16.....	86.15 gr.
Old Squaw. ( <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> ). Five, new hatched, July 14.....	28.50
Red-breasted Merganser. ( <i>M. serrator</i> ). Five, few days old, Aug. 4....	90.50
Willow Ptarmigan. ( <i>Lagopus l. albus</i> ). Two, new hatched, July 11....	15.25
Semipalmated Plover. ( <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> ). Adult ♀, July 17..	8.12
Semipalmated Plover. ( <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> ). One, new hatched, July 20.....	7.15
Semipalmated Plover. ( <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> ). Two, few days old, July 13.....	11.05
Golden Plover. ( <i>Pluvialis d. dominica</i> ). Four, new hatched, July 16 ...	18.20
Golden Plover. ( <i>Pluvialis d. dominica</i> ). One, six days old, July 19....	25.40
Least Sandpiper. ( <i>Pisobia minutilla</i> ). Adult ♂, July 4.....	23.15
Dowitcher. ( <i>Limnodromus g. griseus</i> ). Adult ♂, June 12.....	101.42
Dowitcher. ( <i>Limnodromus g. griseus</i> ). Four, new hatched, July 6....	3.90
Red-backed Sandpiper. ( <i>Pelidna a. sakhalina</i> ). Four, new hatched, July 11.....	7.49