

fairly typical *leucobronchialis*. The bright yellow crown, distinct black line through the eye, and yellow washing on the breast extending slightly down the bird's flanks, impressed themselves most forcibly on my mind.

While I have had no previous field experience with the Brewster's Warbler, a number of years ago I had occasion to make an intensive study of several series of skins of both *leucobronchialis* and *lawrencei*, the details of which study appeared in my history and discussion of the hybrids in Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts,' Vol. III.

*Seiurus motacilla*. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—Howell gives the status of this species in Florida as "casual in winter," and cites its presence during the winter of 1910 at Eau Gallie. I studied two individuals under very favorable circumstances at Royal Palm State Park, Dade County, in the early morning of January 18. The birds were feeding within thirty feet of me, along the border of the ditch which parallels the highway on the east side of the park. I have had a good deal of experience with this Water-Thrush at its various breeding localities in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

*Passerina cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.—Records of Indigo Buntings wintering in Florida are so meager that I am tempted to add the following, of two females observed seven miles north of Miami, on January 4.

*Chondestes grammacus grammacus*. EASTERN LARK SPARROW.—Of the nine instances of the occurrence of Lark Sparrows in Florida, given by Howell, two only are of wintering birds, and none are reported for the Miami region. In the late afternoon of December 9 I came upon a pair of these birds at the eastern end of Gragny Highway, eight miles north of Miami. The birds were very tame. Upon being followed up they flew but a few yards to the top of a scrub oak from which they were studied advantageously. Again on December 20 I found this pair, in exactly the same place. On two subsequent visits I failed to find them.—MAURICE BROWN, *Orleans, Cape Cod, Mass.*

**Additional Notes on Ohio Birds.**—*Tympanuchus cupido americanus*. GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN.—Fifty years ago the Prairie Chicken was still present in some of the prairie areas of western and northwestern Ohio. By 1900 the species was virtually, if not actually extirpated in this state, as it was not reported by observers for many years. Recently, Ohio game protectors and others have reported seeing individuals of this species in some of the Ohio counties bordering Michigan. Apparently these birds are invaders from southern Michigan, where the species is not uncommon in restricted localities. During the early fall of 1934, Game Protector A. D. Meagley found a Prairie Chicken on a road near Bowling Green, Wood County, that had obviously been killed by an automobile. This bird is now mounted and in the collection of the Ohio Division of Conservation.

During the late summer of 1933 a few young and adult Prairie Chickens, originally from Wisconsin, were released by the Ohio Division of Conservation on one of the largest original prairies of Ohio, in Marion County west of the city of Marion. Since then Game Protector O. H. Neimeyer and I have seen one or more of these birds on two occasions, the last time on December 31, 1934; and Mr. Neimeyer reports having seen four young birds of the year during the summer of 1934. Whether this species will again establish itself in Ohio remains to be seen.

*Phalaropus fulicarius*. RED PHALAROPE.—This species is probably not as rare an Ohio bird as was formerly supposed, for during the past nine years I have collected three individuals. The records of these birds, which were taken on September 29,

1927,<sup>1</sup> November 2, 1929<sup>2</sup> and October 28, 1933, tend to indicate that the species may be a late fall straggler through Ohio. The October 28 specimen has not been recorded. It was collected by me as it swam and fed on the open water near Liebs Island in the western half of Buckeye Lake in Fairfield County. This specimen is in the Ohio State Museum (No. 6568).

*Lobipes lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—Apparently this species is not as rare in Ohio as has generally been supposed. In 1933, at least, it was not extremely rare, for it was noted several times that year: on September 10, 1933, I collected a female of this species at Buckeye Lake, in Licking County (this specimen is No. 3984 in the Ohio State Museum); Mr. Lawrence E. Hicks<sup>3</sup> recorded one from central Ohio; Mr. Louis W. Campbell, Mr. Bernard R. Campbell and I noted three individuals, accompanied by two Wilson Phalaropes, in the Little Cedar Point Marsh, Lucas County, on September 3, 1933; and two observers recorded them from northeastern Ohio. The Campbell brothers inform me that, since 1926, they have seen this species at the western end of Lake Erie in Ohio on at least seven occasions.

*Larus marinus*. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—This species is quite rare in central Ohio. At Buckeye Lake on November 19, 1933, Mr. Harry Fabert and I, with the aid of a 30x telescope, for more than an hour observed an individual of this species in what was probably the second winter plumage. Throughout the period of observation the bird remained on the ice beside an open hole, enabling us to repeatedly note the characteristic markings of the immature Black-backed Gull: the dusky and dark brown mottled back, much duskier than any Herring or Ring-billed Gull; the whitish head, neck and underparts, and the huge bill and head. In fact, the greater size of this individual and the comparatively larger head, when compared with the Herring Gulls with which it associated, were very marked.

*Telmatodytes palustris dissaepius*. PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.—A single individual remained throughout the entire winter of 1932-1933 at Buckeye Lake in Licking County. It was found in a group of cattails not more than 125 yards long by 10 yards wide, upon every occasion when looked for. It is therefore assumed that the bird spent most if not all of the winter in this small area. This individual was apparently a male, for it began to sing in early April.

*Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus*. GIANT RED-WING.—Three individuals of this subspecies of Red-wing have been taken in central Ohio in recent years. The dates, localities and Ohio State Museum numbers are: October 28, 1927, Licking County, 3095; January 2, 1933, Licking County, 6647; January 2, 1933, Licking County, 6642.

*Acanthis linaria rostrata*. GREATER REDPOLL.—On February 11, 1934, in company with Mr. Louis W. Campbell, Mr. Bernard R. Campbell and Mr. Lawrence Hiett, I collected four Redpolls in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County. Comparing these specimens with the large series of Redpolls in the Museum of Zoology, of the University of Michigan, Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne and I found that two (Ohio State Museum Nos. 6621 and 6622) were referable to *A. linaria rostrata* while the other two (O. S. M. 6619 and 6620) were *A. linaria linaria*. To my knowledge the two specimens of *A. linaria rostrata* are the first to be recorded for Ohio. These four birds were probably part of a large flock of some 125 individuals which remained at this locality during the greater part of the 1933-1934 winter.<sup>4</sup>

*Poocetes gramineus*. EASTERN VESPER SPARROW.—Since there appears to be no published record of the Vesper Sparrow wintering in central Ohio, it may be

<sup>1</sup> Hile, Auk, XLV, 94.

<sup>2</sup> Trautman and Walker, Auk, XLVII, 250-251.

<sup>3</sup> Hicks, Auk, LI, 82.

<sup>4</sup> Campbell and Campbell, Wilson, Bull., XLVI, 122-123.

recorded that one of these birds was noted several times throughout the 1933-1934 winter, at the Urbana State Game Farm, Salem Township, Champaign County. It was always found in the vicinity of a trash burner about which considerable chick feed had been thrown. Since this Sparrow, when observed, was usually feeding upon the waste grain, it is quite possible that this food supply was one of the reasons for its wintering here.

*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*. GAMBEL'S SPARROW.—This subspecies may occur in Ohio more frequently than was formerly supposed, for at least three specimens have been collected since 1928. The first of these three specimens, an immature female, was taken by me on October 13, 1928, in Fairfield County near Buckeye Lake. The second, an adult male, was taken by Mr. Paul A. Stewart on May 8, 1933, near Leetonia, Columbiana County. The capture of this bird was recorded in 'The Auk'.<sup>1</sup> The third specimen, an immature male, was taken by Mr. Louis W. Campbell and Mr. Bernard R. Campbell, on October 21, 1933, in Waterville Township, Lucas County. The identifications of the Fairfield County bird (Ohio State Museum, 3485) and the Lucas County bird (O. S. M. 6639) were recently confirmed by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. The record of the Lucas County bird is being published here at the request of the Campbell brothers.—MILTON B. TRAUTMAN, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan*.

**Shore Birds at Madison, Wisconsin.**—*Charadrius melodus*. PIPING PLOVER.—On April 29, 1934, while walking along the northern shore of Lake Kegonsa with my son Jack and a young friend, Karl Leopold, I saw a small Plover near the water's edge, so much the color of the sand over which it ran that the instant it stopped it vanished from sight. Closer inspection showed it to be a Piping Plover in nuptial plumage, and with complete neck ring,—which, according to Mr. Bent, probably indicated an old bird. The customary autopsy proved it to be a male. This species has for many years been rare anywhere in the interior of the state, this being the first record for Dane County.

*Pluvialis dominica dominica*. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.—On October 26, 1934, I visited a small lake a dozen miles east of Madison. Normally the lake is about a mile and a quarter around, though now much reduced. The borders for the most part slope very gradually so that a slight drop in the water level means a long recession of the shore line, and when this occurs there is left exposed a wide mud flat that soon becomes caked by the sun. The lake had then reached its lowest level in over 30 years, but it is interesting to know that in 1900 it was completely dried up, with corn growing over a large portion. On the present occasion as I approached the shore I saw 26 Golden Plover standing in the shallow water, all facing toward me. They were very quiet. Now and then one would lower or turn its head and occasionally one would fly a few yards but for the most part there was little movement. About a fourth of the birds had a very definite whitish stripe over the eye and white forehead. I have an idea that these were adults and the others juveniles, a belief considerably strengthened by the fact that one of the flock which was captured alive under peculiar circumstances belonged to the larger class and was a juvenile. If this supposition is correct it would contravene the opinion advanced by Dr. T. S. Roberts that in the southward migration through the interior the adults precede the young of the year.

This is the second record for the county, the first being that of three birds shot from a flock by a hunter in the fall of 1927, one of which is preserved.—JOHN S. MAIN, *Madison, Wis.*

<sup>1</sup> Stewart, Auk, L, 443-444.