

data from other insect-eating hawks lead us to believe that it may take place in early October, as the availability of Orthoptera and similarly large and edible insects diminishes.—W. J. BRECKENRIDGE, *Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota*, and PAUL L. ERRINGTON, *Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa*.

Whooping Crane in Louisiana.—Just at noon, June 5, 1937, four Whooping Cranes (*Grus americana*), flying at about four hundred to five hundred feet elevation, all adults and giving voice often, passed from east headed west over Avery Island. These birds were probably on their way to join the seven birds resident, and now reported nesting, two and one-half miles west and north of White Lake in Vermilion Parish.—E. A. McILHENNY, *Avery Island, Louisiana*.

Sandhill Crane in Kentucky.—On April 3, 1938, I found a Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis tabida*) in a pasture in the southern part of Jefferson County on the outskirts of Louisville. The pasture was perhaps three-quarters of a mile wide, open with only one or two scattered trees on it, and gave the bird the opportunity to see anyone approaching from any direction. It was very wary and would take flight when anyone approached within one hundred fifty or two hundred yards. It would fly in a wide circle, calling as it flew, but would always return to the field. The ground was dry, except for two small wet-weather ponds at one end and the bird was continually feeding among the fodder scattered around for the cattle. Upon questioning the farmer who owned the land, I learned that the crane had first appeared or been noted on March 31. I personally observed it on April 3, 4, 5 and 6, when it was last seen.

The single record I have had of this bird at Louisville prior to this one was obtained on March 19, 1933, when a flock of thirteen was seen in flight.—BURT L. MONROE, *207 N. Birchwood Ave., Louisville, Kentucky*.

Yellow Rail at Churchill, Manitoba.—While collecting birds on the western bank of the Churchill River in northern Manitoba, on July 28, 1937, I flushed and shot a Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) which rose from the grass a few feet ahead of me. Thinking there might be more in the 'immediate' vicinity, I began a systematic search. Within an hour I flushed four more, three of which I secured. All four collected proved to be adult males with the testes greatly enlarged. The strange clicking notes of these birds were heard on various occasions but when approached they would stop calling and keep out of sight.

All records of birds seen or heard were made along the west bank of the Churchill River from the old Hudson's Bay Post southward for about a mile or more, approximately four to five miles southwest of Churchill townsite. From what I observed, their habitat is the grass and sedge marsh-community occurring above the high-water mark and intersected at short intervals by small streamlets. Most of the green carpet appeared to be about a foot deep, but along the borders of the streamlets it grew more lush. Here there appeared to be runways and signs of the rails' activities, and it was from these places that the birds were usually flushed. In 'Birds of Churchill' by Taverner and Sutton (*Annals Carnegie Mus.*, 23: 33, 1934) the bird is considered hypothetical, based on Mr. Arthur Twomey's experience in June 1932, when he heard the bird but was unable to get a glimpse of it. In 1902, Edward A. Preble collected several at York Factory and the bird is probably more common at Churchill than previously supposed. The secretive habits of the Yellow Rail and the great difficulty of flushing them, as well as the restricted habitat, are probably responsible for the absence of other records. The Indians informed me that the clicking notes