

after short excursions into foliage near at hand. Finally we left the area, not because further observation was impossible but because we felt that identification was complete. Late in the afternoon we returned and easily found the bird again—in the same thicket.

Observance of the law prohibiting the use of firearms on Sundays precluded collecting the specimen, and a full-day search for it on the following day failed completely. There is but one other recorded instance of the occurrence of the Audubon's Warbler in Ohio—a male, carefully observed by W. H. Watterson at Cleveland on April 30, 1931, and again on May 3 of the same year [Auk, 48 (3): 435, 1931].—W. EARL GODFREY, *Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.*

Eared Grebe in Ohio.—On April 21, 1941, an Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*) was observed and identified by Mr. B. Patterson Bole, Jr., at Corning Lake, Holden Arboretum, Lake Co., Ohio. On April 22, the following day, the writer, on being told by Mr. Bole of this observation, at once drove to Corning Lake and there found the bird without difficulty. Two migrant Horned Grebes, together with several Pied-billed Grebes, were feeding near shore on one side of the small lake; the Eared Grebe, alone, was close to the shore remote from that favored by the other birds. It remained solitary throughout the hour during which it was watched, confining its movements within a comparatively small area of rather shallow water. It was extremely active, diving very frequently, but not once did it remain under water for more than thirty seconds.

This bird, a first-year male in prenuptial molt, was collected and is No. 40528 of the bird collection of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. It constitutes the first record of the occurrence of the Eared Grebe in Ohio.—W. EARL GODFREY, *Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.*

Black-throated Gray Warbler at Miami, Florida.—December 26, 1942, seen by Mr. Albert L. Dietrich and Mr. Louis A. Stimson; January 3, 1943, seen by Mr. Stimson; January 4 and 5, seen by Mr. Stimson and Dr. Frank M. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarence Dean, and Mrs. Frank G. Cox; January 6, seen by Mrs. Cox and Mr. Augustus S. Houghton; January 10, seen by Mr. Stimson and Mr. Bob Woodmansee.

The location was in Matheson Hammock County Park, a wildlife sanctuary, situated about nine miles from the center of Miami. On December 26, after Mr. Dietrich called my attention to this bird, we both had several close views with 7 x 35 binoculars. The gray back, black cap, broad white stripes above the eye, broad black stripes through the eye, white throat with more or less black streaking on the sides and flanks, and white wing-bars were noted. The day was cloudy and we saw no yellow loreal spot. From the plate in Dr. Chapman's 'Warblers of North America' we identified the bird as a female Black-throated Gray Warbler. Needless to say we were amazed at its occurrence in Florida.

January 3 and 4 were bright, sunshiny days and in certain lights the bird's yellow loreal spot was visible. It could not be seen at all times, but seemed to show best when the bird was on the shady side of a branch with little direct sunlight on the bird itself. The bird was feeding with a large group of Western Palm Warblers and Blue-gray Gnatcatchers in a small clump of acacia trees which were mostly denuded of leaves. At no time did I hear it give any call. It had distinctly creeper-like habits, moving up the tree trunks or along the branches in a way similar to the Black and White Warbler. Mr. Houghton and I each attempted

to get some motion pictures of the bird. A few feet of my film came back fairly good, a few frames showing the head markings quite plainly; I have not heard as to Mr. Houghton's results.—LOUIS A. STIMSON, *Miami, Florida.*

Status of the White-winged Scoter in Louisiana.—Although the White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*) has been recorded in the literature as having been taken in Louisiana at least twice, the bird seems sufficiently rare in this state to merit special mention of recent record. All the records for the species in Louisiana listed by Oberholser ('The Bird Life of Louisiana,' Louis. State Dept. Conserv., Bull. 28, 1938) were obtained in the two most southwesterly parishes of the state. According to this source:

"The White-winged Scoter is an accidental winter visitor on the coast of Louisiana. A young male was taken a few miles south of Cameron Farm, which is in Cameron Parish, 14 miles south of Venton, during the latter part of December, 1924, by Elmer Bowman (A. M. Bailey, *Auk*, 42, no. 3: 442, July, 1925). There is also a male specimen in the museum of Tulane University, killed on the Sabine River in Calcasieu Parish, March 1, 1900."

On April 17, 1932, Mr. Jack Gunn, of Lake Charles, Louisiana, collected a male and a female near Big Lake, Cameron Parish. The female was too badly damaged to be mounted, but the male was mounted and put on display in Mr. Gunn's sporting goods store in Lake Charles.

A female, shot during the hunting season of 1938 at the Lake Arthur Gun Club in Cameron Parish, is now mounted and displayed in their clubhouse. It is unfortunate that the exact date of collection cannot be given. During December, 1940, a male was taken at the same hunting club. Both specimens were inspected and identified by Mr. Earl L. Atwood, Superintendent, Lacassine Migratory Waterfowl Refuge. It may also be reported that Mr. Atwood observed a male at close range on the Lacassine Refuge on December 11, 1939.

On a small pond supporting a luxuriant growth of submerged aquatic plants, near Holly Beach in Cameron Parish, a female specimen was taken by Houston C. Gascon, U. S. Game Management Agent, on December 20, 1941. This skin was prepared by the writer and is now deposited in the Fish and Wildlife Service's collection at Washington, D. C.—JULIAN A. HOWARD, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Sulphur, Louisiana.*

Recent interesting Louisiana records.—On February 13, 1942, I observed a male Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*) perched on the top wire of a barbed-wire fence along a marshy field one-half mile north of the Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge headquarters, in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, near the town of Lake Arthur. The bird was observed for fifteen minutes through binoculars at a distance of seventy-five feet. Its color, size, and typical feeding habits left no doubt as to its identity. After this date, the bird was observed almost daily until March 16, within one hundred yards of the same spot. Only one individual was seen during this period and it is concluded that only one bird was present in the area. E. A. McIlhenny (*Auk*, 52: 187, 1935) recorded an example taken December 22, 1934, and Oberholser ('The Bird Life of Louisiana,' Louis. State Dept. Conserv., Bull. 28: 401, 1938) lists a record on February 7, 1938, by George H. Lowery, Jr.

According to Oberholser (tom. cit.: 117) the Blue-winged Teal is a permanent resident throughout the greater part of Louisiana. However, the latest spring record listed by him is April 18 except for one record of eggs on May 9. It is very