

a skin of it. The bird was a male in fine plumage but it was very thin and the stomach was empty. The four birds were seen to dive freely.

The writer kept a close watch for other records, thinking that perhaps another southward flight was in progress, but, after waiting for nearly three months, no word came from any quarter of other birds being observed or taken. No excessively cold or adverse weather had occurred previous to the arrival of the four birds listed above, and it must be taken as an isolated and inexplicable occurrence of a boreal species far south of the usual range.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston, South Carolina*.

Wood Thrush in North Carolina in winter.—On January 3, 1943, a Wood Thrush was collected at Raleigh, North Carolina. Upon skinning the specimen, it was found that the left wing joint, at the humerus and radius and ulna, was enlarged, showing that at some time previously the wing had been broken. The bird was fat and in good condition; the ovary was normally developed. The Thrush had been seen several times before by Perrin Gower, Jr., who called attention to its presence.—ROXIE COLLIE SIMPSON, *North Carolina State Museum, Raleigh, North Carolina*.

Unusual breeding records from the Chicago region.—Upon examining the published accounts, I find that the following records from my notes seem to represent more or less unusual occurrences in the Chicago region. All localities are in Cook County, Illinois, except those for the Piping Plover.

Broad-winged Hawk, *Buteo p. platypterus*.—A nest with four eggs at Palos Park, Cook County, Illinois, May 10, 1930, apparently is a first breeding record for Cook County.

Piping Plover, *Charadrius melodus*.—A nest with three eggs, May 30, 1937; one with two eggs, June 8, 1937; and one with four, May 30, 1941—all in Lake County, Illinois.

Wilson's Phalarope, *Steganopus tricolor*.—June 5, 1937, a nest with four eggs, at Hegewisch.

Barn Owl, *Tyto alba pratincola*.—At Palos Park, a nest with six eggs, June 3, 1936, gives another first breeding record for Cook County.

Long-eared Owl, *Asio wilsonianus*.—Nests with eggs or young, in Palos Park, April 15, 22, and 27, 1928; March 17, 1929; March 22, 1936; and March 19, 1937. Two other nests, dates not recorded, were found in the same period. The first of these dates appears to be the first actual record for Cook County. It is perhaps noteworthy that all of these nests were found in a very limited area.

Short-eared Owl, *Asio f. flammeus*.—Five nests with eggs or young were found in scattered localities of Worth, Palos Park, and Willow Springs in the spring of 1936—May 7 and 9, and June 10, 19, and 21, respectively. There are not more than two or three other nesting records in a half century or more and I have been unable to find a nest since the year named. These are first breeding records for Cook County.

Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus*.—It would appear that the first record of breeding or breeding activity in Cook County is that of a pair of this species observed excavating a nest at Mt. Greenwood, May 1, 1939. Work continued until the 15th when the nest was abandoned.

Short-billed Marsh Wren, *Cistothorus stellaris*.—A late date is August 3, 1937, at Oak Lawn, where a nest with eight fresh eggs was found. When the nest was discovered on July 4, it was incomplete.

Orchard Oriole, *Icterus spurius*.—Six nests, all in pear trees, are recorded in my notes between the years 1931 and 1936. The dates range from June 5 to 30. All of these nests were found in a very restricted area between Palos Park and Orland.

LeConte's Sparrow, *Passerherbulus caudacutus*.—A nest with three eggs was found on May 30, 1932, near Evergreen Park. It was well concealed under matted dead grass. The bird left the nest when it was closely approached but was harder to flush a second time. I judge this to be the second or third record for the area.—EDWARD K. HAMMOND, *Chicago, Illinois*.

Ring-necked Duck breeding in the Province of Quebec, Canada.—On August 5, 1942, while on a trip to inspect the wild-rice crop in Rush Lake, about ten miles from the Maine border, and at the town of St. Augustin de Woburn in the Province of Quebec, Canada, two brood records of the Ring-necked Duck (*Nyroca collaris*) were obtained. The identification was made at close range with binoculars and was positive. The writer is familiar with the species on the breeding grounds of both Minnesota and Maine. Both broods, which numbered five and seven young, respectively, were over three weeks of age.

A survey by Mendall (*Auk*, 55: 401-404, 1938) of the existing literature concerning the distribution of breeding Ring-necked Ducks in Maine and the surrounding territory uncovered no breeding records for this species in Quebec up to that time. Mendall recently informed the writer that the 1942 observations, herein discussed, appear to constitute the first authentic nesting of the species in that province.

These two records are especially interesting because of their relation to the recent extension of the breeding range of the Ring-necked Duck through the State of Maine and the Maritime provinces of Canada.—EDWARD G. WELLEIN, *Grand Rapids, Minnesota*.

Eastern Evening Grosbeak at Berwyn, Pennsylvania.—A flock of twenty-five Eastern Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*) was first observed by Mr. George W. Pyle on February 11, 1942, and some individuals were noted almost daily thereafter until May 2 when a single bird, the last for the season, was seen. This lone bird was so fearless that Mr. Pyle had little difficulty in taking a satisfactory photograph of it. My own initial observation was on March 24 in the same immediate vicinity. On April 1, a flock of fifteen appeared in a maple close to my bedroom window.

The visitation of this errant species so far beyond its normal winter range during the mild winter and spring of 1942 is remarkable also for the length of its stay in an area of less than one hundred acres. During this visitation of over two and one-half months, some parts of the whole number made their appearance in a compact flock more or less regularly in the early morning, feeding principally on the buds of the maple and gradually spreading out into a loose company until their appetites were satisfied. Then, by well-sustained though leisurely flight, they reunited, one by one, at the border of the nearest woods. The males apparently outnumbered the females three to one. This is my first personal record for the species in many years' observation.—FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Pennsylvania*.

Summer Tanager and White-eyed Vireo near Toledo, Ohio.—On June 21, 1942, in Springfield Township, Lucas County, Ohio, I found a male Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra rubra*). My attention was attracted to the bird by its call notes with which I had become familiar in central Ohio. This is the first known record