

Central America are few. This is the original citation of the record, antedating that given in the National Geographic Magazine the following year. (See Auk, 62: 171, Jan., 1945.)—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

**Records from Churchill, Manitoba.**—On July 26, 1944, I saw three Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) in the town site but did not collect a specimen. I collected an immature female Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) on that date which adds to the circumstantial evidence that the species breeds in this locality. On July 28 1944, I saw three Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*) and shot two but only recovered one, due to the rough sea. Later on the same day I saw a single bird, possibly a different individual. The skins collected are now in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology in Toronto.—H. G. LUMSDEN, *R. C. A. F. Debert, Nova Scotia.*

**Blue Grosbeak breeding in Ohio.**—On June 9, 1940, the writer located an adult singing male Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca c. caerulea*) near Lynx Prairie, Adams County, Ohio. On a return on June 30, 1940, this bird could not be found but another singing male was seen along Beasley Fork (two miles above its junction with Ohio Brush Creek and three miles from the Ohio River), in Monroe Township, Adams County. It is interesting to note that both of these stations are only a few miles from the only breeding area of the Chuck-will's-widow in Ohio.

On June 8 and 22, 1941, a pair of adult grosbeaks was observed repeatedly at the Beasley Fork location. The female carried food but the nest was not found until after the autumn leaf-fall. On June 6, 1942, both adults were present on the same territory and the nest with three eggs was found at a height of four feet in a tangle of mountain sumac and glaucous greenbrier. Assuming that the eggs were fresh, the writer did not return until June 21, at which time the nest was empty and two juveniles were following the female about. Later the juveniles disappeared, so, as darkness was approaching, the adult male, weighing 23.8 grams, was collected. The skin is now in the Ohio State Museum collection.

The above represents the first breeding record and the first specimen for Ohio. Kirtland, Wheaton, Jones, Dawson and Trautman did not list the Blue Grosbeak as an Ohio bird. As in most northern states, numerous 'sight records' have been reported during the migration period, although there have been few, if any, reports during the breeding season. An investigation of a large number of these reports, indicates that probably few, if any, of them are valid.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

**Yellow-headed Blackbird breeding in Ohio.**—The Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) has always been considered as an accidental or very rare migrant in Ohio. There are only about eight acceptable records previous to 1930, including a single specimen taken (in F. Frey collection at Sandusky, Jones, 1903) and a single occurrence during the breeding season (a pair which summered south of Groveport, Franklin County in 1873 as reported by Wheaton). The old records are about equally divided between the spring and fall migrations.

Since 1930, particularly during the drouth years, reports have been more numerous (one to three nearly every year, mostly during the spring migration). My sight records are as follows: 6 at Columbus, March 8, 1931; 2 with cowbirds at O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, February 26, 1933; 22 with red-wings at Grand Reservoir, Mercer County, March 8, 1936; 2 with Rusty Blackbirds at Pymatuning Reservoir, Ashtabula County, April 5, 1937; 3 with Bronzed Grackles at Indian Lake, March 12, 1938; 21 at Bay Bridge, Erie County, March 28, 1938; 6 at Port Clinton, Ottawa

County, March 23, 1939; 1 with two Brewer's Blackbirds and red-wings near Port Clinton, April 4, 1941; 9 near Greencamp, Marion County, March 11, 1942; 12 with red-wings at Reno Beach, Lucas County, March 24, 1944.

On May 11, 1934, Emory Sawyer observed a singing male between Bay Bridge and Sandusky ('The Auk,' 51: 527, 1934). A singing male which appeared to be breeding (perhaps the same individual as above) was observed by the writer in a marsh east of Bay Bridge on May 20, 1934. A pair, presumably breeding, was observed east of the McGee Marsh, Ottawa County, May 21, 1936.

In 1938, George Metzger, owner, and Emery Tank, keeper of the Metzger Marsh, Lucas County, reported that a pair that arrived in April was seen repeatedly throughout the summer. The writer failed to find the nest after two days of searching, although later (in August) Mr. Tank saw the pair with three juveniles. In 1939, a pair was present on a territory several hundred yards to the eastward but again all attempts to find the nest were unsuccessful.

In 1940, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stearns found a male defending territory two and a half miles west of the Metzger Marsh from May 30 to June 10 (Campbell, 'Birds of Lucas County': 156, 1940). On May 18, 1940, the writer discovered a nest with four eggs in cat-tails in the Metzger Marsh near the Lake Erie shore. On a return on June 16, the young were found to have already left the nest but they could not be detected among large numbers of juvenile red-wings. On the third visit, July 21, a juvenile male, from this or another nest, was collected. The bird, weighing 92.4 grams, was in the late pin-feather stage of acquiring the deep yellow throat and breast and dark crown. The specimen is now in the Ohio State Museum collection.

Another pair was present in the same general area in 1941. None was located during the casual checks made from 1942 to 1944. Thus the Yellow-headed Blackbird has shown a definite increase since 1930 as a migrant in Ohio, and breeds in the marshes of Lucas County and probably in Ottawa and Erie counties as well.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

**Hooded Merganser breeding in Ohio.**—Before 1930 there were very few records of the Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) summering in Ohio. Since then, at least two to a dozen individuals have been present through each breeding season, mostly at the larger reservoirs or in scattered northern Ohio counties. Most of these have been in immature plumage and by their behavior were obviously non-breeding birds.

During 1936 the writer several times observed one or both members of a pair on the marsh of the Winnous Point duck club on Sandusky Bay, Ottawa County. The nest was not found, but on June 21 several hours were spent pursuing the female with five one-third-grown young. In adjacent Lucas County, Campbell lists seven adults seen during the summers of 1930 to 1933, and nine more in near-by Erie Marsh in Michigan during 1935, 1936 and 1939, but no evidence of breeding ('Birds of Lucas County, Ohio,' Toledo Museum of Science: 51, 1940). At Buckeye Lake a few highly plumaged males have remained throughout the summer, but with no evidence of breeding (Trautman, 1940).

During the 1937 breeding season, a pair was present on my waterfowl-study tract on Pymatuning Reservoir, Ashtabula County, Ohio. The female was seen to enter the cavity of a very rotten stub which leaned far out over the water of a little inlet near Hemlock Island. Since it was impossible to reach the nest without destroying it, we waited until the family of young had left to pull down the stub and break open the nest, which then contained a single eggshell. On May 30, the hen had eight ducklings (about six days old). When last seen on June 30, only three remained.