

boundary about 10 miles south of the Missouri line, on one of the branches of Spavina Creek."

M. M. Nice and L. B. Nice (1924. Univ. Okla. Stud. No. 286: 112), in summarizing birds which should be, but have not been, found in Oklahoma, note this as an Arkansas record.

Investigations reveal that this early fort was actually in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, now Delaware County, Oklahoma. A most complete description of the location was found in "A Traveler in Indian Territory. The Journal of Ethan Allen Hitchcock," edited by Grant Forman (1930). On pages 73-75 Hitchcock describes his visit to the fort in February, 1842. He mentions his association with Lieutenant Eustis, who was stationed there. The fort was placed, he says, on the southwest edge of Beatie's Prairie, on a small tributary of Spavinaw Creek. Traced on a detailed map of this area we find that this site is 2 miles into Oklahoma from the Arkansas border. This location is recognized by the Oklahoma Historical Society. They have erected a marker relating the history of Fort Wayne, on Oklahoma State Highway 20, 5 miles to the north.

I inquired of the United States National Museum for any further information available on this specimen. In answer Dr. Herbert Friedmann writes:

"There is no original field collector's label on the specimen, only the National Museum label. On it is merely stated that the specimen is a male and was taken at Fort Wayne, Arkansas, by Lt. Eustis. On the back is a No. 84. In our catalog entry, however, the date is given for the specimen, March 7, 1842, collected by Lt. Henry L. Eustis of the First Dragoons. The specimen was catalogued by the National Institute in July 1842 and entered in the National Museum Catalog on July 20, 1859. It had apparently originally been mounted and has since been dismounted."

Since Fort Wayne, Arkansas is in fact Fort Wayne, Oklahoma, I believe it is more logical to assume that this bird is an Oklahoma specimen instead of an Arkansas specimen. This is of particular interest because the Yellow Rail has not since been seen nor taken within Oklahoma.—JOHN S. TOMER, 4045 East 27th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma, March 9, 1958.

First Carolina Wren Taken in Colorado.—During routine banding activities on November 18, 1956, Mrs. Eleanor Hough of Boulder trapped a bird which she identified as a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). It had been seen nearby on several occasions on preceding days at the feeding station of Mrs. J. B. Wheat. The bird was brought to me for additional verification. It was a male in good condition and it is now in the University of Colorado Museum (#6203). This is the first specimen of the Carolina Wren from Colorado. The nearest range reference given in the A. O. U. Check-list (1957) is Stapleton, Nebraska, over 250 miles to the northeast. However, there have been five sight observations reported from Colorado within the last four years, three at Colorado Springs, one at Palmer Lake, and one at Weldona (Aud. Field Notes, 9: 38, 387, 1955; 10: 393, 1956).—OWEN A. KNORR, Department of Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Occurrence of the Yellow-green Vireo in Florida.—Undoubtedly the highlight of the spring migration of 1958 along the Gulf coast was the occurrence of the Yellow-green Vireo (*Vireo flavoviridis*), tropical counterpart of the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), in western Florida. A singing individual of this species appeared on the morning of May 4, 1958, on Fair Point, three miles south of

Pensacola, across Pensacola Bay, in Santa Rosa County. The writer, in company with Francis M. Weston and Lyman Goodknight, discovered the bird in a live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), alternately singing and feeding on small green caterpillars. Although shooting was not permitted in the area, permission was finally secured in the late afternoon to collect the specimen. It proved to be, as expected, an adult male with moderately enlarged testes (4 mm.), and has been referred to the nominate race (*V. f. flavoviridis*) by George H. Lowery, Jr. The specimen has been deposited in the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology collection.

In addition to the above specimen, a second individual was observed by the same party less than one mile east of the original locality on May 11, among a fine selection of incoming trans-Gulf migrants. This latter bird was not in song. Collecting was not possible.

These birds are presumably trans-Gulf migrants, probably from Yucatan. All incoming migrations in the Pensacola area in early May exhibited a definite Central American flavor, rather than West Indian. Further, these records may shed a little light on the seemingly amazing record from Godbout, Quebec, on May 13, 1883. Apparently this 1883 specimen and the two new records above were birds carried along in the wave of migrating Red-eyed Vireos. The bird of May 11 probably continued north, since it disappeared shortly thereafter with the other migrants.

North American records up to the last decade are summarized in Bent (U. S. National Museum Bulletin 197, *Life Histories of North American Wagtails, Shrikes, Vireos, and their Allies*, 334, 1950) and include: two specimens, the Godbout, Quebec, bird of May 13, 1883, and one taken at Riverside, California, on September 29, 1887 (these two records are the only ones accepted by the *A.O.U. Check-List*, 5th ed., 1957); one nesting sight record at Harlingen, Texas, in June, 1943; and three other sight records in southern Texas. Records since this time, as far as the writer can determine, consist only of additional sight records from southern Texas. The specimen of May 4, 1958, is apparently the third for North America, the first since 1887.

In regard to voice, the singing male was noted to have two very different phrases. The most frequently employed was the typical double-noted vireo song, very similar in quality to the Red-eyed, but with longer pauses between notes, much as in the timing of the Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*). The second song, heard only once, was a whisper song, audible only a few feet away, and consisting of a continuous warble of about fifteen seconds duration.

Examination of stomach contents showed only the remains of several caterpillars of the type noted in the field, not identified.

Further careful examination of migrating vireos along the Gulf coast in spring will probably turn up more of these birds in the future.—BURT L. MONROE, JR., *Ridge Road, Anchorage, Kentucky*.

Weights of Sandhill Cranes.—On January 16, 1958 at the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge in Socorro County, New Mexico, a banding crew made up of members of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, captured eight Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*), with a group of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*). The largest of these cranes weighed 14 lbs. 4 oz. and the smallest weighed 9 lbs. 12 oz. Other weights were: 12 lbs. 12 oz., 12 lbs. 8 oz., 12 lbs. 8 oz., 11 lbs. 4 oz., 10 lbs. 12 oz., and 10 lbs. 12 oz.