

The great difference in size and the extended black on throat made identification easy enough; but my time was limited, for no sooner was the discovery made than the entire flock immediately took wing and was off. This was to be regretted as there may have been additional Bohemians in the lot.

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TOWHEES UNUSUALLY COMMON IN OHIO.—In direct contradiction to the general condition of the bird population the Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) is reported as wintering in considerable numbers over at least the northern half of the state. While one may be found here and there in particularly favorable places during almost any winter it has never before been true that numbers of them together sufficient to be called flocks have been recorded. Mr. George L. For-dyce, reporting from Youngstown, finds both male and female plumages in the same flock. About Oberlin only the male plumages have been observed. It would seem that weather and food conditions distinctly favorable to the maintenance of the Towhee would be fully as favorable for the sparrows, Cardinal, and Junco.

LYNDS JONES, Oberlin, Ohio.

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A GOLDEN EAGLE TAKEN IN ALABAMA.—The Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) is supposed to be of rare occurrence east of the Mississippi River,—hence this note. An immature specimen was taken near Florala, Alabama, January 17, 1908. This eagle, together with another, very probably of the same species, had killed some sheep and lambs for a sheep owner, who then put out some poisoned mutton. The eating of this poisoned meat caused the death of one of the eagles. Measurements showed that it was practically full-grown, although it had not the adult plumage. The back of the head and nape were ochraceous buff, streaked with gray and brown. The tarsi, which were feathered to the toes, and the under tail-coverts were ochraceous buff finely streaked with brown. The tail was crossed by grayish bars. The rest of the plumage was dark brown. The bill was blue black. The iris, which is hazel brown in the adult, was very light yellow in this specimen.

Sheep raising is an important industry in southern Alabama and western Florida, and the owners claim that the Bald Eagle, also, kills sheep. For this reason, many eagles have been destroyed during the past years, until now these magnificent birds are somewhat rare in this section.

G. CLYDE FISHER.

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RECORDS FROM CEDAR POINT, OHIO, WINTER OF 1907-08.—The unusual character of this region, so often exploited in these pages, grows on one the more familiar he becomes with it. The records which

seem to be of peculiar interest for the period covered by the heading are: A flock of 42 American White-fronted Geese, a single Double-crested Cormorant, and the first Snowflakes (31), on November 4. The first Pine Siskin and Winter Wren, and the last Swamp Sparrow, Killdeer, American Coot, and Hooded Merganser, on November 18. The last Horned Grebe on December 27. The last Canada Geese and Bonaparte Gulls, and the presence of two Bob-whites, on January 6. The small amount of ice on the lake at any time has enabled American Mergansers, American Golden-eyes, and Buffleheads to remain all winter, and more than the usual numbers of Herring Gulls have been present. On the other hand, Song Sparrows have been very scarce. LYND'S JONES, Oberlin, Ohio.

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A BELATED ORIOLE.—Among my fall notes for 1904 are various references and occasional detailed statements in regard to an adult male Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) that remained about our premises until very late in the season—from the 15th to the 29th of November, the date when it was last seen. For a bird he appeared strong and active. His late stay seemed, therefore, the more remarkable.

The weather during this period was generally fair and agreeable for so late in the year; the prevailing winds being southwesterly, and with a mean temperature of 48°. Some days 66° was reached (Nov. 27) during the warmest part of the day, and then again the mercury dropped to 26°. Wintry weather set in the first of December and apparently may have caused the bird's hasty departure about that time. A snow flurry of the 25th of November, however, with a registered temperature of 40 at 2 p. m., seemed to have little or no effect upon him.

During his late stay with us he was observed to feed largely on the frosted and hanging apples, always seeking out those which were the most decayed and therefore the tenderest. Once he was discovered feasting on ripe red asparagus berries and showed a spirit of resentfulness as I approached within a few feet of him. He also drank at the poultry pans, and at times ate freely of the food prepared for the hens, along with the English Sparrows.

A general summary of these facts has seemed worth while recording since the usual departure of the Baltimore Oriole from here is early in the fall, the bulk leaving in August, while the first week in September ordinarily sees the last.

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