

Golden Eagle through a taxidermist in Chicago, and made similar measurements upon it and a Plymouth Rock hen.

The facts obtained are as follows:—

<i>Eagle.</i>	<i>Chicken.</i>
10 pounds—Weight of entire bird.....	7½ pounds
7 ft. 1 in.—Extent, tip to tip of wings.....	28 inches
39 inches—Length of each wing.....	12 inches
16 inches—Width of each wing.....	8 inches
36 inches—Length of entire bird.....	24 inches
185 grains—Weight of brain.....	55 grains

PRAIRIE HORNED LARKS FROZEN IN ICE.

In February, 1914, near Westfield, Iowa, I found seven Prairie Horned Larks frozen in the ice in the ruts of a country road. The ice was thin and easily broken, and as the birds were still alive they were quickly released and allowed to fly away, apparently not seriously injured. Most of the birds were held by both feet, but one or two were fastened by only one foot. Feathers could also be seen frozen in the ice. These feathers may have been whipped out in the efforts of the birds to escape, or some may have been frozen in at the same time the feet were frozen in.

We cannot be altogether certain how the birds came to be thus imprisoned in this peculiar manner. But it seems to me most likely that the birds found the deep ruts a good shelter and roosted there through the night. It is not easy to believe, however, that they would deliberately stand in water, and we may have to suppose that some thawing occurred during the forepart of the night, and that the temperature later fell to the freezing point.

CLAUDIUS PIKE.

SOME NOTES FROM ST. MARKS, FLORIDA.

Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons—Cliff Swallow. May 10, 1917, five flew over the river, feeding for some minutes. This is the only spring record I find.

Porzana carolina—Sora. May 8, 1917, four were seen feeding on an open marsh. All showed the bright yellow coloring to bill, indicative of approaching breeding season. May 14, 1916, a single bird was seen. These dates seem late, but I have no idea they remained here for nesting.

Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus—Bald Eagle. December 11, 1916, a single egg, that proved incubation almost finished, was taken from a nest. This egg was probably deposited about November 20.

Compephilus principalis—Ivory-billed Woodpecker. I recently saw a female of this rare bird in the flesh that had been taken

down the coast—not in this county, however. A male was seen in the same locality in early May, 1917.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

ANOTHER NEW BIRD FOR OHIO.

Buckeye Lake, Licking County, has furnished Ohio with several rare records of birds. Mr. Edward S. Thomas, of Columbus, found two Surf Scoters (*Oidemia perspicilla*) there in company with scaup ducks, on April 28, 1917. It has been supposed that this scoter would be found on Lake Erie at some time, but this interior artificial body of water seems to have furnished a greater attraction.

L. J.

A SEASON OF ABUNDANCE OF BIRDS IN CENTRAL OHIO.

Mrs. R. O. Ryder, Columbus, in reporting the work of the bird students of that city, states that rarely if ever has there been such an abundant visitation of the migrating birds as during the spring migration period of 1917, especially during late April and May. Among the many species of Warblers, the Kirtland's was seen on May 21, 22, and 23. It permitted an inspection at close range. Other usually rare warblers were Prairie, Sycamore, and Connecticut, several individuals of each. Other rare birds recorded in some numbers were Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Philadelphia Vireo, Orange-crowned Warbler, Lincoln and Bachman's Sparrows. The record of 200 species seen up to the first of June, for that inland region, is proof that there must have been a halt of many species during the severe weather, which cheated the northern counties of their usual quota of migrating species of warblers and sparrows.

L. J.