

to see a yellow crown patch glowing like a gold coin. He did not leave the tree nor ascend above fifteen feet during my stay, and in fact must have been there all day, if not longer, for the bark on one side was chipped off and pecked full of holes from the ground to a height of thirty feet, as was also another hemlock and a white pine close by. I certainly never expected to meet with my first Arctic Woodpecker in October, and it is more to be wondered at since the month was very mild, with no heavy storms.

HOLBELL'S AND HORNED GREBES.—I wish to correct a statement made by me in the December, 1916, Bulletin concerning the (apparent) abundance of Holbøll's Grebe for October of that year; and to give the true status of the two species as I have found them to occur *here* along the lake. January 30, 1913, while seated on the end of the pier at Fairport, a Holbøll's Grebe approached until finally it was just below me in the open water that extended a short distance out in the lake. My notes taken on the spot, at such close range, gave an ideal description of the Holbøll's winter plumage and the length was easily computed to be at least twenty inches. The bill was described as being "long, sharp and yellow at the base, at least two inches long." The following January (1914) a bird of this species was shot by a local hunter and I examined the bird, which tallied closely with the one of the winter before. So much for the Holbøll's.

In October, 1916, a number of grebes were seen on the lake, which I reported as Holbøll's; but later I suspected I had been mistaken and that they were the Horned Grebe in fall plumage. However, it was not until this fall (1918) that I was able to measure and examine a number of specimens killed by hunters. I found my suspicions to be correct, they all proved to be the Horned. So the status of the birds stand as follows. The Horned Grebe is a rather common spring and fall migrant. I counted over twenty one day in October of 1917 around the piers at Fairport. The Holbøll's may be designated as rare and occurring on the lake during the winter months when there is open water. It is a much larger bird than the Horned and with a decidedly longer bill, and not so white on the neck; but at a distance on the dancing waves the Horned Grebe looks larger than he really is—probably because of the long neck, which is usually stretched its full length.

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#### THE OSPREY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

The occasions are rare when one observes the Osprey in the vicinity of Chicago. The writer does not recall having ever observed it a half dozen times in thirty years, although he remem-

bers clearly that two of his boyhood friends had single specimens which they had killed in this vicinity. In Chapman's book Mr. B. F. Gault is credited with two observations at Glen Ellyn. Curiously one of the dates (given specifically in Mr. Woodruff's list of birds of this area) was May 15, 1894. On the same date of the present year, in a district quite as characteristic of prairie environment as Glen Ellyn—viz., Chicago Ridge, it was my good fortune to observe an Osprey in the act of fishing, to observe the catch and to see the fisher, after adjusting his prey so as to carry it parallel with his body, bear it high aloft and far away until both bird and burden were lost to sight.

Preparing to leave the field near the Calumet feeder of the old Illinois and Michigan canal I noticed the Osprey poised above the channel. I saw at once that he was about to plunge, but a fringe of old cat-tails obscured my view of him when he struck the water. With good glasses I saw him rise presently and could even see the yellow belly of the struggling cat-fish he had seized. A single red-wing harassed him for a moment, he turned in my direction, and twisting the fish about as remarked above, he flew over my head and passed rapidly northward.

Almost I was prepared to realize in fact my old "fourth reader" story and to see a bald eagle come swooping upon the fish hawk out of the clouds. Perhaps in another thirty years I may see that too!

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#### SOME OHIO RECORDS AND NOTES.

Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*) in Clinton County.

Writing under date of April 4, 1916, Orange Frazer reports the capture of a young bird of this species near Wilmington, on July 23, 1909. It was held in captivity for some days, but was finally released. It is reported to have died shortly after it was released. An account of this capture was published in an issue of the Wilmington, Ohio, Journal-Republican at some date subsequent to April 4, 1916. This account is stated to be a reprint from an issue of the Clinton Republican of July 1, 1909. The boys who made the capture were Howard Bryan and Willard Wildman. The account includes a full description with careful measurements. There seems to be no doubt about the correctness of the identification.

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) in Ashtabula County.

On page 286 of Vol. 34 of the Auk, in F. Seymour Hersey's discussion of "The Status of the Black-throated Loon (*Gavia arctica*) as a North American Bird," I find this quotation from myself: "Dr. Wheaton mentions the capture of one specimen, but on hearsay evidence. I had several reports of specimens captured by trust-