

as if to say—"Oh, too cold." At times, they appeared frightened, when they came into contact with the ice that had formed a thin layer on top of the water. I am repeating my experiment this winter, much to the birds' delight as well as my own pleasure.—MRS. HOWARD SMITH BENEDICT, *Lakewood, Ohio*.

**The Golden Eagle Nesting in Woods County, Oklahoma.**—About the year 1907, it was my privilege to help Dr. G. W. Stevens, now at the State Teachers College at Warrensburg, Missouri, collect the nest of a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). It was located among the hills about two miles west of the Cimmaron River, at a point nearly west from the town of Waynoka.

This nest had evidently been used for many generations since it was so large that it constituted nearly a wagon load of material. Because of its size and precarious position on the face of the cliff, we reached it by means of a rope ladder from above and then lowered it with ropes to the base of the cliff.

The material of which it was constructed was obviously gathered chiefly from the broad dry sandy bed of the nearby river. I was astounded at the large size of some of the pieces of wood used. One piece was as long and fully half as large as a fence post. Having been long subjected to weathering, they were of course very light. The nest was collected for the University of Kansas Museum, and sent to the late Professor L. L. Dyche, its founder. It is still there in the custody of the present director, Mr. C. D. Bunker.

Within a radius of four or five miles there were two other nests of the Golden Eagle. From one of these, similarly located on the face of a cliff, with the help of several students, I collected an egg for the teaching museum of the State Teachers College at Alva, Oklahoma. Similar cliffs are to be found far up the Cimmaron River, for forty or fifty miles, and doubtless further search would have discovered other nests.

That eagles, both the Golden Eagle and Bald Eagle, were formerly common in northwestern Oklahoma is evidenced by the fact that from 1905 to 1909 about a dozen specimens, two or three of them Bald Eagles, were brought into the museum of the State Teachers College for mounting. From one of these was plucked the quill with which President Roosevelt signed the statehood bill for Oklahoma. Eagles are still observed in the northwestern part of the state, but are now rare.—WYMAN R. GREEN, *University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.*

**A Few of the Less-known Summer Residents Near Toledo, Ohio.**—The Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*), noted for its sporadic movements in the eastern United States, has not been seen in any numbers in northwestern Ohio since 1896, when it was reported as a common resident about Oberlin (The Birds of Cedar Point and Vicinity, by Prof. Lynds Jones). In the district about Toledo, however, this species has been increasing steadily during the last few years, and can now (1927) be classed as abundant. Large colonies have been found this year on all sides of the city, but especially to the east, toward Bono, Ohio. On July 17, on an automobile trip east to Port Clinton, Ohio, a distance of about 35 miles, Dickcissels were heard singing from every hayfield and meadow, as numerous as Meadowlarks. The last bird was heard within the city limits of Port Clinton, but none farther east.

A few miles from Toledo, extending to the west, is a strip of sandy wet soil about four miles wide and ten miles long, known locally as the "Oak Openings."

Half-hearted attempts have been made to farm it, resulting in a few cultivated fields but leaving large areas of meadows covered with ferns and long marsh grass. Great thickets of scrub oak, cottonwood, and alder, with tangled masses of briars abound, with here and there a grove of large oaks which the ax has spared. The lower portions of this land are under water the first half of the year. This territory abounds in bird life, four species being particularly worthy of note.

In the meadows the Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi*) is a very common summer resident and its characteristic "Par-a-check" can be heard constantly. Next to the Field Sparrow and the Towhee, this species is most numerous of the sparrows. It is gradually enlarging its breeding area and can now be found for miles on all sides of this particular section. In these same meadows, but in much fewer numbers, can be found the Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*). On July 10 and 16 and August 13 of this year, small colonies of probably six pairs each were found, and further investigation may show this species to be more numerous. In the denser thickets the Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) is a rather common breeder. Little difficulty is found in locating a pair of these warblers in any suitable cover. As late as 1908 this species was reported as an uncommon migrant from Oberlin, Ohio (The Birds of Cedar Point and Vicinity), but its status may have changed since then.

Of exceptional interest this year was the nesting of at least three pairs of the Savanna Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) at the border of the "Openings" in rather widely separated locations. This species is quite regularly seen here as a migrant, but this is the first year it has been known to remain for nesting. The Oberlin, Ohio, records list it as a migrant only.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

**Additional Notes on Birds of Vilas County, Wisconsin.**—During the summers of 1918 to 1921, inclusive, the writer spent part of his vacation each year in the area noted by Alvin R. Cahn in his article, "Summer Birds in the Vicinity of Plum Lake, Vilas County, Wisconsin" (WILSON BULLETIN, xxxix, pp. 23-34). The following notes from that region are deemed to be of some interest in connection with the data presented by Mr. Cahn.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus mexicana*).—On September 1, 1920, one of these birds was seen to fly across Star Lake and alight at the portage which connects with Plum Lake. The bird was approached within fifty yards before it flushed. Tracks in the sand showed almost no hind toe. This, together with the size and characteristic flight, neck outstretched, identified this rather rare bird.

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius columbarius*).—One of these falcons was seen several times in the neighborhood of Star Lake Station in August, 1921.

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*).—A single bird was seen frequently about camp at Star Lake in August, 1920, and once at Razorback Lake. In July, 1921, a bird of this species was seen on numerous occasions entering a hole in the top of a dead white birch, some forty feet high.

Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*).—A flock of eight immature birds was seen at Lake Kawaga, July 21, 1918, feeding in an open grove of mixed deciduous and coniferous trees. They seemed to prefer the Jack Pine cones, and unripe choke cherries. Another flock was seen on July 23 and