

had evidently decided to put enough space between himself and the Cardinal to make renewed conflict between the red and the scarlet impossible. Neither Mrs. Tanager nor Mrs. Cardinal were seen, but the fierce attack of the Cardinal would indicate that his lady probably was warming three or four eggs in a snug nest near by, and according to my observations Mrs. Tanager does not migrate to the north until her brilliantly attired spouse has gone on several days ahead.—E. D. NAUMAN, *Sigourney, Iowa*.

Notes on Rare Birds in Indiana.—A Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) was brought to my home for identification last winter, it having been shot and crippled while sitting in a tree along the street. It was a beautiful specimen, and I made arrangements for the man, who was a stranger, to place it in a window of a bank for others to see, giving him a cage in which to display it. But it did not appear in the window, and I afterwards discovered that the man sold it to someone (he said) for eighteen dollars. But I never saw the cage again!

We found a flock of about fifty Golden Plovers (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) twenty-six miles north of this place May 4, 1929, in a flooded area near the road, after a heavy rain. The birds were very tame, and were feeding and resting in the shallow water. They did not fly as we stopped to observe them with high power binoculars from the auto. I have never seen them in this vicinity on any other occasion.

I found the Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea caerulea*) near here in 1930, a beautiful male which flew down on the ground about ten feet in front of me in the bright May sunshine, giving me a perfect view of him. Not long before this I had seen a pair of these rare birds when out with a class of students and their teachers near Earlham College. In May of this year (1931) I found another Blue Grosbeak in the forest preserve near Oak Park, Ill., and had a good view of him, a young male in changing plumage.

Many American Egrets (*Herodias albus egretta*) and Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea caerulea*) from the South were in this part of the country last summer (1930) for several weeks, fishing along streams. Many were killed by boys and men. We have several Great Blue Heron colonies, and also colonies of the Black-crowned Night Heron within a few miles of Anderson. Farmers are driving them out and shooting them.—MRS. HORACE P. COOK, *Anderson, Ind.*

The Song of the Female Orchard Oriole.—Alden H. Miller in the WILSON BULLETIN for June, 1931, gives an account of the song of the female Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullocki*). The writer would like to follow up that article with a note on the song of the female Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*). On May 31, 1932, while working with Fred M. Dille in Cherry County, Nebraska, I heard what sounded like a shortened song of the Orchard Oriole. The bird was soon found and the lack of black on the throat was as puzzling as the song was when it was first heard. The bird was observed for a long time and gave a song about two-thirds the length of the average Orchard Oriole song. It was obviously not an immature male bird and dissection proved it to be a female.—WILLIAM YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa*.