

very good condition. The stomach was about half full of fish remains in a rather advanced state of digestion. At this time the lakes were well frozen over, with the exception of occasional patches of open water.—PAUL L. ERRINGTON, *Ames, Ia.*

Some Bird Notes from Idaho.—On July 31, 1933, I noted five or six Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula* subsp.) and a single White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis guarauna*) at a ditch along a road near Roberts, Idaho. Three days later, on returning to the same locality with O. J. Murie, the egrets and the ibis were again seen along the same ditch. After being flushed several times, the egrets finally took refuge in an adjoining reed marsh. The ibis did not tarry, but at once flew off into the distance. In a flooded grain field near by we noted several Ring-billed Gulls and Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, a single Western Willet and a Solitary Sandpiper.—ADOLPH MURIE, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

An Odd Result of a Kinglet's Accident.—I collected near Benicia, Solano County, California, on October 22, 1933, a female Western Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Corthylio calendula cineraceus*) from a live oak tree, where it was flitting about with several of its companions. I found that the bird had at one time suffered a broken right leg about one-fourth inch above the hind toe. The fractured bone had completely healed together, but in nearly reverse position, so that the hind toe served as a front toe and the three front toes were in the position of the hind toe. I was unable to determine whether or not the bird, when grasping a twig, was able to manipulate the toes of this injured foot. However, the toes had not stiffened and the tendons appeared to be functioning satisfactorily. The left leg was normal.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, Calif.*

Early Fall Migration Notes from Virginia.—There is still much to be learned concerning the southward migration of birds in the fall, so the following brief notes from the northeastern corner of Virginia may be of interest. On August 16, 1933, while passing through the military reservation at Fort Humphreys, approximately ten miles south of Alexandria, my attention was attracted to a restless flock of warblers feeding on a wooded ridge facing the Potomac River. After following them for a short distance, I was able to identify them as being largely early fall migrants, relatively few being species that nest here. Chestnut-sided Warblers were the most numerous, while Golden-winged Warblers were noted several times, and a male Blue-winged Warbler and a Canada Warbler in immature plumage were likewise seen. A small stream flowed through a ravine here, and feeding at the water's edge, I found three Northern Water-Thrushes. One of these last was collected, and proved to be the western form, *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Asheville, N. C.*

The Western Harlequin Duck in Central Iowa.—An adult male Western Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus*), in full breeding plumage, was collected by Mr. James R. Harlan, December 27, 1932, on the Des Moines River, southeast of Adelphi, Polk County, Iowa. The bird was alone when killed. The specimen was mounted by Prof. J. Steppan, and is now contained in the State Historical Museum, at Des Moines.

Since *H. h. pacificus* was described by Brooks as recently as 1915 (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, LIX, No. 5, p. 393), the previous Iowa records were all recorded under the binomial *Histrionicus histrionicus* Linn. Until this specimen was secured there were no Iowa specimens. Measurements in millimeters of this specimen taken by the writer are as follows: wings (chord), 209 and 210; ex-