

ceolate scapulars and interscapulars of the Bahama males lack to a considerable extent the greenish-purple sheen noted in the Texas material. The disposition of what small amount of color remained appeared to differ slightly from the Gulf Coast skins. The inner web of each feather is purplish, while the outer web is somewhat more greenish. The measurements of these specimens are as follows:

FOUR MALES

Museum No.	Locality	Date	Wing	Tail	Exposed Culmen	From Angle of Jaw
2287	Egg Island	June 8, 1888	648.0	342.0 ⁸	114.0	127.5
2302	Spanish Wells	June 25, 1888	628.0	322.0 ⁹	110.0	124.0
15814	Bahamas	Summer, 1893	589.0	412.0	109.0	124.0
15816	Bahamas	Summer, 1893	616.0	312.0 ¹⁰	107.0	121.0
ONE FEMALE						
15812	Bahamas	Summer, 1893	634.0	426.0	122.0	128.0
ONE IMMATURE						
15815	Bahamas	Summer, 1893	611.0	401.0	110.0	125.0

—PHILIP A. DuMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa.*

Some Uncommon Birds Taken Near Toledo, Ohio.—Holboell's Grebe (*Colymbus griseogen holboelli*). Two of these birds were found alive several miles from a lake or stream and turned over to us for preservation. Of these one was a female found February 10, 1934, by Thomas English in Oregon Township, Lucas County, Ohio; the other a male found on February 15, 1934, by Thomas Cook in Swanton Township, Lucas County. The skin of the female found on February 10 will be donated to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus, Ohio.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans elegans*). Two, a male and female, caught on February 8, 1934, in traps set for mink in Erie Marsh, Monroe County, Michigan, were turned over to us. The skins were presented to the University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, at Ann Arbor. On February 11, 1934, another was collected in a marsh in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. The skin, prepared by Milton B. Trautman, was given to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus.

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). On December 3, 1933, a dead immature Parasitic Jaeger was found on Little Cedar Point, Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. The bird had been shot some time before and was badly decomposed. The wings, tail, feet, and tarsi, however, were preserved and sent to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus, for confirmation.

Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*). On December 3, 1933, a female Franklin's Gull, somewhat oil soaked but still able to fly, was collected in Washington Township, Lucas County, Ohio. This skin was presented to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus.

Prairie Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris dissaëptus*). A male Prairie Marsh Wren was taken on February 4, 1934, in a cat-tail marsh in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. This species was reported as wintering sparingly in this vicinity in the *Auk* XLIX, July, 1932, pp. 352-353, by Louis W. Campbell.

Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*). A male Brewster's Warbler was collected on June 14, 1933, in Spencer Township, Lucas County, Ohio, as a matter of record. This hybrid is found regularly in Lucas County in the Oak Openings. The skin was presented to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus.

Giant Redwing (*Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus*). On January 21, 1934, a male Giant Redwing was taken in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. The skin was presented to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus. A pair of Giant

Redwings, collected January 27, 1934, in Erie Township, Monroe County, Michigan, was presented to the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

Common Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria linaria*). A flock of about 125 Common Redpolls was discovered on November 19, 1933, in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. The last one was seen on February 25, 1934. Several specimens taken for the Ohio State Museum at Columbus proved to be all the one form. On January 27, 1933, a male Common Redpoll was taken from a flock of fifteen in Erie Township, Monroe County, Michigan, and presented to the University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, at Ann Arbor.—LOUIS W. and BERNARD R. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

Notes on Some Birds Found in Winter Near Wheatland, Wyoming.—

The records here given were obtained on four trips to the Wheatland vicinity, with a total of seven days' work in the field. My judgment of what was unusual was influenced by a much larger amount of work that had been done in adjacent areas. The first trip was made on December 25, 1927, when twenty-one species of birds were seen, the following being unusual in Wyoming: Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*), Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), Richardson's Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius richardsoni*), Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), and Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*). The Marsh Hawk, Prairie Falcon, and Yellow-headed Blackbird were seen again on February 26, 1928, and three Brewster's Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) were also seen the same day. The Yellow-headed Blackbird was seen in the same vicinity both times, and apparently it spent the winter near a farmhouse where chicken feed, an open corn crib, and a family with a love of birds provided it and some red-wings (*Agelaius phoeniceus* subsp.) with food and protection.

In December, 1928, a third visit was made, and on December 24 these unusual birds were seen: Prairie Falcon, Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius* subsp.), and Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris* subsp.). The last trip was made to a reservoir on the Wheatland Flats, on February 4, 1934. At this time the weather was quite mild and no traces of ice or snow were seen. Over 300 ducks were on the reservoir, about fifty being Redheads (*Nyroca americana*), two being Red-breasted Mergansers (*Mergus serrator*) and the rest Common Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*). The first two were unusual winter records.

The records given above are the only mid-winter records for the state for the Yellow-headed Blackbird, Rusty Blackbird, and Redhead. I have only two mid-winter records for the state for the Red-breasted Merganser, Richardson's Pigeon Hawk, and Long-billed Marsh Wren.

There is a second dubious mid-winter record for the Redhead for the state. Knight (*The Birds of Wyoming*, p. 35) makes this statement: "They have been taken at Hutton's Lakes as late as January 10, 1896." This evidently is an error in copying or printing, because Hutton's Lake freezes over even in the mildest winters, and the weather for December, 1895, was very severe. The statement is made in such a way as to indicate a late autumn date was intended, probably November 10, 1896. The record for 1934 was during the mildest winter in the history of this region, at an altitude of about 2500 feet lower than Hutton's Lake.—OTTO McCREARY, Laramie, Wyo.