

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus flammeus*). Two adults were seen by Mr. Floyd B. Chapman and the writer at the High prairie in Ross County on May 21, 1933. Returning on June 5, a nest with two half-grown young was finally located, placed on a raised hummock of sedges and swamp rose.

Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*). Single adults were observed at Greenlawn Cemetery in Columbus on May 8, 1927, May 5, 1932, May 3, 1933, and April 19, 1934. Several of these birds were later viewed by fifty or more observers. All were found in evergreen clumps within a radius of 100 yards, and though all tree cavities in the vicinity were examined, no nests were found. On May 24, 1933, another adult was seen, and in an adjacent clump of spruce a young bird in down plumage was observed. It seemed too young to fly well, but succeeded in escaping to one of the larger trees.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*). Two nests were found in a trembling aspen grove at Cedar Swamp, Champaign County, August 26, 1933. One nest contained three large young, and the other four eggs nearly ready to hatch. Returning on September 3, another nest containing four eggs which had been incubated about six days, was found in an arbor-vitae tree. These dates seem unusually late, and are the only ones that I have for the nesting of this species later than August 15.

Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*). On June 12, 1932, near Steuben, Huron County, an adult male was observed feeding a young bird just out of the nest. The female was not satisfactorily examined, but appeared to be typical *V. chrysoptera*.

Grinnell's Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*). A singing bird of this species was observed at the same time and place as the above. It was found in a dense thicket of a button-bush, dogwood, poison-sumac and alder swamp, and probably indicates breeding. In addition to this record (twenty-five miles due south of Sandusky), this species has also been found breeding in the northeastern corner of Ohio (Geauga, Trumbull, and Ashtabula Counties).—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

Some Scattering Bird Notes from Indiana.—I notice in the WILSON BULLETIN that someone found a place where many Green Herons were nesting in the same vicinity. I did not know that these birds did this, although they are not very common in this part of Indiana or where I came from in Ohio. My mother, who lived on a farm in Clark County, Ohio, had a pair of Green Herons nesting in her orchard, on a horizontal branch of an apple tree for several years. A winding creek, the beginning of the Little Miami River I believe, was within a stone's throw of the place, and the parents fed their young from this stream. That was the only chance that I have ever had to study the habits of these birds. I see one occasionally along small streams, hunched up fishing or watching for frogs or minnows, but always they are alone.

Near the county infirmary along the public road about five years ago I found three hole-nesting birds nesting at the same time in a telephone pole. They were the European Starling, the Red-headed Woodpecker, and the Flicker. The two last-named birds were looking out of the door at the same time, one gazing up and the other down, each seeming to be wondering what the other was doing there. Their holes were on the same side of the pole.

A few days ago this spring (1933), I was interested in hearing the voice of a bird that I could not name at once. I listened and it seemed to me that it must have been a small bird. Finally above me, on a horizontal branch of a tree, about twenty feet up, I saw an European Starling doing his best to sing! I had never heard one making such peculiar sounds before. He seemed to say "zee-up, ze-e-up", with variations different from other birds. He seemed to have a high voice and I never would have guessed his identity if I had not seen him at close range. I wonder if that is his love song. He seemed to be calling, but no other bird answered that I heard.—MRS. HORACE P. COOK, *Anderson, Ind.*

MacGillivray's Warbler in North Dakota.—On May 29, 1934, the writer saw a pair of MacGillivray's Warblers (*Oporornis tolmiei*), in Bowman County, North Dakota. This county is in the southwestern corner of the state. Buffalo Springs Lake is located near a town of the same name in the eastern part of the above county. The south shore of the lake is heavily fringed with willows and it was here that warblers were found. The birds were quite confiding and allowed approach to within fifteen feet. The white eyelids were plainly seen, and the heavy black wash on the head, neck, and breast precluded the possibility of it being a Connecticut Warbler. Then too, the song was different, and seemed rather thin and wiry compared to the song of either the Mourning or Connecticut Warblers. The birds were followed around for more than an hour, and from their reluctance to leave a certain patch of willows, it was obvious that they probably were settled for the nesting season. The writer has not found any published records of this species in North Dakota and believes that this observation adds a new bird to the state list.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Iowa Specimen of the "American" Eider" Re-determined as the Pacific Eider.—Admission is made by the writer that at the time the specimen of eider duck in the Sioux City Academy of Science was examined the thought in mind was positively to distinguish it from *Somateria spectabilis*. A re-examination of this specimen, on May 25, 1934, proved that instead of being *Somateria mollissima dresseri*, as recorded in "A Revised List of the Birds of Iowa" (1933, p. 41), it actually is *Somateria v-nigra*, the Pacific Eider. The posterior horns of the bill processes are narrow, pointed, and but slightly forked, while the anterior point of the feathering on the side of the maxilla is rounded, not pointed as in *S. mollissima*.

Dr. T. C. Stephens has kindly supplied a record of the information for this specimen as taken from the note-book of Dr. Guy C. Rich. This is as follows: "Mounted by W. H. Knight. American Eider. L., 27½; W., 16; Tail, 5½; Tarsi, 3 in.; Bill, 2¼. Found in Market. Bro't in by hunter from Missouri river bottoms below city. Was in flock of other ducks. Shot after a heavy N. E. storm. Sex not marked but probably ♀. My only note."

During a conversation with Dr. Rich, he assured me that November 1, 1901, was the correct date on which the specimen was taken, and that it came from the Missouri River below Sioux City. It would seem, therefore, that this record might be claimed as Nebraskan as well as Iowan.—PHILIP DUMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa.*