

**The Orange-crowned Warbler at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.**—On May 7, 1936, at Frick Park in Pittsburgh, I heard an unfamiliar song. It began with a chipping note and in the ending it did not accelerate like the song of the Tennessee Warbler. Its ending was softer and more of a warble-like quality. After a long search I was able to find a bird with a uniform dark olive green back and lighter under parts. The bird kept singing incessantly and while it made a turn around a branch I was able to see the orange crown-patch and identify it as the Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*). I heard this bird singing in the same vicinity until May 10, but was not able to see it again. I have been able to find only one published record for this species in this vicinity, and it is of rare occurrence in the state.—P. P. MALLEY, *New York, N. Y.*

**The Cinnamon Teal in Northeastern South Dakota.**—While the writer was making the annual duck nesting census in the Waubay Lakes region of northeastern South Dakota, the Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) was added as a new summer resident. The Buffalo Lakes are located in the northern part of the area under observation, and it was on the main lake that a male Cinnamon Teal was seen, feeding in company with an adult male Blue-winged Teal. A thorough search and a long wait failed to disclose the presence of a female Cinnamon Teal. The bird was listed as a lone male, although it is possible that Cinnamon Teals might have nested in this area in the past and that our bird might have been a mated one.—WM. YOUNCWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

**The Old-squaw in West Virginia.**—In a mixed flock of ducks observed on Lake Lynn, Monongalia County, West Virginia, on April 28, 1936, was a male Old-squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*). It was discovered near the Ice's Ferry bridge in the morning, and spent the day in that vicinity, several observers having had a chance to study it closely. In plumage it was somewhat intermediate between typical summer and winter phases, but the large amount of white and brown coloration, together with the stout black and pinkish bill, made identification easy. There are very few West Virginia records for this species. Bibbee has taken specimens on the Ohio River, and A. S. Morgan has noted a few individuals along the Great Kanawha River. So far as we know, the species has not been noted during recent years in northern West Virginia.—MAURICE BROOKS, A. S. MARGOLIN, and LLOYD POLAND, *Morgantown, W. Va.*

**The Arctic Horned Owl in South Dakota.**—The Arctic Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus subarcticus*) is classed as a "winter straggler" in South Dakota, where it ranges mostly over the northern half of the state. It likely occurs here more commonly during severe winters, attended by lack of food farther north. There are three specimens in the Museum; one taken in Sanborn County, winter of 1900; one from Plymouth County, Iowa, winter of 1915, and one taken in Spink County, South Dakota, March, 1936. The latter specimen had recently partaken of a white domestic chicken and a rat. This owl is about the size of the common Great Horned Owl and is probably often mistaken for it, but is distinctly grayer. Especially is this noticeable in the facial disks.—W. H. OVER, *University Museum, Vermillion, S. Dak.*

**The Subspecies of Red-winged Blackbirds Wintering Near Toledo, Ohio.**—During the past eight years flocks of from twenty to 300 Red-winged Blackbirds have been found wintering about Toledo, in the marshes of Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, and Erie Township, Monroe County, Michigan.