

In a recent note (1947. *Auk*, 64:131—132), I reported a similar case in Meade County, Kentucky, 200 miles east of Kentucky Woodlands. As far as I can ascertain, this is only the second time that Black Vultures have been found preying on domestic stock in Kentucky. I can find no evidence that Turkey Vultures participate in these raids. W. J. Hamilton (1941. *Auk*, 58:254) reported Turkey Vultures killing young pigs near Fort Myers, Florida. In my earlier article, I expressed a doubt as to the identity of the birds involved. Dr. Hamilton has since informed me by letter that his informant was sufficiently familiar with both species of vultures to make the identification certain.—HARVEY B. LOVELL, *Biology Department, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1951.*

Stoddard's Yellow-throated Warbler in Bay County, Florida.—Roy C. Hallman of Port St. Joe, Florida, recently sent me for identification three specimens of the Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) collected at Panama City, Bay County, Florida, in the summer of 1942. A male taken June 27 is in worn breeding plumage. A female in fresh winter plumage, and labelled "adult" was taken July 15. A second specimen taken July 15, marked "immature sex?," is definitely browner in tone than the "adult" female.

The male in worn breeding plumage is the only conspicuously slender-billed bird of the three. Its bill-length is 14.5 mm. The "adult" female and young bird are fairly long-billed (respectively 13.5 and 12 mm.), but heavier-billed than the breeding male.

I do not hesitate to call the breeding male specimen an example of *D. d. stoddardi* and I am much interested in ascertaining that that race breeds in Bay County. As for the other two birds, they probably were transients from a breeding ground elsewhere. Mr. Hallman informs me that they were associating with a single Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*), a species which does not nest anywhere in the vicinity and which does not ordinarily arrive from the north nearly so early in fall migration.

All three specimens of *D. dominica* are yellow in the supraloral area. The adult male, "adult" female, and immature bird measure, respectively: wing, 67, 66, 62 mm.; tail, 50, 51, 49 mm.; and tarsus, 16.5, 17.5, and 17 mm.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, October 13, 1951.*

Upland Plover and Yellow-headed Blackbird in the Chicago region.—W. L. McAtee (1951. *Wilson Bulletin*, 63:112) recently recorded only one observation of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*), and one of the Yellow-headed Blackbird (*X. xanthocephalus*) in the Chicago region. His note would infer that the report of Ford, Sanborn, and Coursen (1934. *Chicago Acad. Sci. Program of Activities*, 5 (2-3):39 and 65) indicating them to be "fairly common" is not correct.

For the past six years I have been observing birds in the Chicago region and have repeatedly found the Upland Plover. One pair (one of them identifiable by a crippled foot) returned each year for three years to a pasture north of Itasca. In 1947, in the area delineated by the towns of Itasca, Barrington, Arlington Heights, Mt. Prospect, and Prospect Heights, I recorded over 50 observations of Upland Plover and located six family groups. Twice I have seen plovers near Joliet and once near Essex in the north-western corner of Kankakee County.

Each year I have found Yellow-headed Blackbirds at Baker Lake, Barrington, where they nest. I have been informed by local ornithologists that the birds had been nesting there for some years previous to my finding them. This year (1951) I counted six males in their territories. On two occasions I have seen this species in other nearby marshes. Although I have not seen them in the Calumet Lake region, they are reported there regularly.—F. J. FREEMAN, *Itasca, Illinois, July 29, 1951.*