

The specimen was submitted to Prof. Myron H. Swenk of Lincoln, Nebraska, for comparison with specimens in his collection from Lincoln, western Nebraska, and eastern Colorado. His remarks, contained in a letter dated April 20, 1934, regarding the identification of this bird, are as follows: "The specimen is undoubtedly *Junco oreganus*, and probably closest to *shufeldti*, but it has the blackest head with the most contrast between the head and neck and the back, and the brownest back, of any of the specimens before me, in these respects approaching more closely than any of the specimens before me to the typical western form, *Junco oreganus oreganus*, as exemplified in some California specimens in my collection. I would classify it as *shufeldti*, but it is more intermediate between that and the typical subspecies than a typical specimen of *shufeldti* would be. It is interesting to know that this specimen was collected in northwestern Iowa earlier this month. *Junco oreganus shufeldti* is, as I told you previously, a regular migrant at Lincoln."

The color of the soft parts of this bird as noted at the time of collecting were as follows: Bill, pale lavender; iris, deep chocolate; tarsus, buffy gray. The two outer pairs of tail feathers are entirely white, with a clear-cut streak of white along the shaft on the third pair, nearly half the width of the feather. Measurements in millimeters taken of the specimen in the flesh are: Length, 151.0; tail, 68.9; wing (chord of closed wing), 78.5; wing (primaries flattened), 80.2; tarsus, 22.9; exposed culmen, 11.9.

R. M. Anderson, in his treatment of the juncos in the *Birds of Iowa* (1907), listed *Junco hyemalis hyemalis* and *Junco hyemalis montanus*. A specimen of *Junco oreganus shufeldti*, which had been collected by W. E. Praeger across the Mississippi River from Keokuk, in Illinois, on December 16, 1892, was referred to *Junco hyemalis montanus*. There were no specimens of the Montana Junco listed, its inclusion being based upon two sight records.

While examining the various collections of Iowa birds recently, the writer was unable to find any Iowa specimen of junco other than the Slate-colored Junco. Therefore, only *hyemalis* was included in *A Revised List of the Birds of Iowa* (1933, p. 149), Shufeldt's Junco being included in the hypothetical list (p. 158). Therefore, this specimen of *shufeldti* is probably the first taken in Iowa, and so constitutes an addition to the state list.—PHILIP A. DUMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa*.

Some Additional Ohio Breeding Records.—The following notes include some of the unusual breeding species for Ohio, and are submitted for record.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea violacea*). Since the first discovery of this bird as a new species and a new breeding species for the state, at the Indian Lake colony of Great Blue and Black-crowned Night Herons (C. F. Walker, *Auk*, XLV, p. 370), from one to three adults have been reported each year, except in 1933. Presumably nesting has occurred each year also, but it is very difficult to locate nests among the numerous nests of the other Night Herons. I have the following records of adults: April 28, 1928 (1); June 1, 1929 (1); June 30, 1930 (1); May 24, 1931 (1); and May 27, 1932 (3).

Long-eared Owl (*Asio wilsonianus*). Several summer records at Cedar Swamp, Champaign County. On May 13, 1933, a nest was found at a height of about twenty-five feet in an arbor-vitae tree. It contained three young about two weeks old and was built on the platform of a nest known to have been used by a Cooper's Hawk the preceding year.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus flammeus*). Two adults were seen by Mr. Floyd B. Chapman and the writer at the Highy 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.