

**Notes on Some Rare Birds of Northeastern Illinois.**—The following birds, with the exception of the last three named species, are in the collection of Walter Schmidt at Wheeling, Ill., and were all collected on his farm at that place. He had no dates, and none of his specimens were sexed, but they testify to their occurrence here in the northern part of the state.

*Cygnus columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—Two specimens were shot down out of a flock of fifteen in April, 1916. No recent records.

*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*. TURKEY BUZZARD. One taken May, 1926, while circling over the farm. W. Schmidt states that they occur regularly every spring, at his farm.

*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE.—Formerly permanent resident, nesting in heavy timber on the Lake shore. Immature specimen taken in fall of 1918.

*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. OSPREY.—One taken spring 1926 at Schmidt farm. Also another specimen taken April 29, 1926, at Glencoe, Ill., now in the collection of the Highland Park Grammar School.

*Strix varia varia*. BARRED OWL.—Formerly common but now rare. Specimen in Schmidt collection taken November, 1923.

*Corvus corax principalis*. RAVEN.—One seen May 12, 1926, in heavy timber near home, by Henry K. Coale of Highland Park, Ill.

*Loxia curvirostra minor*. RED CROSSBILL.—Male brought into Glencoe Grammar School, February 1926.

*Dendroica vigorsi*. PINE WARBLER.—Adult male brought into Highland Park Grammar School, May 3, 1926, and now in its collection. Mr. Henry K. Coale states he has not seen one for forty years.—F. G. GRASETT, Highland Park, Ill.

**Notes from Madison, Wisconsin.**—*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. WHITE PELICAN.—I have asked Dr. W. V. Bryant to inform me of unusual water birds at Lake Kegonsa. Residence at the head of the lake, which is in the line of flight of migratory birds, combined with much time spent in the open, affords him exceptional opportunities for observation. He reported two White Pelicans at Mud Lake on April 15, 1926. Since he is very familiar with game birds and recently spent several months on an island in Charlotte Harbor, Florida, where I can personally attest that Brown Pelicans are abundant, I have no reluctance in accepting the record for this rare migrant.

*Cygnus columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—This species is evidently increasing. In addition to seven seen by me on Lake Mendota, October 23, 1925, Dr. Bryant reports that four birds were sitting on the ice on Lake Kegonsa, April 10, 1926, and that on the following day a flock of forty flew northward. Dr. S. H. Chase reports a flock of seven seen by him on April 23, 1926. I have had several other reports to which I hesitate to give credence.

*Harelda hyemalis*. OLD-SQUAW.—Apparently only a rare winter visitor

inland, though this runs counter to the statement of Kumlein and Hollister. On January 19, 1913, a male was flushed at Lake Wingra from an opening formed by one of the springs. The intervening period of "watchful waiting" has failed to produce another record.

*Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—The writer shot a pair at Picnic Point, Lake Mendota, October 30, 1910.

*Lobipes lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—Rare migrant. An immature female was taken in a marsh near Madison on September 3, 1923. The bird was alone.

*Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*. LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.—An irregular migrant, occurring in small numbers. On May 17, 1925, in company with Mr. John Main, a flock of twenty-six, associated with Red-backed Sandpipers, was found at Lake Kegonsa. This is the largest flock by far that I have encountered. A female collected from a flock of four, on May 16, 1915, was referred to this form by Dr. Alexander Wetmore.

*Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Aside from birds seen, I have a male taken at "The Widespread" May 10, 1914.

*Zonotrichia querula*. HARRIS'S SPARROW.—In my experience, this species is far from regular. I saw one, October 21, 1917, and another, September 9, 1922, which I tried to collect, but without success. I finally took a female, May 16, 1926.

*Spizella pallida*. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—A regular migrant in small numbers. It bred near Madison in 1920 when I took a male on May 30, and another on June 27. It appears the first week in May and passes southward the end of September. I took a male May 2, 1926, my earliest previous record being May 3, 1924.

*Dumetella carolinensis*. CATBIRD.—I shot a female on December 20, 1925. The bird's flight was normal so I supposed that I had a sound winter record. On preparing the skin, however, I found that at one time the right humerus had been fractured near the elbow, but had healed perfectly. This incident is cited to show that caution is very necessary before assuming voluntary winter residence by certain species. The stomach contained fruit of the climbing bittersweet (*Celestrus scandens*).

*Troglodytes aedon parkmani*. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.—All the specimens of *Troglodytes* taken by me are easily referable to this form. In fact, I believe that *T. aedon aedon* is on the defensive and will have to justify its existence on the state list. This point is being investigated.

*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*. WILLOW THRUSH.—The skins so far submitted to Dr. H. C. Oberholser have been referred to this race. The status of *H. f. fuscescens* and *H. f. salicicola* in the state is being determined and the results will be published later.—A. W. SCHORGER, 2021 Kendall Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

**Avian Thyroids.**—One field in ornithology, amongst many others into which ornithologists have made few excursions, is that of avian physiology. There are hints here and there in the work previously done in this field,