

A few Harris's Sparrows were noted on September 28 by Dr. Walter Koelz on the north side, and the writer saw several Clay-colored Sparrows on August 23 at Tobin's Harbor. All of the above, except the last-named species, are new to the bird list of the Island. Specimens of the Evening Grosbeak were taken at Tobin's Harbor on August 5, and on the north side of the Island on August 8, by Mr. Adolph Murie. Adult and juvenile birds were taken and no doubt the species bred there. The State Survey will be continued next year and other rare species will no doubt be found.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Late Nestings in Ohio.—On September 27, 1929, a workman while clearing a neglected pasture lot of briars, was surprised when three young Goldfinches (*Astragalinus tristis tristis*) flew to the ground near him. An investigation revealed that he had cut down their home. The nest was securely fastened to a stout brier about one and one-half feet from the ground. This dainty home was composed entirely of thistle-down except the inner lining of small tufts of wool. Externally the thistle-down was loosely woven in.

In 1928 while on field work two coveys of Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus virginianus*) three or four days old, were seen on September 17. Another covey was seen on this same date in 1927. Nearly every day for several weeks, they were seen near the same localities where first observed. On September 27, 1919, a large covey, a few days old was seen. In each covey there were more than twelve little ones. The usual nesting season of the Bobwhite is the last of June or first of July.

The Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) nests as early as the latter part of March or the first of April if it appropriates an old nest for its home. In 1927 a late nesting was observed, when on September 1, two young, just hatched, were found in a pear tree. The frail nest was twenty feet above the ground.

When the summer birds were collecting for their fall migration a small Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) just able to fly, was noticed, on September 17, 1917. This young bird certainly could not have made a long journey.—KATIE M. ROADS, *Hillsboro, Ohio.*

Recent Notes from the Chicago Area.—*Surnia ulula capanoch.* HAWK OWL.—The authorities for the occurrence of this species in Illinois are Kennicott (Birds of Cook County, 1853-54), and Nelson (Birds of N. E. Ill., 1876, p. 117). The latter gives it as "a rare winter visitant" and adds: "Dr. J. W. Velie tells me that he obtained a specimen in Kane Co., Ill., the first of September, 1869." I do not know whether Dr. Velie's specimen still exists but I am inclined to think that it was destroyed in the Chicago fire.

Mr. Arthur Rueckert, of Field Museum of Natural History, told me a short time ago that he had shot a female Hawk Owl near Belden and Kostner Avenues, on the northwest side of the city of Chicago, on December

3, 1922. He had given the specimen to a friend who had since died. Mr. Rueckert has been kind enough to trace the specimen, secure it from the party who had it, and present it to Field Museum. It still bears his original label. Mr. Rueckert also reported seeing a Hawk Owl near Fullerton and Kostner Avenues, about a block from where the other specimen was taken, on November 27, 1928.

Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni. NELSON'S SPARROW.—The only records for this Sparrow in Indiana are given by Butler (Birds of Indiana, 1897, p. 948). They are the dozen specimens seen by Mr. Henry K. Coale near Berry Lake, Lake County, on September 25, 1875, and the ones Dr. A. W. Brayton reported taking in Lake County.

The N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum of Natural History has two specimens (Nos. 1578 and 1583), both females, taken on September 12 and 21, 1922, at Long Lake, near Dune Park, Porter County, Indiana, by Mr. E. J. Scupham.

It is of no little interest and importance to have some of these very old records, especially the ones without physical evidence, corroborated by recently taken specimens.—COLIN CAMPBELL SANBORN, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois*.

Some Bird Records for Oklahoma.—The skins of two birds which proved to be records for Oklahoma were secured by me while in charge of a field party of the Oklahoma Biological Survey in the eastern part of the state. They were:

Sterna hirundo. COMMON TERN.—A solitary male seen and shot while flying over the Illinois River near Gore in Sequoyah Co., on July 3, 1929. Other individuals are reported by George Moore at Stillwater, Oklahoma, but he did not secure a specimen.

Chordeiles virginianus sennetti. SENNETT'S NIGHTHAWK.—A male was shot near Pawhuska, Oklahoma, on July 22, 1929. A number of individuals were seen sitting on fence posts near a paved highway. The country was a treeless prairie.

In addition to the above, Carolina Chickadees, (*Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis*) were collected at Kosoma, Pushmataha Co., June 24, and Miami, Ottawa Co., July 19, indicating that this is the breeding form in eastern Oklahoma.—R. D. BIRD, *Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.*

Notes on Jamaican Birds.—After comparing my notes with the publications of Bangs and Kennard (Birds of Jamaica) and Danforth (Auk, October, 1929) the following seem worthy of publication:

Protonotaria citrea. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—One seen at a distance of ten feet at leisure in the shrubbery at the edge of a small roadside pond several miles west of Black River, Jamaica, on February 28, 1928. Apparently this constitutes the first record for the species for Jamaica, its normal migration route being through Central America. I have however,