

Chondestes grammacus grammacus. LARK SPARROW.—The only time I have found this bird about Chicago was July 9, 1927, when I secured an adult female at Beach, Illinois.

Spizella pallida. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—Mr. Stevenson took a male at Lake Calumet, Chicago, on May 12, 1928.

Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—Mr. Stevenson and I saw one at Beach, Illinois, on November 12, 1927.

Vireo belli belli. BELL'S VIREO.—A female in my collection was taken June 22, 1906, by Mr. H. S. Swarth at Joliet, Illinois.

Mimus polyglottos polyglottos. MOCKINGBIRD.—May 14, 1927, I took a male at Hyde Lake, Chicago, and saw another. A pair was taken May 12, 1928, at the same place.

Thryomanes bewicki bewicki. BEWICK'S WREN.—A female was secured by me April 16, 1927, at Evanston.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

Some 1930 notes from Madison, Wis.—*Mareca penelope*. EUROPEAN WIDGEON.—On April 27, in company with Mr. Warner Taylor, I saw a male European Widgeon on a pond near Madison. It was with a male Baldpate and two female birds, the actions of all four plainly indicating that they were paired. During the hour that we watched them neither male could make a move, either swimming or walking, without being closely followed by his lady-love and on one occasion the Widgeon and his mate were seen to touch each other's bills caressingly. Finally these two flew off together, to be followed soon after by the others.

Lobipes lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—On May 17, I saw a male and female on a small lake near here. On the 18th there was another male. On the 20th the number had increased to six and by the 21st there were seven, of which four were males. The same number were there until at least the 24th of the month. The birds showed a distinct tendency to pair off, but this had, probably, no significance, since courtship is said to take place on their breeding grounds.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—One seen May 20. Another seen July 11 and collected the following day. The latter bird was still in nuptial plumage and almost identical in appearance with the former. The bright, rusty line below the eye was as pronounced as ever but the one on the side of the crown was less marked than before and did not extend so far back, there being no rusty whatever on the nape. The body plumage had less of a brownish cast but the lower parts were still heavily barred as in spring, with only slight indications of moult.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus. WESTERN WILLET.—On May 2 I saw three Willets standing on a muddy bar in a large, marshy pond. They seemed quite exhausted and were huddled close together as if for mutual support, remaining motionless during the half hour that I watched them. There had been a heavy storm the night before which may have accounted for their condition.

Otocoris alpestris alpestris. HORNED LARK.—I found a large flock January

25, in a field where fresh manure was being spread on the snow, and I saw them almost daily for a period of two weeks thereafter, together with large numbers of Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings.

Otocoris alpestris hoyti. HOYT'S HORNED LARK.—Among the Larks above mentioned were a number that I at first took to be "Prairies." It was not, however, until February 2 that I finally collected one, when I found that although there was not a trace of yellow over the eye, yet in length of wing and in general tone or coloration of the body it more closely resembled an "alpestris" than a "praticola." Suspecting a Hoyt's, I sent it to Dr. Oberholser, by whom it was identified as such. Another specimen was taken the same day by Mr. A. W. Schorger. There is no previous record for the county.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. BREWER'S BLACKBIRD.—In 'The Auk' of October, 1926, I noted finding a pair of these birds, together with the nest and young, on June 9 of that year. The following spring, on a rather hasty trip to the same meadow, I failed to see any of the birds and concluded that they had not returned. The next two years I did not go there at all. May 13 of this year, however, on driving by, I was surprised to see four pairs, apparently nesting. Each pair had its own territory, well separated from the others, to which the birds returned after their frequent excursions, the male usually alighting on some tall weed stalk, his glossy-black form conspicuous above the waving grass. At the time of my former note, there was, I believe, only one definite breeding record for this species in any state east of the Mississippi, that being a nest found by Thure Kumlien near Lake Koshkonong, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1862. (Kumlien & Hollister: "Birds of Wisconsin," 1903.) The nesting of a single pair here in 1926 would, therefore, be regarded as accidental, but the occurrence this year of several pairs, at the same place and undoubtedly nesting, would indicate an eastward extension of their breeding range.—JOHN S. MAIN, Madison, Wisconsin.

The Supposed Plumage of the Eocene Diatryma.—In the 'American Museum Novitates,' no. 62, March 16, 1923, pages 1 to 4, Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell under the name *Diatryma* (?) *filifera* described some long, slender, fossilized filaments from western Colorado as peculiar feathers that it was thought might possibly have come from the great running birds known as the Diatrymas. The specimens came from the vicinity of Roan Creek in beds of Green River Eocene age. The type of this interesting find was subsequently placed by Prof. Cockerell in the paleontological deposits of the U. S. National Museum (Cat. no. 10908).

In assembling data for the revision of the fossil bird list for North America for inclusion in the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-List, now in press, the name in question has come up for allocation and has led to the examination of the specimen. With more adequate feather material available in the bird collections of the National Museum than was accessible for comparison to Prof. Cockerell, it becomes evident that *Diatryma* (?) *filifera* is not avian