

not secured, so that the Edisto Island bird remains the first to be actually taken in the state in winter.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica caerulea*) in North Dakota.—On May 28, 1931, the writer found on the banks of the James River at Jamestown, North Dakota, a fine specimen of a male Cerulean Warbler.

The bird was seen in the top of a small tree and at a distance not greater than thirty feet at its nearest approach. It remained in the vicinity for several minutes and its song was plainly heard while several very favorable observations were made.—FRANK GILLIS, *Anoka, Minn.*

Sycamore Warbler in Central West Virginia.—On May 8, 1931, I was conducting a high school class in biology on a field trip along the Buckhannon River, in Upshur County, West Virginia. Noticing an unusual warbler feeding in some small white oaks, we turned our glasses on it and found it to be an adult male Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albiflora*), the first any of us had ever seen.

Conditions were perfect for observation, and every member of the class secured a careful look at the bird through 6 x glasses. The white line in front of the eye was carefully checked, and, although no means of taking the specimen were available, we felt positive about the identification.

The Sycamore Warbler has been previously recorded from Kanawha County, West Virginia, but conditions there are much more southern than here. The observation was made in the Alleghany foot-hills, at an elevation of about 1400 feet, and, so far as the writer knows, is the first for the species in this part of the state. Its range is thus extended about one hundred miles northward.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

Wilson's Warbler in Western Virginia.—In view of the paucity of published records of Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia p. pusilla*) for Virginia, outside of the Washington, D. C., region, I would record two specimens from western Virginia. The first I report by the kindness of Mrs. Mary D. Dise of Glen Rock, Pa., who picked up a warbler's wing from a pile of feathers at Craig Healing Springs, Craig Co., Virginia, on October 6, 1930, and sent it to me. It was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as belonging to Wilson's Warbler. She also saw several living birds at the same time. The other is a male, with the black of the crown only narrowly veiled, which I took in a willow thicket at the Big Spring Pond, near Lexington, Virginia, on September 14, 1931.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

A Winter Record of the Meadowlark in Cheshire County, New Hampshire.—The most interesting find of our 1931 Christmas Census was a Meadowlark; the first time I have found this bird present after the southward migration. My companion first noted the bird as it flushed when we were crossing an open mowing. It alighted in practically the same spot from which it arose. We drew nearer and it repeatedly flushed as

we cautiously moved toward it. At no time did the bird appear actually alarmed. It pirouetted so that the black V on the yellow breast, and the white outer tail feathers as it flitted its tail, were clearly noted at short range and with binoculars.

Except for a comparatively heavy snowfall on January 3, lasting on the ground until the 7th, the ground was bare until late January. During January (1932) the Meadowlark has been flushed often in a mowing at the edge of the village, and as late as the 14th, when the weather was decidedly summery and the temperature rose above 60°.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

The Giant Red-wing in Ohio.—There has been a strong suspicion ever since the description of *Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus*, that this race includes Ohio among the states visited during its migration. To the best of my knowledge, however, up until this year, none of the specimens of red-wings taken within the borders of this state have been recognized as belonging to this large northern race. It is, therefore, desirable that we put on record the capture of three adult male specimens of *Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus* in northern Ohio during the past year. These are now preserved in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and their identification was corroborated by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser. They include one bird taken at Auburn in Geauga County, about twenty-five miles southeast of Cleveland, on March 22, 1931, by Emerson Kemsies, and two birds taken at Bay Point in Ottawa County, about three miles north of Sandusky, on October 5, 1931, by Omar E. Mueller.—JOHN W. ALDRICH, *Cleveland Museum of Natural History.*

Yellow-eyed Boat-tailed Grackles Again.—Since the subject of grackle eyes was brought up last spring, I have carefully watched many of these birds, and have examined two freshly killed males, but have yet to see an adult bird, *male or female*, with other than yellow eyes. These observations have covered most of the intervening months from April, 1931, to February, 1932. No territory has been covered other than from Savannah to the sea.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

Color of the Iris of the Boat-tailed Grackle in Virginia.—In view of the recent discussions as to the color of the iris of *Cassidix mexicanus major*, a note from the northern part of its range may be of interest. In company with Messrs. J. E. Gould and A. O. English, of Norfolk, Va., on January 21, 1932, I observed a small flock of one adult male and four females or immatures on the shore of Back Bay in south-eastern Virginia. We had a clear view of the male and noted that the iris was definitely yellow.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Further Notes on the Iris of the Boat-tailed Grackle.—In this connection I quote here from a letter received from Mr. Earle R. Greene, President of the Atlanta, Ga., Bird Club, in regard to his observations about