

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

Brunswick, Georgia, during Christmas week, 1931: "Norman Giles and I made special observations on the Boat-tailed Grackles and there were hundreds of them in evidence . . . every adult male had pale yellow eyes." Brunswick is two hundred miles south of Charleston and only about seventy-five miles north of Jacksonville, so that the Georgia birds are also universally yellow-eyed as well as the Carolina ones.

To pursue the matter into south Florida, I wrote to Mr. Harold H. Bailey of Miami and asked him for his experience with the birds of the Everglades section. He replied as follows: "I know the birds during the breeding season in April and May have yellowish-white irides; so pronounced that it is not necessary to kill any when in their breeding colonies." Mr. Bailey however, seems to think that there is a seasonal change, a theory with which I cannot agree. His observation in regard to the Everglades birds however, supports the yellow-eyed condition and it must be recalled that he is on the ground as a resident and not as a casual visitor. So we see then, that the yellow irides are common in south Florida also.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

The Bronzed Grackle in Lincoln County, Montana.—Two Bronzed Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*) were observed by the writer near Fortine, in extreme northwestern Montana, June 22, 1927. A single bird of this species was seen in the same locality April 22 and 23, 1929.

The Bronzed Grackle is a common summer resident in eastern Montana, but becomes rare westward toward the mountains. There appears to be no previous record of its occurrence in the state west of the continental divide.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, Fortine, Montana.

Cardinal at Woodsville, New Hampshire.—An adult male Eastern Cardinal (*Richmondia c. cardinalis*) was seen in Woodsville, N. H. on December 7, 1931. The bird was carefully observed at close range through field glasses, so identification was certain. The elation, natural to an ornithologist, felt in recording so rare a visitor was somewhat dampened by learning that two Cardinals were brought into an adjoining town as cage birds during the spring of 1931 and later released when their owner learned that keeping them in captivity was unlawful. That the individual seen on December 9 was one of the pair released seems probable as the locality frequented by this bird is less than one mile distant.

The winters in Woodsville are severe, temperatures of forty below zero Fahrenheit having been recorded and temperatures of twenty below or lower occurring almost every season. Snow frequently lies at depths varying from twelve to eighteen inches throughout the greater part of the winter.

One wonders what chance of survival the bird would have under such conditions. On December 6, the mercury dropped to nine below zero and people living in the vicinity noticed the bird protecting its feet with its feathers and showing other signs of apparent discomfort. Fortunately, the present season is one of the mildest ever known and as a food supply is