

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 WEYDEMAYER, 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

assured at several feeding stands, the bird's chances of wintering seem better than if dependent on its own resources in a normal season.—WENDELL P. SMITH, *Wells River, Vermont*.

Common Redpoll Collected in Northern Ohio.—On March 16, 1931 the writer, while accompanied by Mr. Robert H. McCormick, collected a Common Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria linaria*) at Little Cedar Point, Lucas County, Ohio. The bird was engaged in feeding in several weedy patches along the margin of an extensive marsh area, one-half mile south of the Lake Erie shore. This particular individual was exceedingly active, darting rapidly back and forth between weedy patches and several fence posts or mounting to some telephone wires or tree tops to emit repeatedly from three to five rapid indescribable notes which recalled at the same time those of both the Purple Finch and the Goldfinch.

The bird, a male, measured as follows:—length 128 mm., wing 72 mm., tail 68 mm., tarsus 15 mm., and was in excellent condition. The skin is now No. 3807 in the Wheaton Club collection of the Ohio State Museum.

On March 29, 1931, the writer observed another solitary individual for a few minutes in the same locality. The records of the Wheaton Club show that the species has not been recorded from central Ohio since February 17, 1923. William L. Dawson (*Birds of Ohio*) regarded the Redpoll as "of very rare occurrence" and "casual anywhere." Lynds Jones (*Birds of Ohio*) stated that he had never seen the species in Ohio and regarded it as of very rare occurrence. Thus it seems to be of value to record what is apparently the only recent collection of the species in the state.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio Division of Conservation, Columbus, Ohio*.

The Migration and Winter Range of the Labrador Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis labradorius*).—With the recognition of this race in the new A. O. U. 'Check-List,' the writers have made a critical study of the very large series in the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the local collection in the Peabody Museum at Salem to determine whether specimens could be brought to light from areas south of the breeding range. We had the great advantage of having available the type of *labradorius* and a fine series of twenty-eight others, adequately representing the unworn breeding plumage, the worn breeding plumage and freshly molted fall specimens, all from the Labrador coast, largely due to the enterprise of Dr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr. We make very brief comments on this series, as we do not wish to anticipate Dr. Austin's report on his collections.

It requires no emphasis here to point out that the currently recognized races of the Savannah Sparrow are extremely critical and the use of comparable series is essential. Briefly the color characters of *labradorius* are striking in series, and the race is fully worthy of recognition. The large size claimed in the original description (based on three specimens only) proves, however, to be contrary to fact. The average wing length of breed-