

more than 20 birds on three different days, using fresh birds each day, and in every case, the iris change was noted as above.

This fact may cause those who are dividing the Boat-tail Grackles into sub-species on account of the color of the eyes to make some further investigation. Personally, I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing in the color of the iris to warrant a sub-specific division.—E. A. McILHENNY, *Avery Island, La.*

Nesting of Boat-tailed Grackle and Blue-winged Teal in Delaware.

—I saw a single Boat-tail Grackle (*Cassidix mexicanus major*) near here in 1930 and last year (1933) found a pair near Cedar Beach on April 29, while on May 5 I found four pairs and a nest containing three eggs. It was built of coarse marsh grasses lined with finer grass, nine inches by seven with the cavity four by five and a half inches. It was situated in a cedar tree about twelve feet up. On June 18, 1933, I saw three groups of young, one of four and the others three. In the spring of 1934 these Grackles again nested.

I found a nest of the Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*) on May 11, 1933, in a fairly dry marsh near the Bay, with eight eggs. The male kept flying around and whistling but the female did not flush until I was within ten feet of the nest. In May, 1934, another nest with eggs was found by a visiting ornithologist.—HERBERT BUCKALEW, *Milford, Del.*

Purple Grackle Wintering at Newport, R. I.—On January 4, 1934, I watched an apparently uninjured Purple Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*) in my small garden in Newport, R. I., where it had remained through the early winter. The below zero weather seems to have had a very weakening effect on the bird and since then he has had great difficulty in flying. While Bronzed Grackles remain late in the autumn I have never before found a Purple Grackle in winter.—A. O'D. TAYLOR, *Powel Ave., Newport, R. I.*

Further Occurrence of the Bronzed Grackle in Northwestern Montana.—In 'The Auk' for April, 1932, the writer recorded the first known occurrences of the Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*) west of the continental divide in Montana: two birds having been seen on June 22, 1927, and one on April 22 and 23, 1929, at Fortine.

Since that time these additional records have been obtained by the writer in the same locality: one bird was observed May 8 and 10, 1933; and two were noted October 2, 1933.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana.*

Cowbird Notes from Tennessee.—At Radnor Lake, near Nashville, Tennessee, on July 9, 1933, Harry C. Monk and the writer located a unique nest of the Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus l. ludovicianus*). The brooding bird was flushed disclosing four eggs, three of the owner and one of the Eastern Cowbird (*Molothrus a. ater*). It is noted that Dr. Fried-