

**Further Notes on Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) Breeding in Northeastern Illinois.**—Ford in 'The Auk,' Vol. XLVII, pp. 565-566, recorded a small breeding colony in Northfield Township, Cook County, also mentioning a pair which the writer collected from that colony.

Inasmuch as the specimens mentioned would not leave a small weed patch, in which I found the remains of a fresh nest, while in skinning the female I found a fully formed egg in the oviduct, I assume that they were a mated pair.

The following year (1931) the colony, comprising about eight pairs, established themselves on the west side of Skokie Marsh, located about one mile west of the field used in 1930.

In 1932 the colony had increased to about fourteen pairs and on May 30, I located two nests, one with four and one with five young which were only a few days old. A week later Mr. James Mooney, of Highland Park, Illinois, banded these young.

In 1933 there were about twenty pairs.

When the birds arrived this year (1934) they found their site had been torn up by one of our C. W. A. projects and were again forced to move, but for a short distance only. There were about twelve pairs this year.

On June 26, 1932, near Beach Station on the Waukegan flats, I collected, from a mixed flock of about twelve, an adult male. This locality is about three miles south of Zion, Lake County, where other breeding records were quoted by Ford in the above mentioned article. This specimen is in the collection of the Chicago Academy of Sciences (No. 2288).

Although few in numbers, and of local distribution, it now appears that this species may be considered as a regular summer resident in northeastern Illinois.—JAMES S. WHITE, 6036 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**The Effect of Emotion on the Iris of The Boat-tailed Grackle.**—In a recent issue of 'The Auk,' Mr. E. A. McIlhenny stated that it was his belief that emotion had a great deal to do with the iris color of the Boat-tailed Grackle (*Cassidix mexicanus major*). He gave as his reasons, instances of certain birds caught in banding traps, and stated that under the stress of fear caused by handling, the iris changed from yellow to brown during the time the birds were in the hand.

In the next number of 'The Auk,' Dr. Harold Wood stated that he believed the iris color to be the result of age, and that the yellow-eyed birds were simply adult, the brown color being characteristic of immaturity. This the writer believes thoroughly, and it seems to be entirely logical and well proven.

Two instances connected with emotion follow. During the last few weeks, a friend of the writer's had occasion to collect a specimen of this species and wing-tipped a bird. It was chased for nearly three hundred yards, and was finally cornered in a clump of grass, and grasped firmly. Naturally, it was in a high state of excitement, and as thoroughly alarmed as it could well be. The observer looked immediately at the iris, and found that it was the usual clear yellow. The bird was slightly sub-adult, and the narrow, cloudy ring of brown was visible about the outer rim of the eye. During last June, Mr. E. Milby Burton, Director of the Charleston Museum, wounded a Grackle under almost identical circumstances. This bird fell into salt water and marsh, and was chased for several minutes before being caught. It was at the pitch of terror when seized. Mr. Burton made an immediate examination of the iris and found it to be bright yellow. The bird was fully adult.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., R. F. D. 1, Charleston, S. C.

**The Rediscovery of *Chlorospingus flavovirens* (Lawrence).**—For many

decades the type of this species in the American Museum in New York labelled by Lawrence as "from Ecuador, C. R. G." has been unique. Last summer I was pleased to find a second specimen in the British Museum, which by some inadvertence had been put unidentified in a box of *C. olivaceus* from Mexico. The label reads:—Sex ?; Santo Domingo, West Ecuador; alt. 1600 ft.; July 1, 1914; coll. G. Hammond. The specimen was acquired from Rosenberg and bears the register number 1921.12.29.80. While at first sight this gives us apparently a definite locality, Santo Domingo is in the humid tropical zone, and so far as I know every other species of this genus is either subtropical or temperate. The probabilities are, therefore, that the bird came from the subtropical zone above Santo Domingo.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.*

**Hornemann's Redpoll (*Acanthis h. hornemanni*) in Luce Co., Mich.**—During March and April, 1930, I trapped upwards of one hundred Redpolls, at my banding station near McMillan, Mich., mainly the dark Common Redpoll but some light colored ones. Mr. M. J. Magee suggested that I collect one of the whiter ones to see if it might not be *A. h. hornemanni*. It was not until March 11, 1934, that I was able to secure one that I thought might be this species. It was submitted to Dr. Joselyn Van Tyne of the University Museum at Ann Arbor, who pronounced it as "apparently a Greenland Redpoll."

It was an adult male and its stomach contained timothy seed which it had obtained at my station.

Barrows (Birds of Michigan) gives but one record of this species for the state.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, *McMillan, Mich.*

**The Breeding Range of the Painted Bunting in South Carolina.**—In view of the fact that the Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) is generally assumed to be confined, at least during the summer months, to the proximity of the coast in South Carolina, it is of interest to record at this time the occurrence of this rather gaudy species as a breeding bird well inland in the state. On July 27, 1934, I had occasion to drive from Yemassee, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, following State Highway 28, and throughout the morning saw Painted Buntings at frequent intervals about thickets and underbrush bordering the open fields. It is well known that this species is a common summer resident at Augusta, so it undoubtedly has followed the Savannah River from the coast to the extreme upper edge of the Coastal Plain. Its appearance, however, at Varnville and at Allendale, towns approximately twenty and ten miles, respectively, from the river, was rather unexpected. On numerous occasions I have driven from Savannah, Georgia, to Augusta, following State Highway 21, which is just about as far from the river in Georgia as is State Highway 28 on the opposite side of the river, and I have never recorded the Painted Bunting south of Augusta or north of Savannah.—THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, *U. S. Biological Survey, Asheville, North Carolina.*

**Arctic Towhee at Madison, Minn.**—On May 11, 1934, I trapped in my yard a male Arctic Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus arcticus*) and on May 13, a female. These two birds were sent to Dr. Thomas S. Roberts who identified them as above, and states that they constitute the first record of this race from Minnesota. They came after our famous 48 hour dust storm of May 9–10 which probably accounts for their wandering.—MRS. C. E. PETERSON, *Madison, Minn.*

**Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza l. lincolni*) Nesting near Bangor, Maine.**—On June 27, 1931, when paying a visit to the well-known Bangor bog, about five