

**Concerning a Probable Incorrect Record of *Empidonax hammondi* from Northwestern Montana.**—In 'The Auk' for October, 1921 (pp. 552-65), appears an article by Thomas D. Burleigh on 'Breeding Birds of Warland, Lincoln Co., Montana,' recording the observations of the writer in that locality during the summer of 1920. This is an important list, and the first one published from the extreme northwestern corner of Montana. In examining the paper for the first time, however, I find one probable mistake to which I feel constrained to call attention.

Under the name *Empidonax hammondi* (Hammond's Flycatcher), Burleigh writes: "This was an abundant summer resident and was found anywhere and everywhere, in the open country about the town, in the slashings, in the open woods in the valley and well up the mountain sides. In nesting it showed no preference for any special site and the situations chosen varied widely . . ." Detailed descriptions of the ten nests follow. On the other hand, *Empidonax wrighti* (Wright's Flycatcher) is missing from the list.

It happens that I am pretty well acquainted with the bird life of the locality named, having resided in Lincoln County most of the time since beginning the study of birds in 1921. And though I must confess that for several years my field identification of Flycatchers was not entirely accurate and resulted in certain mistakes in my own early records, these were cleared up by later careful study of the habits, nesting, and notes of the various species, and finally by an opportunity to examine specimens in questionable cases. So it is with full confidence that I now venture the opinion that the "abundant summer resident" listed by Burleigh as *E. hammondi* was not that species, but *E. wrighti*.

During thirteen summers of observation in practically all parts of Lincoln County, including the vicinity of Warland, I have never observed a bird now believed to be *E. hammondi*. *E. wrighti*, on the other hand, is by far the commonest Flycatcher in that region, occurring almost everywhere about the farms and cut-over land of the valleys and foothills, and ranging sparingly to timberline on the more sparsely timbered mountains. It nests in deciduous trees and shrubs along the streams, and in evergreens in the coniferous forests. Nests which I have found correspond in materials and construction with those described by Burleigh as nests of *E. hammondi*.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

**Late Date for Prairie Horned Lark Nesting in Central Ohio.**—On June 10, 1935, six miles east of Zanesville, Ohio, at the junction of State Highway 146 and a side road, and in a cow pasture, I saw a Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*), with food in its bill. It was not long before I found its nest in the pasture lot surrounded by weeds some four inches tall. There were three young in the nest. They were almost grown for the last one left the nest on June 16.

On June 20 another nest in the same pasture, fifty feet from the former one, was found by Eugene Goode who was with me at the field. It contained one egg that day and on June 22 had three eggs. On June 24 there were still three eggs so it seemed the clutch was complete at that egg number.—SAMUEL E. PERKINS III, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

**Nesting of the American Raven in Cimarron County, Oklahoma.**—On June 18, 1935, about sundown in company with Ira E. Myers of Boise City, Oklahoma, I visited an abandoned windmill where several years previously, a pair of Golden Eagles had nested. I found the Eagle's nest gone, it probably having been destroyed during the recent high velocity sand storms. However, in its place was another nest and on a close approach an American Raven (*Corvus corax sinuatus*)

left it. The nest was situated about 18 feet from the ground and contained seven young birds from three to ten days old. The nest was constructed of Russian thistle stems, lined with carrion fur and rabbit's fur.—WALTER COLVIN, *Arkansas City, Kansas*.

**A Raven Specimen from Ohio.**—Wilson (1825) wrote of the Raven as "entirely supplanting the Crow on the southern shores of Lake Erie. Other early writers recorded it as not uncommon in the early history of the state. Read (1853) reported the species as still frequent. Wheaton (1882) recorded the Raven as a "rare winter visitor." He continued, "It soon became less numerous, and in the course of fifty years had disappeared as a regular visitor from all parts excepting the northern portion of the state where it is now rare." Jones (1903) assumed that the bird still lingered in northwestern Ohio (Fulton County) on the basis of questionable reports from local residents. Dawson (1903) gave no additional records but in a migration table gave the date "Nov. 21–25, 1896" for the Cleveland region without any substantiating comments. The last published record of a Raven taken in Ohio seems to be of a bird killed near Marysville, Union County on Sept. 3, 1879. Except for the bird recorded below, no Ohio specimens are known to exist.

In 1933 I learned through Dr. Amos W. Butler of the existence of a Raven specimen collected in Ohio and owned by Charles J. Stockbridge of 2323 S. Webster St., Fort Wayne, Indiana. Several letters were exchanged with Mr. Stockbridge and through this correspondence the details of the record were learned. Mr. Stockbridge also kindly consented to send the specimen to the writer for examination at the Ohio State Museum, but postponed this action due to illness, and unfortunately died without having done so. Since his death I have twice visited Fort Wayne and studied the specimen where it is now housed with the Stockbridge collection of mounted birds at the Fort Wayne-Allen County Historical Society Museum. Also the widow and daughters of Mr. Stockbridge kindly added to the information previously obtained concerning the specimen and permitted me to examine notebooks and records of the Stockbridge collection.

Mr. Stockbridge was a well known naturalist and taxidermist of Fort Wayne, operating a store there until 1891. During the winter of 1889–90 a Raven was shot in Indiana near Fort Wayne and brought to Mr. Stockbridge for mounting. This Indiana specimen was sold some months later but the record of the name of the buyer was lost, and although in later years attempts were made to locate it, no trace of it was ever found. The same winter another hunter shot a second Raven in the vicinity of the then existing Paulding Reservoir located in Paulding County, Ohio, and brought it in the flesh to Mr. Stockbridge for mounting. This bird, a male taken Feb. 8, 1890, is the specimen now to be found in the Fort Wayne-Allen County Historical Society Museum Stockbridge collection of the birds of the Fort Wayne region. This mounted bird is in fine condition. It is a large specimen, appearing mammoth in contrast with a Crow beside it in the same display case. No information is available of any Ravens taken in the region except these two, which although shot in different states, were from localities only a few miles apart.

Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, when informed of the existence of this only known Ohio Raven specimen, expressed the opinion that it could be referred to *Corvus corax europophilus* Oberholser (described *Ohio Journ. Sci.* 17: 215. 1918). No measurements were submitted but the region of occurrence would seem to indicate the specimen to be of this form. The 1931 A. O. U. Check-list, however, does not recognize this race, in which case the present specimen on the basis of distribution data given by the 'Check-List' and pending definite taxonomic determination, could