

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

tentatively be referred to the Northern Raven (*C. c. principalis*) or possibly to the American Raven (*C. c. sinuatus*).—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

The Raven (*Corvus corax* subspecies) in Dane County, Wisconsin, and a Note on its Food Habits.—In October, 1934, Mr. Edward M. Searls and Mr. G. W. Longenecker of the University of Wisconsin noticed a dead Raven (shot by duck hunters) beside their Duck blind while hunting at Crystal Lake in the northwestern corner of Dane County, Wisconsin. Word of this reached me late in the winter and I went to Crystal Lake as soon as the snow melted. A short search at the spot where the Raven had been found soon located it. Fly larvae had removed all tissue so that only the bones and feathers remained. The feathers of one wing were still attached and gave a wing measurement of 405 mm., which indicates a female *europophilus* Oberholser. This race however is not recognized in the A. O. U. 'Check-List' and of the two forms there listed it would seem by its wing length to be *C. c. sinuatus*.

The larvae had eaten the walls of the gizzard, but the tough lining remained untouched. Upon opening the gizzard, I found three pits which Dr. Norman C. Fassett of the Botany Department kindly identified for me as belonging to the genus *Prunus*.

This preservation of the gizzard lining is worthy of attention. In warm weather decay may completely destroy the gizzard, but in cooler weather this preservation can be of great value in learning of food habits when the body is little more than a skeleton.—LEONARD WILLIAM WING, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.*

The Short-billed Marsh Wren Breeding in Maryland.—On May 26, 1935, near Point Lookout, Maryland I found a number of Short-billed Marsh Wrens (*Cistothorus stellaris*) scattered through an area of partly dry marsh, and collected two for specimens. The birds were singing and seemed definitely established for the summer. In subsequent visits on June 2 and 16 half a dozen pairs were located, and careful search was made for nests without result. On June 25 better fortune was in store as after some search a female was flushed from a nest containing seven heavily incubated eggs. The nest was suspended in the top of grass about fifteen inches above the ground, and was entirely concealed from above. On close inspection the spot was marked by the tips of the surrounding plants being bent over and woven into the top of the nest. This nest and eggs were collected for the U. S. National Museum.

A few minutes later, at a point fifty yards distant, the male of this pair was observed carrying material to a half finished nest, and nearby was another already completed. These appeared to be dummy nests, and I was interested in noting their comparative remoteness from the one with eggs.

While this is the first record for the nesting of the Short-billed Marsh Wren in Maryland so far as I am aware, and the farthest south that it has been found breeding east of the Alleghanies, the bird is more common on this part of the eastern coast than was formerly supposed. On April 29, 1929, I collected one in open marsh seven miles south of Ocean City, Maryland, and A. H. Howell and T. D. Burleigh¹ observed half a dozen pairs in open marsh bordering an inlet near Pungo on the coast of Virginia, May 17 to 20, 1932. It seems probable that the birds may breed regularly in the localities mentioned.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

¹ Auk, 1934, p. 250.