

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.