

rounded by miles of open wheat fields, while the only water nearby came from a tiny spring which had been piped into a horse-trough. Along two miles of cottonwood and willow-bordered dike adjacent to the town of St. Maries I saw or heard not less than fifteen, in singles and pairs, on June 9, and almost as many on June 13.

ROCK WREN, *Salpinctes obsoletus*.—Commonly met with on certain high, rocky ridges of the upper St. Joe, but never before have I noted this species within fifty miles of St. Maries. On June 4, last, I saw a pair on the outskirts of town in a brushy, cut-over timber tract. There was a small rock-cut in the road nearby but nothing like the outcrops of basalt or sliderock that usually attract this species. During the rest of June and early July they were noted on many occasions, usually single individuals but sometimes in pairs. On June 13, I saw one bobbing about in a lumber yard and later that same day a metallic *chwing! chwing!* was heard and there was one singing its rather pleasing song perched atop a piece of piling on the edge of the millpond!

GRINNELL'S WATER-THRUSH, *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*.—While I became familiar with the Northern Water-Thrush in New York State some twenty-odd years ago, my first and only meeting with *notabilis* previous to this year occurred on the Lochsa River, a tributary of the Clearwater, on June 9, 1925. The bird was singing and I have never forgotten that song. On the 17th of May, 1936, I heard those same wild, ringing notes in a thicket of cottonwoods near the mouth of the St. Maries River but did not catch a glimpse of the bird. On June 9, 13, and 20, and on July 2 and 11, I heard not just one, but from two to five or six of these singers, sometimes at widely separated localities but always in the cottonwood and willow swamps. The only access to these areas was by following the dikes and the birds were invariably well back in the flooded jungles. Finally, on August 1, after I had almost given up hope, I caught a glimpse of the singer and a little later that same day was afforded an excellent view as it teetered on a cottonwood limb within fifteen feet of me. Once more, on August 12, I heard one make a half-hearted attempt at singing and got an unsatisfactory glimpse as it flew into the dense swamp.—R. L. HAND, *St. Maries, Idaho*.

A colony of Western Grebes.—On August 6, 1936, at the southwest end of the Strawberry Reservoir, Logan, Utah, near where the river enters the lake, a colony comprising sixty nests of the Western Grebe, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*, was observed. The nests were located in water twenty-four inches deep, and from twenty to forty yards out from the lake shore, and were in the direct sunlight. They were constructed of sedges, *Carex* sp., which grew in great abundance along the lake shore. The number of eggs found in the nests varied from one to six. However, two, three and four were the most common, the average being three eggs to a nest. One egg from a nest of two was beginning to pip. The eggs in nearly all of the nests were completely covered with about three-fourths of an inch of semi-decayed sedge plants. Some of the nests contained both hatched shells and whole eggs. This might indicate that all of the eggs do not hatch at the same time, but that the hatching is spread over a period of a few days. I have been unable to find any information on this point. I visited the colony again on the afternoon of August 10. At this time I found that all but a few of the eggs had hatched. On this visit we found one egg hatching; this was the last or only egg in the nest. At no time were any little ones seen; nor were the females ever seen on the nests, though they were often in the locality.—LYNN GRINER, *Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah*.

Albino Pied-billed Grebe in Wisconsin.—Mr. Leonard Lehr of Milwaukee

reported that on Lake Keesus, Wisconsin, a white "Hell-diver" had been observed off and on throughout the summer of 1936. On September 13, the writer collected the bird which was in company with another normally colored grebe. When examined in the laboratory, it proved to be a normal-sized male Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*). The entire plumage is pure white with no dark markings. When freshly killed, the feet and legs in general were apricot yellow. The eyelids, gape and bare parts ahead of the eye were buff yellow, and general color of bill forward was grayish lavender. The iris was neutral gray. The specimen is Milwaukee Public Museum catalogue No. 17,586.—WARREN DETTMANN, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisc.*

Flamingo seen in Florida.—Between the 9th and 16th of August, 1936, Miss Bernice Shor, Associate Professor of Biology at Rollins College, observed a Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*). The bird was flying over Hobe Sound only a short distance from the observer. The combination of the bird's unusual color and structure makes the identification quite certain. The observation was made from the west shore of Jupiter Island in Martin County, Florida.—J. C. HOWELL, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

The Flamingo in the Florida Keys.—In view of the rarity of *Phoenicopterus ruber* in the United States, the following records are of interest. Though not the observations of accredited ornithologists, they are, in the opinion of the writer, perfectly reliable, for the men concerned know the Flamingo as well as, if not a good deal better than most ornithologists! These men, natives of the Florida Keys, are constantly in the field and while scientific names are closed books to them, they know birds and are not given to exaggeration.

The Audubon Association Warden, James Durden, on duty in the Upper Keys has supplied me with the following:—

May 1936—Two Flamingoes at Mud Bay seen by K. Irwin.

Sept. 20, 1936—One Flamingo seen at Snipe Point, near Deer Key by C. Sanders.

Oct. 14, 1936—One Flamingo seen in Mud Channel by C. Irwin and Leland Ross.

Sept. 30, 1936—One Flamingo seen near Captain Key by James Durden.

Oct. 2, 1936—One Flamingo seen at Crocodile Point by Irwin and Ross.

This last bird is probably the same individual seen by Durden on Sept. 30, as the vicinities involved are adjacent. All of the above records were made in the Upper Keys (Bay of Florida) between Card Sound and Tavernier. Durden came within seventy-five yards of his specimen and saw it feeding in the characteristic manner, with the head seemingly "upside down." It fanned its wings gently from time to time. It is well to note that these could hardly have been captive birds, certainly not any of the flock at Tropical Park, Hialeah, as these birds are pinioned. They are wild birds and constitute the latest records of United States occurrence.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Supervisor Southern Sanctuaries, Nat'l Assoc. Audubon Socs., Charleston, S. C.*

Behavior of a Blue-winged Teal.—A very interesting observation was made this summer, June 27, 1936, in Strawberry Valley, Utah. I approached a small stream which empties into the Strawberry Reservoir, and completely surprised a brood of six young Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*). The female was swimming some fifteen yards up stream from her brood. The young ducklings were the first to become aware of my presence. As soon as they saw me they began peeping, crying, and scurrying up stream, flapping their wings on the water as they went, and