

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

making quite a commotion. The female, on hearing the cries of her young, quickly flapped down stream toward her brood. When she reached her first duckling, she pushed it under water with her wing, then went to the next one and likewise pushed it under water. After this procedure had been repeated on all of her brood, she started to fly away, when one of her young reappeared above the water, resuming its peeping cry. The female returned and again ducked the young one under water. Each time that one of the ducklings appeared in the open stream or made any sound, it would again be submerged under the water by its mother. This was repeated several times, until the ducklings took to cover in the sedges along the stream bank that offered excellent protection for them. Not until each one of her ducklings was safely hidden did the female fly away.—LYNN GRINER, *Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.*

**Golden Eagle in Illinois.**—In view of the scarcity of definite records of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*) in Illinois, it may be well to record the capture of two specimens. Some time ago I saw a fine female which had just been sent in to a taxidermist's shop in Chicago from Lacon, Marshall County, Illinois. It was killed by a farmer on November 9, 1928, and was said to have disposed of two chickens daily for the six days previous to its death.

There is the skin of a young bird in this museum collected at Charleston, Coles County, Illinois, December 1, 1914, by T. L. Hankinson. Judging by size (wing 650 mm.), it, too, is a female.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

**Duck Hawk and Sparrow Hawk on the Tortugas.**—In view of the comparative scarcity of arrival dates in the fall migration of the Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) and the Eastern Sparrow Hawk (*Falco s. sparverius*) in far-southern Florida, it seems well to record early dates made by the writer on Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, on October 2, 1936. A landing was made at Fort Jefferson on this day from a Coast Guard amphibian plane and several hours were spent on Garden Key. Among the few birds seen there, was a magnificent adult Duck Hawk and a pair of Sparrow Hawks. Howell, in his 'Birds of Florida,' states on page 188, on the authority of Atkins, that the former arrives "at Key West in winter . . . about Oct. 1st." Garden Key lies directly west of Key West, distant about 65 miles in the open Gulf. The bird was seen several times during my stay, and circled over the quadrangle of the fort at an elevation of hardly more than twenty feet over the parapet. The black mustache mark and the barring of the underparts were plainly visible without glasses. This record then, is one day later than the earliest hitherto.

On page 192, Howell gives the same authority for the arrival of *Falco s. sparverius*, "the earliest migrant being noted September 30, 1888." Forty-eight years have passed since Atkins made that observation, and the writer saw a pair at Garden Key on October 2, 1936, two days later than the earliest hitherto. These birds are referred to *sparverius* provisionally, since *paulus* does not seem to occur on the Lower Keys. None was taken at Garden Key of course, but it would seem proper to assume that this pair, for it was a pair, were representatives of the Eastern Sparrow Hawk.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Supervisor, Southern Sanctuaries, Charleston, S. C.*

**Black Rail breeding in Indiana.**—On June 7, 1936, a pair of Black Rails (*Crex ciscus jamaicensis stoddardi*) was found near Windfall, Tipton County, Indiana. This is the third locality in the State from which they have been reported. The two other instances are: on April 22, 1888, Ruthven Deane found this bird at English Lake; on July 27, 1894, Jesse Earle and Alexander Black found one young and one