

as was formerly supposed. However, with the exception of Dr. Schorger's observations at Lake Owen, all present breeding records are confined to the lake-shore counties.—O. J. GROMME, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

West Indian orioles of the genus *Icterus*.—In his recent revision of the *Icteriidae* ('Cat. Birds of the Americas,' vol. 10), Dr. Hellmayr has arranged the West Indian orioles under five species: *Icterus dominicensis* of Hispaniola, with races in Cuba and Puerto Rico; *I. laudabilis* of St. Lucia, with a race on Montserrat; *I. leucopteryx* of Jamaica, with races on Grand Cayman and St. Andrew's islands. *I. northropi* of the Bahamas is considered conspecific with *I. mesomelas* of Central America, while *I. bonana* of Martinique is placed next to the Orchard Oriole (*I. spurius*). With the exception of *I. leucopteryx*, a very distinct species, I consider this grouping most misleading. In the first place, the nearest relative of *I. laudabilis* is undoubtedly the erythristic *I. bonana*, which bears no close relationship to *I. spurius*. Secondly, *I. northropi* has, in all probability, been derived directly from Cuba, as is the case with most of the Bahaman land birds. Those who wish to use the 'formenkreis' should treat West Indian orioles as two species, *I. leucopteryx* and *I. bonana*. This at least would be a more natural arrangement!—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

The Western Meadowlark in Ohio.—The Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) was unknown in Ohio until 1930, save for one accidental straggler, a male, collected by S. Hall, near Lakewood (Cleveland), Ohio, on April 8, 1880. This is now in the collection of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California (J. Stevenson, Auk, 48: 431, 1931).

A second specimen for Ohio was taken by the writer on May 22, 1937, along Swan Creek, three and a half miles west of Maumee, Lucas County, Ohio. This bird, a male, sang freely, and, when flushed, repeatedly returned to a favorite singing perch on a roadside telephone pole. No female was observed. This specimen is now No. 7507 in the Ohio State Museum collection. Through correspondence with Louis W. Campbell, of Toledo, it was later learned that a male (presumably the same one collected by me) had been seen on four occasions during May 1937. It was observed (while in full song) one mile east of Holland, Lucas County, on May 8, 1937, by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard R. Campbell, and on May 9, 1937, by Bernard R. Campbell and Louis W. Campbell. A week later it had moved its territory three miles to the southwest (near the place where collected). It was seen at the new locality by Bernard R. Campbell on May 15, and by Louis W. Campbell on May 21.

One sight record of the Western Meadowlark in Ohio has been published: a singing bird observed on March 17, 1932, by E. L. Wickliff and Milton B. Trautman in central Grand Rapids Township, Wood County (Auk, 50: 235-236, 1933). I know of no other records except those listed below.

The writer found this species as a rare and local summer resident in Wood, Henry, Fulton, Lucas, and Defiance Counties in 1930 and 1931 and concluded that it was probably a recent invader from the West. Most of the birds were obviously males, singing the typical song of the western species with great gusto and persistence. Three individuals seemed to have no definite territories, but most of the males recorded had well-defined territorial limits. The majority were obviously non-breeding birds (without mates). In two instances, however, males of typical "western" song consorted with females presumed to represent the same species. In one of the latter cases, adults were observed to carry food to nestlings. This seemed to constitute acceptable breeding evidence.