

grayish chest and is unstreaked, besides showing other differences. The nasal fossae of *S. barrilesensis* are said to resemble those of *Acanthidops* rather than those of *S. rusticus*. The fossae of the Tacaná bird, however, agree with those of *rusticus* in being round in contrast to the long narrow slits of *Acanthidops*.

Another rare sparrow showing the same general style of coloration in the male sex is *Amaurospizopsis relictus* Griscom, known from a single male from Guerrero (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 75, no. 10: 412, 1934). This, however, belongs to a different subfamily than *Spodiornis*. It has a stout, ridged, seedeater-type of bill and an entirely different wing formula. *Amaurospizopsis* is thought to be very closely related to *Amaurospiza*. The style of coloration of the female of *Amaurospiza moesta* is utterly unlike that of *Spodiornis*.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

**Nesting of the Southern Robin in northwestern Alabama.**—The Eastern Robin (*Turdus migratorius migratorius*) is a common winter visitor in northwestern Alabama, and but rarely lingers later than March 30. About that time the smaller, paler Southern Robin (*Turdus m.achrusterus*) puts in its appearance, overlapping the former, and it is now and has been for several years one of our most common nesters; every yard, lawn, and open shade-tree grove about town has one or more nesting pairs. A few years ago, a Robin was never known here in late spring or summer, and the only previous record I have of a nest being found or heard of, was in June, 1911, when a pair nested in a tree on the campus of the State Normal College at Florence. It seems that the Southern Robin has very materially increased its range southward within the last few years.—F. W. McCORMACK, *Leighton, Alabama*.

**Notes on some ducks collected in Kentucky.**—Several scoter and scaup specimens in our collection seem to be of particular interest because of the limited collecting of waterfowl which has been done in Kentucky.

Greater Scaup, *Nyroca marila*.—We have two specimens of this species; a female and an immature male, both taken November 9, 1941, on the Ohio River, near Brandenburg, Meade County, Kentucky. Because of the great difficulty of positive field identification of the scaups, we believe these specimens to represent the first authentic record of the Greater Scaup for the state.

American Scoter, *Oidemia americana*.—Two specimens in our collection, both females, were killed November 9, 1938, near Carrollton, Carroll County, by Mr. Jacob P. Doughty of Louisville. These also were taken on the Ohio River. We reported them in a previous article (Monroe and Mengel, *Kentucky Warbler*, 15: 41, 1939) but full particulars were not given. They are apparently the only specimens for Kentucky.

White-winged Scoter, *Melanitta deglandi*.—November 6, 1938, two female specimens were secured near Twelve-mile Island in the Ohio River in Oldham County, by Monroe and Doughty (Monroe and Mengel, loc. cit.).

Surf Scoter, *Melanitta perspicillata*.—A female Surf Scoter was collected October 16, 1940, on the Ohio River near Brandenburg, Meade County, by Mr. James Fetter of Louisville, and is now in our collection. This appears to be the first specimen of this maritime species taken in Kentucky.—BURT L. MONROE, *Anchorage, Kentucky*, and ROBERT M. MENGEL, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

**Krider's Hawk in Kentucky.**—In our collection at Anchorage, Kentucky, is an immature female Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*) taken October 16, 1940, near