

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. MENDEL, *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

Brandenburg in Meade County. Since this bird was of very light coloration we sent it to Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne of the University of Michigan, who returned it with the notation "*krideri*" (the quotations are Dr. Van Tyne's). Without entering the discussion as to the validity of *B. b. krideri*, we wish to record this specimen as the first example of this *type* of Red-tailed Hawk collected in Kentucky, so far as we have been able to ascertain.—BURT L. MONROE, *Anchorage, Kentucky*, and ROBERT M. MENGEL, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

Clark's Nutcracker in northwestern Michigan.—On October 4, 1942, I saw a Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) in Gogebic County, Michigan, in the woods on the shore of Bass Lake near Mamie Lake. It was in characteristic woodpecker-like flight, less than 100 feet away; the white patches on the black wings were sharply visible as well as the whitish-gray head and neck. I am familiar with this bird, having seen it many times in the Rockies in different years. Dr. Van Tyne informs me that it has not heretofore been reported in Michigan. Roberts's 'Birds of Minnesota' includes it on the basis of five examples collected in that state.—WALTER T. FISHER, *949 Fisher Lane, Winnetka, Ill.*

Hoary and Greater Redpolls in Vermont.—On April 2, 1942, a Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*) and a Greater Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria rostrata*) were taken at the banding station of Mrs. Elaine M. Drew in Barre, Vermont. The birds were sent to the author of this note who had them made into study skins. They were sent to Mr. James L. Peters of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Massachusetts, who kindly confirmed the identification, and they are now in the Museum's collection. These specimens seem to be the first collected in Vermont although I banded a Hoary Redpoll on March 6, 1926, at Wells River. Perhaps Mrs. Drew's observations on the ratios of *exilipes* and *rostrata* to *linaria* may be of interest. During the period of February 24 to April 18, 402 Redpolls were banded, of which only two were *exilipes* and eleven *rostrata*.—WENDELL P. SMITH, *Wells River, Vermont*.

European Teal in Maine.—A collector of rubbish lately brought to me a small case containing seven stuffed birds which he had taken to dump. A glance showed that the case contained an adult male European Teal (*Nettion crecca*) still in good condition. I therefore took the lot, though no information as to the source of collection was to be had. Later examination of the birds indicated quite clearly that it was the work of Alexander C. Urquhart, the only local taxidermist, so far as I know, who used sawdust in stuffing; examination of the back of the case confirmed that conclusion as "Urquhart taxidermist" was painted thereon.

Urquhart's name appears in the Portland directories from 1868 to 1898 as a painter and grainer; from 1879 to 1882 as painter and taxidermist; after 1882 the "taxidermist" was dropped, though in 1898 the "painter" was dropped and "taxidermist" taken up again. Since his name disappears the next year, I surmise that, with failing health, he gave up his work as a painter and tried taxidermy as a less confining occupation. In any event the work is clearly that of Urquhart and apparently the collection was prepared during his vigorous years, or presumably the period of the late 1870's or early 1880's. The other birds in the lot are all species common to the region and there seems no reason to doubt that this teal, which appears to have been mounted from a fresh skin, was also of local origin.

The status of the bird in Maine is based on an adult male, taken "in Casco Bay," April 6, 1903 (Brock, *Auk*, 24: 94, 1907); an adult male taken a day or two prior