

Orchard Oriole, *Icterus spurius*.—Six nests, all in pear trees, are recorded in my notes between the years 1931 and 1936. The dates range from June 5 to 30. All of these nests were found in a very restricted area between Palos Park and Orland.

LeConte's Sparrow, *Passerherbulus caudacutus*.—A nest with three eggs was found on May 30, 1932, near Evergreen Park. It was well concealed under matted dead grass. The bird left the nest when it was closely approached but was harder to flush a second time. I judge this to be the second or third record for the area.—EDWARD K. HAMMOND, *Chicago, Illinois*.

Ring-necked Duck breeding in the Province of Quebec, Canada.—On August 5, 1942, while on a trip to inspect the wild-rice crop in Rush Lake, about ten miles from the Maine border, and at the town of St. Augustin de Woburn in the Province of Quebec, Canada, two brood records of the Ring-necked Duck (*Nyroca collaris*) were obtained. The identification was made at close range with binoculars and was positive. The writer is familiar with the species on the breeding grounds of both Minnesota and Maine. Both broods, which numbered five and seven young, respectively, were over three weeks of age.

A survey by Mendall (*Auk*, 55: 401-404, 1938) of the existing literature concerning the distribution of breeding Ring-necked Ducks in Maine and the surrounding territory uncovered no breeding records for this species in Quebec up to that time. Mendall recently informed the writer that the 1942 observations, herein discussed, appear to constitute the first authentic nesting of the species in that province.

These two records are especially interesting because of their relation to the recent extension of the breeding range of the Ring-necked Duck through the State of Maine and the Maritime provinces of Canada.—EDWARD G. WELLEIN, *Grand Rapids, Minnesota*.

Eastern Evening Grosbeak at Berwyn, Pennsylvania.—A flock of twenty-five Eastern Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*) was first observed by Mr. George W. Pyle on February 11, 1942, and some individuals were noted almost daily thereafter until May 2 when a single bird, the last for the season, was seen. This lone bird was so fearless that Mr. Pyle had little difficulty in taking a satisfactory photograph of it. My own initial observation was on March 24 in the same immediate vicinity. On April 1, a flock of fifteen appeared in a maple close to my bedroom window.

The visitation of this errant species so far beyond its normal winter range during the mild winter and spring of 1942 is remarkable also for the length of its stay in an area of less than one hundred acres. During this visitation of over two and one-half months, some parts of the whole number made their appearance in a compact flock more or less regularly in the early morning, feeding principally on the buds of the maple and gradually spreading out into a loose company until their appetites were satisfied. Then, by well-sustained though leisurely flight, they reunited, one by one, at the border of the nearest woods. The males apparently outnumbered the females three to one. This is my first personal record for the species in many years' observation.—FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Pennsylvania*.

Summer Tanager and White-eyed Vireo near Toledo, Ohio.—On June 21, 1942, in Springfield Township, Lucas County, Ohio, I found a male Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra rubra*). My attention was attracted to the bird by its call notes with which I had become familiar in central Ohio. This is the first known record

of this species in Lucas County. On June 27, I returned to the same place to ascertain whether or not the Tanager was nesting. I was unable to find it but I did see a White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus griseus*) only a short distance away. The White-eye, a singing male, remained in the same general locality until August 16. During the intervening period it was seen several times by Harold Mayfield and myself. No signs of breeding were found and only one bird was seen. It continued to sing throughout the entire period. This is the third known occurrence of the White-eyed Vireo in Lucas County during the nesting season with no evidence of breeding being discovered. Others were June 19, 1936, singing male, Swanton Township (Louis W. Campbell); and June 3, 1940, Adams Township (Wm. Anderson). My reason for grouping these two records together is to call attention to the fact that the two species, which have the same general distribution in Ohio, were found in the same limited locality near Toledo.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

Whistling Swan at Brookfield, Massachusetts.—From December 30, 1941, to January 10, 1942, North Dakota was in the grip of intense cold, which moved south-eastward. Temperatures dropped in Minnesota on January 1, in Ohio on January 4, in North Carolina on January 6. In Massachusetts they began falling during the night of January 5-6, and early on January 8 touched the lowest point reached in six years. Relief came to Carolina on January 11; to Massachusetts on January 12.

Water birds attempting to winter in the Great Lakes region or New York State must have been caught in ice or forced to fly towards the sea, and some were too weak to reach it. On January 11, a Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*) was found helpless on a street in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Kept over night in its rescuer's bathtub, it was next day photographed and set free on a river pool. On January 12, a Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) was similarly taken from a street in Dalton, Massachusetts, to the Housatonic River. On January 24, apparently too late to be a waif from the same freeze-up but otherwise inexplicably, a female Lesser Scaup (*Nyroca affinis*), stranded on the snow in Westhampton, Massachusetts, was caught by a cat and carried home to Mrs. Nellie Harvey who for three weeks fed it bread and milk and bedded it behind her stove. It then spent another ten days in the zoölogy building at Smith College, and on February 25 was banded 'A538169', taken to Forest Park in Springfield, and turned out of its box. For a minute it failed to realize that it was free; then very suddenly it leaped from the ground into the air—requiring no run over water—and, with surprising vigor, made a high flight westward toward the Connecticut River.

On some vaguely remembered date between January 12 and 24, a Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) was seen by Mrs. Winthrop Gay of East Brookfield, Massachusetts, who lives at the tip of a point that separates Lake Quaboag from the extensive marsh in Brookfield through which flows the lake's outlet-stream; and in this marsh it stayed, with occasional sallies into whatever lake-water was not frozen, while the sportsmen and the game warden who were told of its presence scoffed at the Gays' fancy—"Swans don't come to these parts, 'specially not in winter!" But on March 23 it was spied by Davis H. Crompton, of Worcester, a bird-student of ten years' experience, who made certain of its species (it was not a Mute Swan) and learned all he could about it from Mrs. Gay. Apprised by him, many bird-students went out to the marsh and saw it. From Route 9, on the high, northwest side of the marsh, the white plumage could be seen gleaming in the afternoon sun, but at such great distance that a telescope was necessary