

Central America are few. This is the original citation of the record, antedating that given in the National Geographic Magazine the following year. (See Auk, 62: 171, Jan., 1945.)—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

**Records from Churchill, Manitoba.**—On July 26, 1944, I saw three Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) in the town site but did not collect a specimen. I collected an immature female Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) on that date which adds to the circumstantial evidence that the species breeds in this locality. On July 28 1944, I saw three Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*) and shot two but only recovered one, due to the rough sea. Later on the same day I saw a single bird, possibly a different individual. The skins collected are now in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology in Toronto.—H. G. LUMSDEN, *R. C. A. F. Debert, Nova Scotia.*

**Blue Grosbeak breeding in Ohio.**—On June 9, 1940, the writer located an adult singing male Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca c. caerulea*) near Lynx Prairie, Adams County, Ohio. On a return on June 30, 1940, this bird could not be found but another singing male was seen along Beasley Fork (two miles above its junction with Ohio Brush Creek and three miles from the Ohio River), in Monroe Township, Adams County. It is interesting to note that both of these stations are only a few miles from the only breeding area of the Chuck-will's-widow in Ohio.

On June 8 and 22, 1941, a pair of adult grosbeaks was observed repeatedly at the Beasley Fork location. The female carried food but the nest was not found until after the autumn leaf-fall. On June 6, 1942, both adults were present on the same territory and the nest with three eggs was found at a height of four feet in a tangle of mountain sumac and glaucous greenbrier. Assuming that the eggs were fresh, the writer did not return until June 21, at which time the nest was empty and two juveniles were following the female about. Later the juveniles disappeared, so, as darkness was approaching, the adult male, weighing 23.8 grams, was collected. The skin is now in the Ohio State Museum collection.

The above represents the first breeding record and the first specimen for Ohio. Kirtland, Wheaton, Jones, Dawson and Trautman did not list the Blue Grosbeak as an Ohio bird. As in most northern states, numerous 'sight records' have been reported during the migration period, although there have been few, if any, reports during the breeding season. An investigation of a large number of these reports, indicates that probably few, if any, of them are valid.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

**Yellow-headed Blackbird breeding in Ohio.**—The Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) has always been considered as an accidental or very rare migrant in Ohio. There are only about eight acceptable records previous to 1930, including a single specimen taken (in F. Frey collection at Sandusky, Jones, 1903) and a single occurrence during the breeding season (a pair which summered south of Groveport, Franklin County in 1873 as reported by Wheaton). The old records are about equally divided between the spring and fall migrations.

Since 1930, particularly during the drouth years, reports have been more numerous (one to three nearly every year, mostly during the spring migration). My sight records are as follows: 6 at Columbus, March 8, 1931; 2 with cowbirds at O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, February 26, 1933; 22 with red-wings at Grand Reservoir, Mercer County, March 8, 1936; 2 with Rusty Blackbirds at Pymatuning Reservoir, Ashtabula County, April 5, 1937; 3 with Bronzed Grackles at Indian Lake, March 12, 1938; 21 at Bay Bridge, Erie County, March 28, 1938; 6 at Port Clinton, Ottawa