

boundary about 10 miles south of the Missouri line, on one of the branches of Spavina Creek."

M. M. Nice and L. B. Nice (1924. Univ. Okla. Stud. No. 286: 112), in summarizing birds which should be, but have not been, found in Oklahoma, note this as an Arkansas record.

Investigations reveal that this early fort was actually in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, now Delaware County, Oklahoma. A most complete description of the location was found in "A Traveler in Indian Territory. The Journal of Ethan Allen Hitchcock," edited by Grant Forman (1930). On pages 73-75 Hitchcock describes his visit to the fort in February, 1842. He mentions his association with Lieutenant Eustis, who was stationed there. The fort was placed, he says, on the southwest edge of Beatie's Prairie, on a small tributary of Spavinaw Creek. Traced on a detailed map of this area we find that this site is 2 miles into Oklahoma from the Arkansas border. This location is recognized by the Oklahoma Historical Society. They have erected a marker relating the history of Fort Wayne, on Oklahoma State Highway 20, 5 miles to the north.

I inquired of the United States National Museum for any further information available on this specimen. In answer Dr. Herbert Friedmann writes:

"There is no original field collector's label on the specimen, only the National Museum label. On it is merely stated that the specimen is a male and was taken at Fort Wayne, Arkansas, by Lt. Eustis. On the back is a No. 84. In our catalog entry, however, the date is given for the specimen, March 7, 1842, collected by Lt. Henry L. Eustis of the First Dragoons. The specimen was catalogued by the National Institute in July 1842 and entered in the National Museum Catalog on July 20, 1859. It had apparently originally been mounted and has since been dismounted."

Since Fort Wayne, Arkansas is in fact Fort Wayne, Oklahoma, I believe it is more logical to assume that this bird is an Oklahoma specimen instead of an Arkansas specimen. This is of particular interest because the Yellow Rail has not since been seen nor taken within Oklahoma.—JOHN S. TOMER, 4045 East 27th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma, March 9, 1958.

First Carolina Wren Taken in Colorado.—During routine banding activities on November 18, 1956, Mrs. Eleanor Hough of Boulder trapped a bird which she identified as a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). It had been seen nearby on several occasions on preceding days at the feeding station of Mrs. J. B. Wheat. The bird was brought to me for additional verification. It was a male in good condition and it is now in the University of Colorado Museum (#6203). This is the first specimen of the Carolina Wren from Colorado. The nearest range reference given in the A. O. U. Check-list (1957) is Stapleton, Nebraska, over 250 miles to the northeast. However, there have been five sight observations reported from Colorado within the last four years, three at Colorado Springs, one at Palmer Lake, and one at Weldona (Aud. Field Notes, 9: 38, 387, 1955; 10: 393, 1956).—OWEN A. KNORR, Department of Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Occurrence of the Yellow-green Vireo in Florida.—Undoubtedly the highlight of the spring migration of 1958 along the Gulf coast was the occurrence of the Yellow-green Vireo (*Vireo flavoviridis*), tropical counterpart of the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), in western Florida. A singing individual of this species appeared on the morning of May 4, 1958, on Fair Point, three miles south of