

GENERAL NOTES

THE FLORIDA GALLINULE NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

On September 4, 1917, I purchased an immature female Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*) in the Washington Center Market that, from the condition of the blood in the larger vessels, and the state of the viscera, must have been killed on the preceding day. Though no definite locality was given it is believed that this bird was shot nearby within the limits used in citing records for the District Fauna. There are few notes on the occurrence of the Florida Gallinule in this vicinity, though it is supposed that it may breed rarely in the more secluded marshes.

ALEXANDER WETMORE.

Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

A CORRECTION.

In my paper, entitled "Some Notes on the Birds of Rock Canyon, Arizona," which appeared in the June, 1917, number of the Wilson Bulletin, there are two errors which have been courteously brought to my attention by Mr. Harry S. Swarth of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoölogy, Berkeley, California.

The Rillito River (or Creek) is frequently referred to as the Santa Rita River. My use of the latter name was the result of a mere assumption that the name I heard in daily use by the Mexicans and others was the correct one.

Also, on page 68, the record of the Mexican Black Hawk (*Urubitinga anthracina*) should be withdrawn from the list, because of the rarity of the species in Arizona, and the lack of specimen evidence with which to confirm the present occurrence. The great similarity between this species and *Buteo abbreviatus* renders visual identification especially difficult, and while the specimen noted may have been either of these two, it seems better to drop the record altogether.

My appreciation is due Mr. Swarth for his courtesy and interest in calling the above to my attention.

F. C. LINCOLN.

Denver, Colo.

INCIDENTAL RECORDS FOR 1917.

(Obtained at Rantoul, Ill.)

The most gratifying record of this past summer's season is that of the Yellow-headed Blackbird. It was obtained by no effort.

On Sunday morning, May 23, while we were at the breakfast table, and extraordinary note called our attention to a Yellow-headed Blackbird perched on a post of the yard fence. Later in the day another bird of the same kind was observed, and both stayed near the house during the entire day, but after that were not seen. Another pleasure was the repetition of the Black Terns. They had been recorded in 1916, and this spring they were observed on May 14 and May 22. The latter day they followed the men working in the fields, often touching the ground to obtain the food they were seeking.

The Herring Gulls have been observed several times the past season, namely: January 5, May 10, 11 and 12, and June 23, and October. The June record would point to the fact that they were nesting near, as there were but two birds observed. The May records were of large numbers, observed in the fields that were being cultivated. No doubt the birds were gathering food from the fresh earth.

Last winter was enlivened by continued presence of Redpolls and Cedar Waxwings. The Redpolls have not been in this vicinity for many years and the Waxwings but twice during the last fifteen years.

GEORGE E. EKBLAW.

Rantoul, Ill.

A FEW INTERESTING SPRING MIGRATION RECORDS FROM LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

During the spring of 1917 I was in Lincoln, Nebraska, for a short time on vacation, and while there secured a few interesting migration records for that locality. The most important of these are listed below. Most of them are substantiated by specimens, taken at the time, which are deposited in my private collection at Lincoln. *Lobipes lobatus* (Linnaeus).—Northern Phalarope.

On May 10, a single female of this species was taken along Oak Creek in the neighborhood of Capital Beach. Wilson Phalaropes (*Steganopus tricolor*) were abundant during the whole period of migration as usual, but I saw only the one individual of the present species.

Vireosylva philadelphia (Cassin).—Philadelphia Vireo.

I secured a female Philadelphia Vireo May 16 in the strip of woodland bordering Salt Creek between Lincoln and Jamaica. The species has been observed but rarely in Nebraska and, so far as I know, there are no other specimens from the state extant.

There has been some difference of opinion about the song of this