

Of late years, the writer has repeatedly seen Pine Siskins in May. This year a flock of about fifteen were seen on the 8th near his home in River Forest. This may indicate a nesting place nearer to Chicago than has hitherto seemed possible. Thus, George Miksch Sutton, state ornithologist of Pennsylvania, has found a large nesting colony in an extensive piece of swampy woods in his state, after he had for years discounted such a possibility when he saw the Siskins there.

For the first time in twenty years' residence near Chicago, on May 14, the writer saw a Clay-colored Sparrow. As this species breeds commonly in northern Wisconsin, it should be a more or less regular migrant near Chicago. The chances are that it is of more frequent occurrence than is generally believed. It is a small, secretive, inconspicuous bird, of much the same size and appearance as the Chipping Sparrow but can, by the aid of a good glass, be told from the latter species by the triangular brown spot on the cheek. Another one was seen by Mr. S. Gregory, in his yard in Winnetka. This may merely be an unusual occurrence, or it may indicate a partial shifting of migration route, as seems to be true of Harris's Sparrow.

On May 18, the writer saw a Mockingbird at Mud Lake, near Lyons, where one was seen several times in successive years. I suspect that there is a pair resident in this very suitable spot.

On November 14, a Snowy Owl was shot some distance within the city limits of Chicago.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *River Forest, Illinois*.

An Ohio Record for the European Teal.—Among the numerous duck skins in the bird collection of the late W. F. Henninger, which was recently acquired by the Ohio State Museum, is a male European Teal (*Nettion crecca*) collected by Mr. Henninger on March 18, 1910, at New Bremen, Ohio. The specimen is labeled "*Nettion carolinensis*, Green-winged Teal." This is apparently the bird referred to by Henninger in the WILSON BULLETIN, Vol. XXIII, p. 61, 1911, the incorrect identification arising from the close resemblance of the European and American species. The "make" of the skin is like that of other small ducks in the same collection and is quite typical of Henninger's work. Upon comparison with European specimens of *N. crecca* this bird is seen to be unquestionably of that species, lacking the white crescent before the wing and having the long scapulars largely white, not vermiculated as in *N. carolinense*. No other instance of the occurrence of this teal in Ohio is known to the writer and a cursory search reveals but one additional record for the interior of the United States, that given by Eaton on p. 191 of the "Birds of New York," for Cayuga Lake. As has been suggested by Mr. Forbush in "The Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States," the apparent degree of rarity of this bird in America may be due in part to its similarity to the common Green-winged Teal.—CHARLES F. WALKER, *Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio*.

Some Warbler Records at Sioux City, Iowa.—The spring migration flights of the numerous small warblers may vary a few days, from one year to the next, but as a rule the birds can be looked for on or about the same time every year. The spring of 1930 seemed to be an exception, however, and showed what a real early spring will do in changing migration dates of many of our birds. Some species arrived four or five days ahead of their regular arrival dates, and some