

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

even ten days earlier than usual. This spring marked the early coming of some of the swallows, vireos, and several species of warblers. Another thing particularly noticed was the fact that certain other species did not come on this early wave and came instead on about their usual arrival dates. The Black and White Warbler, the two water-thrushes, and others come under this latter group.

The Blackburnian Warbler and the Chestnut-sided Warbler were not in evidence the last two years, but to offset this we can add the Blue-winged Warbler, Cape May Warbler, and Prothonotary Warbler as rare migrants. The species listed in this report are records from Sioux City and the immediate vicinity, including Union County, South Dakota, and Dakota County, Nebraska.

Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*). A common migrant during the past five seasons. On August 11, 1930, the writer saw three young Black and White Warblers which were probably reared near Sioux City.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*). One of our rarest migrating warblers. One record on May 11, 1929, at Mud Lake, Union County, South Dakota. This singing male bird was watched by many members of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union and the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, who were having a joint field trip on this date.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*). A very uncommon migrant. On April 30, 1930, I heard a warbler song unfamiliar to me and following it up found a Blue-winged Warbler. The bird allowed fairly close approach and was watched with 10x glasses for nearly thirty minutes.

Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*). This little warbler is a regular migrant, but can hardly be considered a common one.

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*). A very common migrant in both spring and fall. The first bird was seen on April 30, 1930, and is usually with us until about May 20. Found in the fall as late as October 16.

Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*). This common migrant arrived on May 5, 1930, and appeared to be even more common than during the four preceding seasons. From the date of arrival this year, until past mid-May, an observer in the field would often see and hear fifty to seventy-five of these warblers in a short walk.

Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). I have only found this bird on one day, May 9, 1930. On this day two Cape May Warblers were seen in Floyd Cemetery and a lone bird was noticed in the Toothaker Orchards.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*). An abundant summer resident. It usually departs early, but it is often found here in the fall, viz., September 16, 1929.

Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). This common migrant arrives ahead of all the other warblers and lingers the latest in the fall. The earliest spring arrival is April 14, 1927, and the last fall record is October 30, 1929.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*). Not a very plentiful migrant, but is observed most years.

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*). Evidently an erratic bird of passage through this territory. The writer's only record is May 15, 1928, when several of these trim little warblers were found near Half Moon Lake, Sioux City.

Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*). The thin wiry song of the Black-poll Warbler is a common sound in our woods during the latter part of May. The ordinary date of arrival is about the middle of the month, but this year the first birds came on May 5.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*). This beautifully colored warbler is also in the class with the Chestnut-sided Warbler. Two male birds were watched with some interest on May 16, 1928.

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*). An interesting species, which is not an especially common or regular migrant. Several singing birds were heard and seen during the second week of May, 1930. Occasionally found passing through in October.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*). A common migrant, with the earliest spring arrival on May 1, 1928. In June, 1930, and again in July, the writer observed Ovenbirds in a certain wooded ravine east of Sioux City, and from their actions it was concluded that the birds were probably breeding here.

Grinnell's Water-thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*). Found as a very regular migrant in the spring, but is not seen as often in the fall. Once in a while the hiker will be treated to the fine clear song of this bird, singing from the underbrush near the water's edge.

Louisiana Water-thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*). This water-thrush is also a regular migrant every spring. I think that a season or two of intensive collecting is necessary, however, to determine which species is really the common migrant through this region.

Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*). A late-comer among the throng of warbler visitors, which is also at times found in song. On May 20, 1930, I found one lone bird of this species. Two days later the woods seemed full of Mourning Warblers, several of which were singing, and I counted no less than forty-five in a walk of two or three miles.

Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas trichas*). This familiar ground-loving warbler is heard on all sides during the summer time. The yellowthroat is another of the warblers which has a habit of staying late in the fall; viz., October 10, 1930.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens virens*). Not found as a common summer resident. Two chats were heard by Dr. T. C. Stephens and the writer on May 13, 1928, near Homer, Dakota County, Nebraska. Mr. Walter W. Bennett found several nests of the chat near McCook Lake, Union County, South Dakota, during the summer of 1929.

Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*). A regular spring migrant, also found sometimes in the fall. Wilson's Warblers were apparently more common in 1929, when upwards of twenty-five birds were seen on a field trip. While in 1930 the largest number seen was four birds, on May 13, on this last date two of the warblers were heard singing.

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*). A regular migrant and not uncommon summer resident. On August 12, 1929, and on August 11, 1930, the writer saw young birds with adults on the Iowa bank of the Big Sioux River.—  
WILLIAM YOUNG WORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*