

I had seen thousands of Black-bellied Plovers before I ever saw a Golden Plover, and I always had the beginner's fear that Golden Plovers might be passing me unnoticed. But my first Golden Plover stood out as something distinctly different, and I knew from the first glimpse that I was looking at no Black-bellied Plover. Of course, I checked my identification by flushing the bird and noting the dark tail and wings and the lack of black axillars, but that was merely a precautionary measure. Later experience with the Golden Plover has strengthened my first impression, that it resembles the Black-bellied Plover only in size and in family characteristics and that it is as distinctly different from it in the field as the Least Sandpiper is from the Semipalmated Sandpiper.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, *U. S. Naval Station, Pensacola, Fla.*

**Field Marks of the Blue-winged Teal.**—Nearly all artists who paint wildlife depict the Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*) differently than I have observed it. Because the difference is so marked, I should like to present the bird as I have seen it. This study was made on twenty-three lakes and sloughs in southern Minnesota, beginning June 24, and ending October 30, 1935. Blue-winged Teals stayed unusually late in southern Minnesota in 1935. Five of these sloughs were visited every week and the balance every second week throughout this period. All observations were made with a pair of 6x25 Victory Stereo Bausch & Lomb binoculars. A total of ten specimens was collected, and hundreds of birds studied carefully at close range.

When the Blue-winged Teal swims, rests on land, or walks, no trace is visible of the blue which covers the middle and lesser wing coverts. This blue is conspicuous in flight at all seasons but is never shown when the bird is at rest. This coloration is completely concealed by the long scapulars under which the bend of the wing is carefully tucked. Neither is the speculum visible. Occasionally, as a bird folds its wings after alighting or preening, a stray blue feather will show for a moment, but invariably the bird will readjust its wings and the blue is at once completely concealed. Near St. James on the morning of October 22, 1935, I watched ten Blue-winged Teals from a distance of thirty feet. The afternoon of the same day at Lake Crystal I watched fourteen Blue-winged Teals from about forty feet for half an hour. One of these came up on the bank within fifteen feet of me, where it sunned and preened itself for ten minutes. I checked this point very carefully.

At this time of year both the male and female appear as small, slightly mottled, brownish colored birds, the back, ends of the primaries, and upper tail coverts being a little darker. The back of the head, neck, and shoulders are also somewhat darker, shading off to a grayish color forward. The neck and head are more slender than that of the Green-winged Teal and the bill larger. On the water the Blue-winged Teal seems to sit flatter and hold its head farther forward than the Green-winged Teal.

In the spring the female has a faint white patch at the base of the bill and a white spot on the side of the tail at its base. The breast and belly shade off to a lightish gray. The male in the spring has a conspicuous white crescent in front of the eye with the points extending to the back. The head at this time is a slate color and the white spot at the base of the tail is quite conspicuous. The back of the male is somewhat darker than that of the female, and the breast shades off to a reddish brown.

In examining the specimens taken, the bend of the wing did not seem to fold readily or naturally under the scapulars, which no doubt accounts for the custom among taxidermists to mount the bird with the bend of the wing outside, where the blue is plainly visible.—BRUCE F. STILES, *Sioux City, Iowa*.

**Recent Records of the Orange-crowned Warbler Near Toledo, Ohio.**—

Because of a scarcity of records of the Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*) both in Ohio and in Michigan, the following sight records and specimens collected in the vicinity of Toledo, Ohio, which is close to the Ohio-Michigan boundary, are given. On October 4, 1931, in Washington Township, Lucas County, Ohio, one was found in giant ragweed by L. W. Campbell (sight record). On May 8, 1932, in Spencer Township, Lucas County, Ohio, one was seen in a white oak woods by L. W. Campbell (sight record). On May 14, 1932, in Lakeside, Ottawa County, Ohio, one was seen in second growth woods by L. W. Campbell (sight record). On May 6, 1933, in Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, Ohio, one was seen in a tamarack tree by L. W. Campbell (sight record). On September 28, 1933, an immature male was taken by Bernard R. Campbell in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, in second growth along the Lake Erie Beach. The skin is in the Ohio State Museum. On October 12, 1933, an adult female with crossed mandibles was taken by B. R. Campbell in giant ragweed three and one-half miles southwest of Toledo, Ohio. This specimen is in the University of Michigan collection. On September 23, 1934, an immature female was taken by L. W. Campbell in low growth along the Lake Erie Beach in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. This specimen is in the Ohio State Museum. On September 30, 1934, an adult male was shot by L. W. Campbell, which was too badly mutilated to be preserved. Another was seen the same day by L. W. and B. R. Campbell. Both of these birds were found in second growth in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. On October 6, 1934, six birds were found in giant ragweed in Adams and Springfield Townships, Lucas County, Ohio, by L. W. and B. R. Campbell. Of these, three were collected, as follows: Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio, male—L. W. Campbell, University of Michigan Museum; Springfield Township, Lucas County, Ohio, male—B. R. Campbell, Ohio State Museum; Springfield Township, Lucas County, Ohio, male—collected by L. W. Campbell, prepared by B. R. Campbell, Ohio State Museum. On October 27, 1934, one was seen in a brushy place in Springfield Township, Lucas County, Ohio, by L. W. Campbell and James Nettle (sight record). On September 21, 1935, an immature female was collected in giant ragweed in Erie Township, Monroe County, Michigan, by L. W. Campbell. The skin, made up by B. R. Campbell, is in the University of Michigan Museum. On September 26, 1935, in low growth along the Lake Erie Beach, Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, an adult female was taken by L. W. Campbell. The skin is in the Ohio State Museum. On October 6, 1935, three were seen along the shore of Maumee Bay in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, in second growth woods by L. W. Campbell (sight record).

From the above instances, we conclude that in the Toledo area the Orange-crowned Warbler is an uncommon migrant in the spring, but a regular migrant in small numbers during the fall migration, arriving later than the majority of other warblers. A partiality to giant ragweed in the fall is also indicated.—LOUIS W. and BERNARD R. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio*.