

The Orange-crowned Warbler at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.—On May 7, 1936, at Frick Park in Pittsburgh, I heard an unfamiliar song. It began with a chipping note and in the ending it did not accelerate like the song of the Tennessee Warbler. Its ending was softer and more of a warble-like quality. After a long search I was able to find a bird with a uniform dark olive green back and lighter under parts. The bird kept singing incessantly and while it made a turn around a branch I was able to see the orange crown-patch and identify it as the Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*). I heard this bird singing in the same vicinity until May 10, but was not able to see it again. I have been able to find only one published record for this species in this vicinity, and it is of rare occurrence in the state.—P. P. MALLEY, *New York, N. Y.*

The Cinnamon Teal in Northeastern South Dakota.—While the writer was making the annual duck nesting census in the Waubay Lakes region of northeastern South Dakota, the Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) was added as a new summer resident. The Buffalo Lakes are located in the northern part of the area under observation, and it was on the main lake that a male Cinnamon Teal was seen, feeding in company with an adult male Blue-winged Teal. A thorough search and a long wait failed to disclose the presence of a female Cinnamon Teal. The bird was listed as a lone male, although it is possible that Cinnamon Teals might have nested in this area in the past and that our bird might have been a mated one.—WM. YOUNCWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

The Old-squaw in West Virginia.—In a mixed flock of ducks observed on Lake Lynn, Monongalia County, West Virginia, on April 28, 1936, was a male Old-squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*). It was discovered near the Ice's Ferry bridge in the morning, and spent the day in that vicinity, several observers having had a chance to study it closely. In plumage it was somewhat intermediate between typical summer and winter phases, but the large amount of white and brown coloration, together with the stout black and pinkish bill, made identification easy. There are very few West Virginia records for this species. Bibbee has taken specimens on the Ohio River, and A. S. Morgan has noted a few individuals along the Great Kanawha River. So far as we know, the species has not been noted during recent years in northern West Virginia.—MAURICE BROOKS, A. S. MARGOLIN, and LLOYD POLAND, *Morgantown, W. Va.*

The Arctic Horned Owl in South Dakota.—The Arctic Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus subarcticus*) is classed as a "winter straggler" in South Dakota, where it ranges mostly over the northern half of the state. It likely occurs here more commonly during severe winters, attended by lack of food farther north. There are three specimens in the Museum; one taken in Sanborn County, winter of 1900; one from Plymouth County, Iowa, winter of 1915, and one taken in Spink County, South Dakota, March, 1936. The latter specimen had recently partaken of a white domestic chicken and a rat. This owl is about the size of the common Great Horned Owl and is probably often mistaken for it, but is distinctly grayer. Especially is this noticeable in the facial disks.—W. H. OVER, *University Museum, Vermillion, S. Dak.*

The Subspecies of Red-winged Blackbirds Wintering Near Toledo, Ohio.—During the past eight years flocks of from twenty to 300 Red-winged Blackbirds have been found wintering about Toledo, in the marshes of Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, and Erie Township, Monroe County, Michigan.

In an effort to determine the composition of these flocks of wintering birds, twenty-three specimens were collected during 1934, 1935, and 1936, between the dates of December 27 and February 29. Twenty-one of these proved referable to *Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus*. The other two are first winter males which have not been determined because of a lack of comparative material. Twenty-one of the specimens were preserved as skins, fifteen being now in the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan, three in the Ohio State Museum and three in the collection of O. E. Ehrhart, at Antwerp, Ohio. The earliest spring specimen of *Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus* was taken on March 12, 1933. The evidence thus indicates that the common wintering Red-winged Blackbird of the Toledo region is *Agelaius p. arctolegus*, the breeding form, *Agelaius p. phoeniceus*, not arriving from the south until the second week in March.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

Pugnacious Cardinals.—Within less than a year six adult male Cardinals have been found dead in the yard, less than one acre in extent, of Dr. Henry Graefe, at Sandusky, Ohio. The killing was not in any case directly observed, but Dr. Graefe has witnessed many desperate combats between rival males and has found no other cause of death on an examination of the dead bodies. One frozen carcass had feathers missing from the neck. When the skin was removed, the neck appeared to have been broken. Last winter he saw a mature Cardinal come up to his male offspring from behind, pounce on his back and take out a quantity of feathers. A few days later the injured bird was found dead.

The female Cardinal which is living in the yard now has had three mates within a year. Her present mate was not in mature plumage when first observed, which was late in the winter. He has been most attentive to his bride, and has induced her to share with him roasted peanuts which he has cracked. Her earlier mates would not eat peanuts, nor did she until she received them from her present spouse.

Recently Dr. Graefe saw the father bird chase his son away from the feeding tray, and then return and feed his mate with sunflower seeds. Both parents fed their two young for some time, and the father was seen to feed his daughter after he had chased her brother away.—E. L. MOSELEY, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Observations of the Sandhill Crane on the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.—While at Massett on May 17, 1935, I watched for over an hour eighteen Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis tabida*) feeding over a wide meadow surrounded on three sides by forest. They kept well out from the trees and were possibly 150 yards from where I stood at the forest edge. In an irregular line the birds paced slowly along with a somewhat swinging stride, with necks bent forward and heads held close to the ground as they thrust their bills into the grass clumps or swung from side to side to pick at small objects on the ground. They were entirely silent. Most of the birds were richly colored on the back, almost copper in some lights and in contrast were several with considerably less brown, appearing almost completely grey in certain positions.

Finally I started to walk slowly toward them, and feeding immediately stopped. All stood upright, in which position their large size was more readily apparent. One bird extended both wings straight out from the shoulder and drooping from the carpal angle. In this attitude and facing another bird it sprang into the air several times at which the bird opposite did likewise. Two