

it. But one other Arizona record exists, that of a specimen taken December 22, 1915, near Tucson by Howell (*Condor*, 18, 1916, p. 213).

On February 19, 1937, a Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) was observed at Moenave, a few miles west of Tuba City, in company with a great number of Gambel's Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*). The bird was judged to be an immature male. It also is the second record of its species for the state, the other being on March 15, 1913, at Sacaton by Gilman (*Auk*, 31, 1914, p. 403). It might be pointed out that both previous records are for the southern part of the state.

Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia* subsp. *fallax*?) were common at Moenave and Tuba City during the winter months, leaving during the early part of March. There are no previous Song Sparrow records for the northern part of the state, aside from one seen by the writer on September 15, 1936, at Teec-Nos-Pas in the very northeastern corner of Arizona, also on the Navajo Reservation.—GALE MONSON, *Gallup, N. M.*

The Carolina Wren in Wisconsin.—On March 17, 1937, a group from the Game Management Division visited the E. H. Fabrice Farms in southeastern Wisconsin, Lafayette Township, Walworth County. The main farm, which is one of the wild life demonstration and experimental areas under direction of the University, has 160 acres of unpastured and undisturbed woodlot.

A number of birds were seen, but the outstanding record, worthy of note, was the Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus l. ludovicianus*). This bird was heard by the entire group of eight persons, including professor Aldo Leopold and Leonard W. Wing, and seen by Harry Anderson and Arthur Hawkins, of the Game Management Division, and Richard H. Pough, of the National Association of Audubon Societies. The bird was found in an oak-maple woods bordering Sugar Creek. Several small spring flows and hillside bogs are in the vicinity in which the wren was seen. During the week of April 25-30, 1937, I saw the wren on numerous occasions, and had it under observation with binoculars.

In the spring of 1936 I saw a Carolina Wren at the same locality on two occasions, April 26 and May 10; both times I heard the song. Kumlien and Hollister in "The Birds of Wisconsin" (1903) considered the species a "rare straggler to Wisconsin". Roberts (1934) states: "It is spreading northward and has reached southern Minnesota in limited numbers."—DOUGLAS E. WADE, *Game Management Division, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.*

Some Interesting Killdeers.—In May, 1935, the spring meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science was held at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, on the Ohio River. One of the members, Glenn A. Black, an enterprising archaeologist, with others on May 12, visited some of the pre-historic Indian locations of the vicinity. At a village site some three miles east of Mt. Vernon they found a burial up-turned by the plow. The smaller bones had been rearranged to form a nest. It contained three eggs of a Killdeer as shown in the accompanying photograph. (Fig. 16). I have enjoyed the picture which was presented to me by Mr. Black and desire to share it with other bird students because of its unusual character.

In this connection I wish to speak of an experience of my own. Some two years before the above find, also in May, I found among some brick bats and other such material that had been hauled to fill a low place in the barnyard of my farm near Kokomo, Indiana, four Killdeer eggs. Notwithstanding the fact that

horses, cows, sheep, and hogs had free run over that yard, the birds hatched all their eggs and presumably the young escaped from the animals of the barnyard.—AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Wayne's Clapper Rail Carries Its Young.—In view of the recent discussion in the WILSON BULLETIN concerning the habit of birds to carry the young, the writer presents the following case. Many observers have reported an adult carrying young between the legs. It has been reported of the American Woodcock, European Woodcock, Spotted Sandpiper, and Eastern Willet. Gayle Pickwell has written of a Killdeer's nest that was on a shed fifty feet above the ground, and



FIG. 16. Photograph of the Killdeer's nest referred to in Dr. Butler's note.

that the young were found on the ground near the shed while still but feeble walkers. In what manner the old ones had transferred the young was not observed. All these accounts may be found in Bent's Life Histories, in the two volumes devoted to the shore birds. The account of the Eastern Willet is quoted from Wayne's Birds of South Carolina, where he told of finding a nest which contained one newly hatched bird and three eggs ready to hatch. He stayed nearby until all were hatched, and the parent bird carried the young off to some distance, *one by one* until all were removed. Certainly this seems like purposeful action.

Outside the shore bird group Bent quotes an account by Verdi Burtch of a Virginia Rail carrying a young bird back to the nest in her bill. E. Burnham Chamberlain, Curator of the Science Department of the Charleston Museum, has given permission to write down a hitherto unpublished account of Wayne's Clapper