

Richard Allyn, of Waverly, reported seeing two individuals of this species on the mud flats of Lake Springfield at Springfield on August 29, 1936.

For the Chicago region, season-report records of the Chicago Ornithological Society list three records for 1936 (none for 1937), which are as follows: Waukegan, May 17 (Pitelka); Lincoln Park, August 15 (Clark and Black), and October 10 (Clark and Dreuth).

Through the kind permission of Albert J. Franzen, of the Field Museum, Chicago, the writers include the record of a specimen, a female White-rumped Sandpiper, which he obtained on August 30, 1936, at Lake Calumet, Cook County, Illinois.—FRANK A. PITEKKA and FRANK C. BELLROSE, *University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois*.

Coot Swallowed by Fish.—It is an accepted fact that fish are at times consumed by ravenous birds—much to the annoyance of the fishermen. That birds are at times the prey of fish is a novelty of which we know little. An example of the latter case occurred at Lake Apopka, Florida, on November 18, 1937, when Messrs. Charles Helin and Irving Short were fishing for big-mouthed bass. Mr.

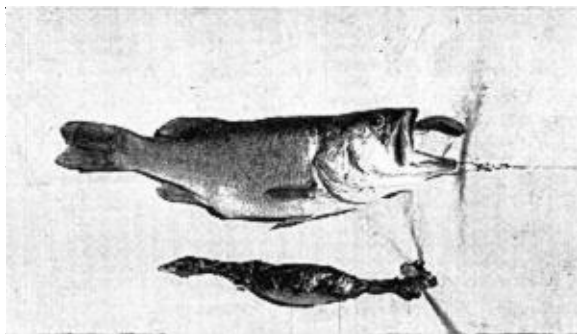


FIG. 15

Short was doubly surprised when he hooked a twenty-four inch bass with the legs of a freshly swallowed full-grown Coot still protruding from its mouth. In reporting this unusual incident, Mr. Helin wrote that the bass weighed eight pounds with the Coot and six and three-fourths pounds without it. The Coot was seventeen inches long (from beak to out-stretched legs) and weighed one and one-fourth pounds. (See photo). It was probably captured head first while diving for food.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey*.

Song Sparrow Records from the Grand Canyon in Northern Arizona.—

With reference to Mr. Monson's note on the Song Sparrow in Arizona, (WILSON BULLETIN, 1937, p. 295) I wish to call attention to the fact that in my "Check-list of Birds of Grand Canyon National Park", published in July, 1937, by the Grand Canyon Natural History Association, it is stated that Song Sparrows have been seen on the North Rim, South Rim, and in the Canyon Bottom, as well as in Toroweap Valley in Grand Canyon National Monument. A specimen of the Mountain Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia fallax*) was collected by A. E. Borell at Neal Springs on the North Rim on September 16, 1934 (Grand Canyon Collec-

tion, No. B-129). Dr. Oberholser states that the canyon is in the range of *jallax*, thus no other subspecies is believed to be in that region. However, Song Sparrows *lighter* in color than the Borell specimen have been frequently observed in the Canyon Bottom and have been known to breed there. It is very likely that this is the Desert Song Sparrow (*M. m. saltonis*), but specimens must be secured for complete identification.—RUSSELL K. GRATER, *National Park Service, Denver, Colo.*

The Canada Warbler Breeding Near Toledo, Ohio.—On July 10, 1937, at the eastern bank of a small valley in the "Oak Openings", Swanton Township, Lucas County, I found a male Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*) feeding a fledgling a few days out of the nest. Because of the heavy foliage I was unable to collect the young bird and therefore did not take the parent. The fledgling was not seen again, but on July 18 I found the adult female.

This evidence of nesting was not entirely unexpected as I had found singing males in Lucas County on June 20, 1931, in Swanton Township; on June 24, 1931, in Springfield Township; and on June 16, 1935, at the same location in which the breeding bird was found. This last individual was seen and heard by several members of the Cleveland Bird Club who were with me at the time.

According to Dr. Lawrence E. Hicks this species is known to breed otherwise in Ohio only in Ashtabula County ("Distribution of Breeding Birds of Ohio", 1935).—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

Nesting of the Least Tern in Iowa.—Some question has been raised relative to the status of the Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*) in Iowa. The fourth edition of the "A. O. U. Check-List" records it as breeding "...on islands in the Mississippi and Missouri river systems (formerly at least) to South Dakota and Iowa..." DuMont, in his "Birds of Iowa", says, "An uncommon summer resident...with reports of former breeding in Cerro Gordo and Pottawattamie Counties and probable nesting in Lee County.... Youngworth (WILSON BULLETIN, XLII, pp. 102-103) recorded the breeding of this tern in the Sioux City region..." Youngworth saw young terns flying with adults but did not actually find the nests. Circumstances, however, led him to believe that the young were hatched near by.

With T. C. Stephens and W. W. Trusell I have been able to make some interesting observations on the breeding of the Least Tern in Woodbury County, Iowa, and Dakota County, Nebraska. During July and August, 1937, we found a total of fourteen nests, twenty-nine eggs, and two fledglings on the sandbars of the Missouri River. Eleven of the nests were in Dakota County, Nebraska, and three were in Woodbury County, Iowa. We took some thirty or forty photographs besides collecting two eggs and two adult terns.—BRUCE F. STILES, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Whooping Cranes in Southwestern Missouri, 1937.—On October 19, 1937, Mrs. Fred A. Cahill of Branson, Taney County, Missouri, wrote to Mr. I. T. Bode, Director of Conservation, concerning a large bird which, with two young, had spent the summer along Roark Creek, a stream entering the western end of Lake Taneycomo. Mr. Bode sent me the letter, and subsequent correspondence with Mrs. Cahill has convinced me that her birds were an adult and two young Whooping Cranes. In view of the unusual nature of this record, it seems best in the following account to quote rather extensively from her letters.

A single large, pure white bird with black wing-tips was first seen in late May or early June; the exact date was not recorded. It was seen thereafter by