

**Diving of a Long-billed Marsh Wren.**—The "Rice Pond" on Coleraine Plantation, western Charlton County, Georgia, provides one of the best rail and marsh wren habitats in that general region.

On January 16, 1941, Frederick V. Hebard, John W. Burch, and I were listing and collecting birds there. In the middle portion of the pond where the water was knee deep there were thick patches of "maiden cane", the most prevalent plant. Along the edge of a mat of this vegetation a Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmato-dytes palustris*) was wounded, and Burch and I spared no effort to catch it. In the dark water among the cane stems, this bird deftly eluded our finger tips by *diving*—after the manner of some waterfowl—at each attempted grasp. Considering the time beneath the surface, and the fact that it always emerged very close by, it is highly probable that the wren clutched the bottom growth. More than a minute passed before it was captured. The skin, identified by Harry C. Oberholser of the Cleveland Museum, is referable to typical *palustris*.

This is the first incident I know of diving among the Troglodytidae.—ROBERT NORRIS, 1408 North College Avenue, Tifton, Georgia.

**The Alaskan Longspur in Ohio.**—On a recent examination of specimens in the U. S. National Museum, I found a specimen of the Alaskan Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus alascensis*), taken at Columbus, Ohio, February 19, 1875, by Dr. J. M. Wheaton. This bird, a male, has the light edgings of the dorsal feathers extensive, and pale in color, and the concealed chestnut of the hindneck also light in color, both distinctly lighter than in true *lapponicus*. The bird is cataloged as No. 203,070 U.S.N.M. and came to the Museum with the collection of Pierre Louis Jouy. So far as I am aware, this is the first example of this race to be reported from the State of Ohio.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

**Neglected Sources of Data.**—The current preparation of a paper on the food and habits of the Belted Kingfisher has called to my attention an unfortunate situation that I have noticed before. There are, scattered throughout the country, manuscript reports of valuable studies made by workers leaving for service with the armed forces, by candidates for advanced degrees in colleges and universities, or by investigators now deceased. Often an investigator learns only by chance of such studies even when they are in fields closest to his own. It would therefore seem desirable that special effort be made to bring attention to worthwhile material of this kind. Some universities (e. g., Cornell) publish abstracts of doctoral theses, a helpful practice, although many workers obviously fail to consult this source. Another means by which unpublished information (especially theses) may be circulated is through University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. This agency, for a nominal fee, not only provides 35 mm. film copy, but also publishes a catalog of items photographed and sends library cards to participating institutions. Such publicity speeds research progress and helps to avoid needless duplication of effort. Two ornithological examples that illustrate the situation follow:

Gould, Victor Eugene. 1934. A monograph of the Belted Kingfisher, *Megaceryle alcyon* (Linnaeus). MS. 309 pp., plus summary, bibliography, and illustrations. (Gould died in 1934 before revising this paper for submission to the Graduate School of Cornell University. A copy of the manuscript is in the hands of Harrison F. Lewis, Chief Migratory Bird Officer, Ottawa, Canada.)

Manuel, Canuto G. 1931. The relation of gulls and terns to the commercial fisheries of Saginaw Bay, Michigan, with particular reference to the Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus. MS. 180 pp., illustrated. (Doctoral thesis. Copies are in the University of Michigan Library and in the library of Carl L. Hubbs, Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.)—KARL F. LAGLER, Department of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.