This being the case, we returned to the same field four days later (August 30) and hunted until we found a nest. Two wrens obviously were in possession of it, for one sang frequently and the other scolded vigorously while we were in the immediate vicinity. The nest held four eggs. After watching the scolding bird enter, we waited about three minutes, then flushed and collected it, finding that it had a well defined brood-patch. On obtaining the singing bird, we noted that its plumage, like that of the first specimen, was much worn, but that it had no brood-patch. The birds proved to be a male and female (UKMNH Nos. 29665 and 29666). Neither was fat. In each the skull was completely ossified. In neither had the postnuptial molt started. The testes of the male measured about 7 x 5 mm., the ovary of the female about 4.5 x 3.5 mm., the largest ovum having a diameter of about 1 mm. The four eggs proved to be considerably dehydrated and without visible embryos.

The population of wrens from which the three adults and the nest and eggs were taken ranged over nearly ten acres of gently southward sloping hillside. The vegetation of the area was a mixture of rank weeds and grasses, approximately four feet high, interspersed with many clumps of smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra* L.). The nest itself was 12 inches above the ground in little blue stem (*Andropogon scoparius* Michx.) and was constructed of dried and green blades of the same and other species of grass. The hillside, although heavily overgrown with weeds and grasses, could not by any stretch of the imagination have been called a marsh or swamp. In years of normal spring and summer precipitation, it would doubtless be relatively dry. In 1950, however, approximately 23.6 inches of rain fell in the Lawrence area between June 1 and September 1, and this excessive moisture may have been responsible for the wrens' nesting. Many lowland meadows in eastern Kansas should, it seems to us, offer a suitable nesting environment for this species even in seasons with much less rainfall.

Bent (*op. cit.*, 276) gives August 20 (New Jersey) as the latest "egg date" for the Short-billed Marsh Wren. Although the condition of the eggs in the nest described above indicated that they had been incubated for some time, the date, as far as we can tell, is the latest on record for a clutch attended by a female.—HARRISON B. TORDOFF AND GEORGE P. YOUNG, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence.*

***Turdus migratorius achrusterus* and *Passerculus sandwichensis mediogriseus* in the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia.**—On April 2, 1949, at Beech Bottom, Brooke County, West Virginia, I collected from a flock of about 200 Robins two male specimens which appear to belong to the small 'southern' race, *achrusterus*. They measure respectively: wing, 122, 124 mm.; tail, 90, 90; exposed culmen, 19, 20; tarsus, 30, 32.

The Savannah Sparrow is a rather common summer resident in the open hilltop farmlands of the Northern Panhandle at elevations from 1000 to 1200 feet. To ascertain which subspecies nested in the region, I collected a breeding male on May 28, 1949, half a mile northeast of West Liberty, in Ohio County, finding that it represents the race *mediogriseus*, the breeding form of northern Ohio. It measures: wing, 70 mm., tail, 49, exposed culmen, 10.5, tarsus, 19.

Dr. Herbert Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum has handled the above discussed three specimens and concurs as to their identification.—LT. KARL W. HALLER, *Killeen Base, Killeen, Texas.*

Notes on *Icterus nigrogularis* and *I. chrysocephalus* in Surinam.—In his interesting and important paper, 'Convergent Evolution in the American Orioles,' Beecher (1950. *Wilson Bulletin*, 62: 70) states that the Yellow Oriole (*I. nigrogularis*) is an "arid zone" bird. This is wholly counter to my experience in Surinam, where the species is confined to swampy areas along the rivers and outer coasts. Conspicuous because of its melodious, flutelike notes, it is one of the most characteristic birds of the *parwa*, the broad strip of mangrove (*Avicennia nitida*) along the seashore. It is also found in the *brantimaka*, the thorny thicket of sickle-pod (*Drepanocarpus lunatus*) fringing the muddy banks of the rivers. I have never found it breed-