

panhandle of West Virginia to observe the bird life of that region and to attempt again to locate Sutton's Warbler. After searching for some time along the Potomac near Shepherdstown, we spent several hours on Opequon Creek, about four or five miles southeast of Martinsburg, in an area known locally as Cose Dale. Here we heard a number of likely-sounding warbler songs, but each singer turned out to be a Parula Warbler (*Parula americana*).

I did, however, locate one Sutton's Warbler about forty feet up in an ash tree, near the creek at Dandridge's Dam, and was able to show it to every member of our party. The bird was in sight for several minutes, during part of which period it preened, allowing careful study of its entire underparts and part of its back. The fact that it did not sing led us to believe that it was a female. All of us noted the bright yellow throat, black-bordered at the side, the black extending slightly forward, tending to form a very incomplete ring across the breast. There was a white line over the eye, but no white area down the side of the neck nor any heavy black side-striping such as characterizes the Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*). One of our observers, Bernard Nathan, was able to make out the greenish tinge on the back. Parts of the back visible to me seemed to be uniformly grayish and the crown also was gray, but darker. The bird later flew into a large sycamore and was soon lost to sight. Aside from Nathan and myself, the following persons saw the bird: Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Ulrich, Heather Thorpe, William Almendinger, Robert Sundell, and Irwin Woldman. The date was May 29.

Next morning we continued our search, but without success. The heavy foliage could easily have hidden the birds, of course.

In early June 1951, we spent several days in the vicinity of Cose Dale and Dandridge's Dam, as well as along the banks of the Potomac and other neighboring areas, but were unsuccessful in locating Sutton's Warbler. However, we intend to continue our search for the bird and its nest, and thus ascertain whether both birds of the pair prove to be *Dendroica potomac*. We wish to thank Maurice Brooks, of West Virginia University, and Miss Serena Dandridge, of Shepherdstown, for aid and suggestions given our group; also Miss Dandridge and Miss Nina Mitchell for their hospitality.—HAROLD D. MITCHELL, 378 Crescent Avenue, Buffalo 14, New York, September 1, 1951.

**Black Vulture depredations at Kentucky Woodlands.**—The owner of a large farm within the area of Kentucky Woodlands Wildlife Refuge between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers reported that he had lost a number of young pigs from attacks by Black Vultures (*Coragyps atratus*). I went to his farm on April 12, 1949, to investigate the report. He showed us three young pigs that had survived recent attacks. The pigs' tails were lacerated and broken, but the vultures had been driven away before serious damage had been done. The farmer estimated that vultures may have killed as many as 40 pigs on his farm during the previous year and a half. He had not, however, actually seen more than half that number being eaten by the predators. He reported that the birds attacked the tail and rectum and pulled out the intestines. Recently he had arrived at the scene of an attack in time to drive away several of the vultures from pigs still alive, but so badly injured that they died later. Although usually only new-born pigs were eaten, he described one case of a pig two weeks old that had been badly injured. The owner had also lost two calves which he thought had been killed by Black Vultures.

The farmer was able to describe accurately the differences between Black Vultures and Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) and assured us that only the former had been responsible for the depredations. The refuge manager, Talbott Clarke, verified many of the details in the farmer's account.

In a recent note (1947. *Auk*, 64:131—132), I reported a similar case in Meade County, Kentucky, 200 miles east of Kentucky Woodlands. As far as I can ascertain, this is only the second time that Black Vultures have been found preying on domestic stock in Kentucky. I can find no evidence that Turkey Vultures participate in these raids. W. J. Hamilton (1941. *Auk*, 58:254) reported Turkey Vultures killing young pigs near Fort Myers, Florida. In my earlier article, I expressed a doubt as to the identity of the birds involved. Dr. Hamilton has since informed me by letter that his informant was sufficiently familiar with both species of vultures to make the identification certain.—HARVEY B. LOVELL, *Biology Department, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1951.*

**Stoddard's Yellow-throated Warbler in Bay County, Florida.**—Roy C. Hallman of Port St. Joe, Florida, recently sent me for identification three specimens of the Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) collected at Panama City, Bay County, Florida, in the summer of 1942. A male taken June 27 is in worn breeding plumage. A female in fresh winter plumage, and labelled "adult" was taken July 15. A second specimen taken July 15, marked "immature sex?," is definitely browner in tone than the "adult" female.

The male in worn breeding plumage is the only conspicuously slender-billed bird of the three. Its bill-length is 14.5 mm. The "adult" female and young bird are fairly long-billed (respectively 13.5 and 12 mm.), but heavier-billed than the breeding male.

I do not hesitate to call the breeding male specimen an example of *D. d. stoddardi* and I am much interested in ascertaining that that race breeds in Bay County. As for the other two birds, they probably were transients from a breeding ground elsewhere. Mr. Hallman informs me that they were associating with a single Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*), a species which does not nest anywhere in the vicinity and which does not ordinarily arrive from the north nearly so early in fall migration.

All three specimens of *D. dominica* are yellow in the supraloral area. The adult male, "adult" female, and immature bird measure, respectively: wing, 67, 66, 62 mm.; tail, 50, 51, 49 mm.; and tarsus, 16.5, 17.5, and 17 mm.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, October 13, 1951.*

**Upland Plover and Yellow-headed Blackbird in the Chicago region.**—W. L. McAtee (1951. *Wilson Bulletin*, 63:112) recently recorded only one observation of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*), and one of the Yellow-headed Blackbird (*X. xanthocephalus*) in the Chicago region. His note would infer that the report of Ford, Sanborn, and Coursen (1934. *Chicago Acad. Sci. Program of Activities*, 5 (2-3):39 and 65) indicating them to be "fairly common" is not correct.

For the past six years I have been observing birds in the Chicago region and have repeatedly found the Upland Plover. One pair (one of them identifiable by a crippled foot) returned each year for three years to a pasture north of Itasca. In 1947, in the area delineated by the towns of Itasca, Barrington, Arlington Heights, Mt. Prospect, and Prospect Heights, I recorded over 50 observations of Upland Plover and located six family groups. Twice I have seen plovers near Joliet and once near Essex in the north-western corner of Kankakee County.

Each year I have found Yellow-headed Blackbirds at Baker Lake, Barrington, where they nest. I have been informed by local ornithologists that the birds had been nesting there for some years previous to my finding them. This year (1951) I counted six males in their territories. On two occasions I have seen this species in other nearby marshes. Although I have not seen them in the Calumet Lake region, they are reported there regularly.—F. J. FREEMAN, *Itasca, Illinois, July 29, 1951.*