

Seiurus motacilla. Louisiana Water-thrush.—I saw one on September 5. Long (1940. *Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.*, 43:451) indicated that eastern Kansas is the western limit of this species' range. It actually occurs in small numbers in both spring (Graber, 1951. *Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.*, 54:166) and fall in extreme southwestern Kansas.

Setophaga ruticilla. American Redstart.—A female was seen September 3.

Piranga ludoviciana. Western Tanager.—I collected an immature female (RRG 1813) on September 4. This is apparently the third specimen for Kansas.—JEAN W. GRABER, *Dept. of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, February 1, 1953.*

Black-throated Sparrow in Kansas.—On the morning of November 25, 1952, three miles east and four miles north of Garden City, Kansas, I noticed a small sparrow among the rafters of my garage. I had on previous occasions noted creepers, kinglets, and English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) in the garage but this bird I did not recognize so I closed the door for closer observation. After tentatively identifying it as a Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*), I decided to capture it for positive identification and the bird was killed in the process. A check of the literature revealed no known records of this bird in Kansas. The prepared skin was sent to the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas where H. B. Tordoff identified it as *A. b. deserticola*. The specimen is now No. 31356 in the collection at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.—MARVIN D. SCHWILLING, *Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Box 864, Garden City, Kansas, September 17, 1953.*

Summer records of Redheads in a Michigan inland marsh.—Wood's "Birds of Michigan" (1951. *Univ. Mich. Misc. Publ., Mus. Zool.*, No. 75) includes bird records through 1943. Nine Redhead (*Aythya americana*) nesting records are given for Michigan, only two of which occurred in the last forty years. These nests were found in Saginaw Bay by H. J. Miller on May 28, 1941, one on Lone Tree Island, Huron County, and the other at Fish Point, Tuscola County. None of the reported nesting sites are in inland marshes (away from the Great Lakes). Three records of adults in summer are given by Wood in addition to the nesting records.

Thirteen miles southwest from Saginaw Bay near the Saginaw River lies a 1200 acre marsh. It is surrounded by an artificial dike. The depth of the water in this marsh is regulated by a pumping system. This area was formed from low lying farm land about 1919 and was known as the Oneida Fur Farm. It is now a breeding and migration stop-over place for many water birds and in 1953 was made a state wildlife sanctuary.

Summer month observations of this marsh during years 1948 through 1953 resulted in the following records of Redheads: June 26 and July 24, 1948, 1 female (E. E. Kenaga); June 17, 1950, 30 males and females, nest with eggs (E.E.K. and M.A. Wolf); July 23, 1950, 1 male, also 1 female with young (E.E.K.); August 5, 1950, 1 male (E.E.K.); June 10, 1951, 8 males, 8 females (E.E.K.); June 30, 1951, 6 males, 6 females (E.E.K.); July 21, 1951, 1 female (E.E.K.); Summer, 1951, 3 young (F.O. Novy, J. Fitzgerald); July 9, 1952, nest with eggs, 1 female (F.O.N.); June 22, 1953, nest with 8 eggs, 1 female (F.O.N.); July 4, 1953, 1 female and 7 young (E.E.K. and M. Pirnie); July 14, 1953, nest with 8 eggs, 1 female (F.O.N.); August 23, 1953, 6 young (F.O.N.). (Also see G. Wickstrom, 1953. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, 31:142.)

These observations are apparently the first records of inland nesting of the Redhead in Michigan and add to the number of summer records of adults of this species.—E. E. KENAGA, 1629 Isabella Road, Route 5, Midland, Michigan, January 7, 1953.