

very good condition. The stomach was about half full of fish remains in a rather advanced state of digestion. At this time the lakes were well frozen over, with the exception of occasional patches of open water.—PAUL L. ERRINGTON, *Ames, Ia.*

**Some Bird Notes from Idaho.**—On July 31, 1933, I noted five or six Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula* subsp.) and a single White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis guarauna*) at a ditch along a road near Roberts, Idaho. Three days later, on returning to the same locality with O. J. Murie, the egrets and the ibis were again seen along the same ditch. After being flushed several times, the egrets finally took refuge in an adjoining reed marsh. The ibis did not tarry, but at once flew off into the distance. In a flooded grain field near by we noted several Ring-billed Gulls and Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, a single Western Willet and a Solitary Sandpiper.—ADOLPH MURIE, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

**An Odd Result of a Kinglet's Accident.**—I collected near Benicia, Solano County, California, on October 22, 1933, a female Western Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Corthylio calendula cineraceus*) from a live oak tree, where it was flitting about with several of its companions. I found that the bird had at one time suffered a broken right leg about one-fourth inch above the hind toe. The fractured bone had completely healed together, but in nearly reverse position, so that the hind toe served as a front toe and the three front toes were in the position of the hind toe. I was unable to determine whether or not the bird, when grasping a twig, was able to manipulate the toes of this injured foot. However, the toes had not stiffened and the tendons appeared to be functioning satisfactorily. The left leg was normal.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, Calif.*

**Early Fall Migration Notes from Virginia.**—There is still much to be learned concerning the southward migration of birds in the fall, so the following brief notes from the northeastern corner of Virginia may be of interest. On August 16, 1933, while passing through the military reservation at Fort Humphreys, approximately ten miles south of Alexandria, my attention was attracted to a restless flock of warblers feeding on a wooded ridge facing the Potomac River. After following them for a short distance, I was able to identify them as being largely early fall migrants, relatively few being species that nest here. Chestnut-sided Warblers were the most numerous, while Golden-winged Warblers were noted several times, and a male Blue-winged Warbler and a Canada Warbler in immature plumage were likewise seen. A small stream flowed through a ravine here, and feeding at the water's edge, I found three Northern Water-Thrushes. One of these last was collected, and proved to be the western form, *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Asheville, N. C.*

**The Western Harlequin Duck in Central Iowa.**—An adult male Western Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus*), in full breeding plumage, was collected by Mr. James R. Harlan, December 27, 1932, on the Des Moines River, southeast of Adelphi, Polk County, Iowa. The bird was alone when killed. The specimen was mounted by Prof. J. Steppan, and is now contained in the State Historical Museum, at Des Moines.

Since *H. h. pacificus* was described by Brooks as recently as 1915 (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, LIX, No. 5, p. 393), the previous Iowa records were all recorded under the binomial *Histrionicus histrionicus* Linn. Until this specimen was secured there were no Iowa specimens. Measurements in millimeters of this specimen taken by the writer are as follows: wings (chord), 209 and 210; ex-

posed culmen, 28.1; width of bill at base of culmen, 16.0; height of bill at base of culmen, 14.5. Measurements and head markings of this specimen were checked with Atlantic and Pacific Coast specimens contained in the University of Iowa Museum of Natural History. The writer wishes to thank Mr. Harlan for permission to publish this record.—PHILIP A. DuMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa.*

**Baltimore Orioles Destroying Trumpet Vine Blossoms.**—My attention was called this past season to what seemed to be a trait of the Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) that I do not remember to have noticed mentioned in any of the works on ornithology that I have read. Standing about ten feet from our house is a small arbor that was covered with trumpet vines this past season. The blooms of this vine appear in terminal bunches of bell-shaped flowers, a little less than two inches in length. One day I noticed that all the bunches of bloom had been totally wrecked, each trumpet having been split from near the outer end down to the extreme base. The next day I discovered this to be the work of the Baltimore Orioles, and caught them in the act of tearing the blooms to pieces. An examination of an untouched bloom disclosed a drop of nectar in the base of each trumpet, and, as there were no insects in evidence, I inferred that the drop of nectar was what they were after. There were plenty of ants working on the wrecked blooms of the day before, presumably cleaning up the remains of the wrecks. None were to be found on the untouched blooms. This work of the orioles was witnessed by three other persons.

I would be interested in learning whether this is a somewhat common trait of the bird, or is it something rather out of the ordinary. I might add that the birds continued to wreck the blooms all the balance of the season.—F. W. GEORGE, *Aberdeen, S. D.*

**Some Notes on Indiana Plovers.**—I noticed in the WILSON BULLETIN for June, 1933, that Mr. William Youngworth, of Sioux City, Iowa, reports the Golden Plover as having been seen near that place on October 20 and 21, 1931. That was a surprise to me, as I had always heard that this bird is seldom if ever found in the interior in the fall, but goes through the middle states only in the spring, to the north, and in the fall returns by way of the eastern route, leaving Nova Scotia and flying straight south over the Atlantic, to the coast of Brazil, then going the rest of the way by land to Chili and Argentine. I never before have heard of the fall return of these birds through the central states, so I am interested in getting the facts about them. Are there other records concerning the migration of this bird through the central states in autumn? I would like to hear from any others who have actually seen them going south in the fall through the interior.\*

I have seen the Golden Plover in the spring, about twenty-six miles north of this place, where the heavy spring rains had flooded a last year's corn field and the cut corn stubs were still standing. About fifty of these rare birds lingered

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\*The southward fall migration of the Golden Plover over the Atlantic Ocean represents only the main migration route of the species, for it occurs also regularly in the interior in the fall (see Cooke, Bull. 35, Biological Survey, U. S. D. A., p. 84, and Bent, Bull. 146, U. S. Nat. Mus., pp. 190-191). At the salt lake near Lincoln, Nebraska, individuals or small flocks of the Golden Plovers are to be seen nearly every fall, between the middle of September and the middle of October, most commonly during the third week in September. Earliest and latest dates for the fall migration in Nebraska are August 3 and November 14.—Ed.