

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Nebraska Bird Review

Nebraska Ornithologists' Union

7-1934

WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (July 1934) 2(3)

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/nebbirdrev>



Part of the [Poultry or Avian Science Commons](#), and the [Zoology Commons](#)

"WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (July 1934) 2(3)" (1934). *Nebraska Bird Review*. 678.
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/nebbirdrev/678>

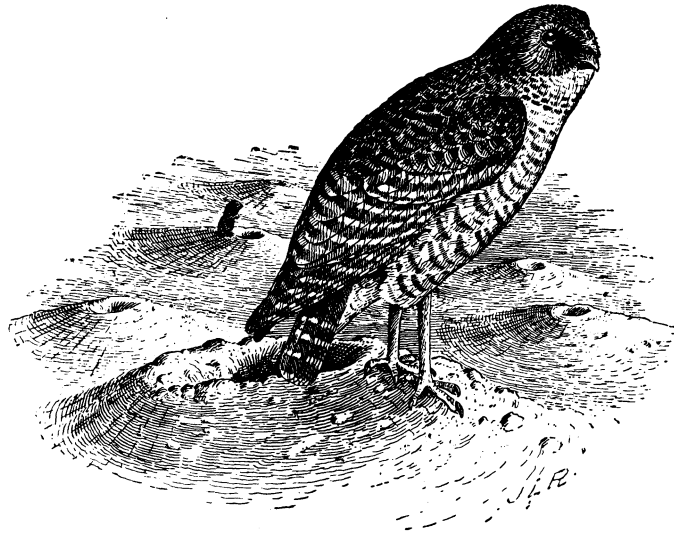
This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Nebraska Bird Review by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

VOLUME II

JULY, 1934

NUMBER 3

THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW



A Review of Nebraska Ornithology

Published by the

NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

Lincoln, Nebraska

THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW

A Review of Nebraska Ornithology

Published quarterly, in January, April, July and October by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, as its official journal, at Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Sent free as issued to all members of the N. O. U. who are not in arrears for dues (one dollar a year). Subscriptions taken from non-members, libraries and institutions at one dollar a year in the United States, and at one dollar and twenty-five cents a year in all other countries, payable in advance. Single numbers twenty-five cents each. All dues and subscriptions should be remitted to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Edited by Myron H. Swenk, 1410 North Thirty-seventh Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. Articles or notes for publication should be in the hands of the Editor by the first day of the month of publication.

OFFICERS OF THE NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION FOR 1934-35

President. . . . Miss Mary Ellsworth, 3107 Redick Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
Vice-President. L. M. Gates, 5234 Adams Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
Secretary-Treasurer Myron H. Swenk, Lincoln, Nebr.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
The Interior Carolina Paroquet as a Nebraska Bird. By Myron H. Swenk.	55
General Notes	60
Editorial Page.	67
The 1934 Migration Season	68
Here and There with the N. O. U. Members.	89
Minutes of the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting	90
Report on the Thirty-second Annual Field Day.	96
Membership Roll of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union.	97
Published Lists of the Birds of Nebraska.	100

Actual date of publication, August 15, 1934

THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW

A Review of Nebraska Ornithology

Published by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union

VOLUME II

JULY, 1934

NUMBER 3

THE INTERIOR CAROLINA PAROQUET AS A NEBRASKA BIRD

By MYRON H. SWENK

During the territorial days of Nebraska, flocks of the interior subspecies (*Conuropsis carolinensis ludovicianus*) of the Carolina Paroquet occurred in the heavily wooded bottoms and on the wooded islands of the Missouri River, along the eastern edge of the state. They were not migratory, but were of a roving disposition and often wandered in flocks for a considerable distance from their breeding and sleeping haunts, sometimes appearing in the trees in and about the early settlements along the river. By the time Nebraska had become a state (1867) they had completely disappeared from this region, never to return, for the bird is now extinct. This is especially unfortunate, since this species was the only parrot native to the United States, except for the Thick-billed Parrot (*Rhynchopsitta pachryhyncha*) of Mexico, which casually reaches the mountains of southern Arizona.

All of the naturalists that early visited this region noted these brilliant little parrots. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, recorded that "Parotquet is seen as high as the Mahar (= Omaha) village" ("Codex N" in: *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, edited by R. G. Thwaites, vii, p. 122; 1904), which means that these birds were seen along the Nebraska shore between July 11, 1804, when the party passed latitude 40° N., and the following August 19, when it left the old Omaha Indian village, located near the present site of Homer, Dakota County, and possibly also between September 4 and 10, 1806, on the return journey. Thomas Say next states that the "Caroline paroquet" occurred at Engineer Cantonment, which was located in southeastern Washington County near the present Fort Calhoun, and was "seen several times during the winter (of 1819-20)" (*Long's Exped.*, i, pp. 265 and 270; 1823). On May 14, 1834, Maximilian von Wied saw some of these parrots on his return trip down the Missouri River, at the mouth of Weeping Water Creek, in Cass County, and below it in Otoe and Nemaha Counties (*Reise in das Innere Nord-Amerika*, ii, p. 345; 1839). In 1843 on his trip up the Missouri River, Audubon noted "Parakeets" several times — on May 7 they were "plentiful" opposite Richardson and Nemaha Counties; on May 8 they were again seen opposite Otoe County; on May 9 at Bellevue in Sarpy County; and again on May 10, a little below the Council Bluff (= Fort Calhoun, Washington County) at which latter place they were still "plentiful" (*Audubon and his Journals*, i, pp. 476, 477 and 481; 1897). None of these early naturalists seemed to regard this then common paroquet as particularly important, and so far as can be learned none of them collected and preserved any specimens from the Nebraska region.

For the first specimens collected and preserved in this region we are indebted to the activities of Lieutenant Gouverneur K. Warren, Topographical Engineer of the U. S. Army, and Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden, his scientific assistant, who, on April 16, 1856, started up the Missouri

River for Fort Pierre in Captain Throckmorton's steamboat *Genoa*. This party passed the Kansas-Nebraska line and the mouth of the Nemaha River on April 23, and the following day reached the "Bald Island" of Lewis and Clark in the Missouri. There, or close by, on April 24 and 25, Lieutenant Warren and Dr. Hayden collected a series of these paroquets, as recorded by Spencer F. Baird in 1858 (*Reports of Explorations and Surveys of a Railroad Route to the Pacific Ocean*, ix, p. 68). According to this record, Lieutenant Warren and Dr. Hayden each shot a female specimen on "Bald Island" on April 24 (Nos. 4617 and 4609, U. S. N. M., respectively), and Dr. Hayden shot two more females and a male there on April 25 (Nos. 4610, 4612 and 4613, respectively). Two females and a male shot by Dr. Hayden (Nos. 4611, "4618" ? = 4619 and 4614, respectively) and a male shot by Lieutenant Warren (No. 4615) were also taken on "Bald Island", and since the party was there only on April 24 and 25, reaching the mouth of the Platte River on April 26, these four must also have been collected on April 24 or 25. A male (No. 4616) and a female (No. 4618), both collected on April 25 by Dr. Hayden, if not taken on "Bald Island" must necessarily have been taken somewhere close by. A female (No. 4608) taken by Lieutenant Warren labeled simply "Nebraska", measured "fresh", bore the original No. 28, which came between Nos. 4611 (26) and 4614 (27), both collected on "Bald Island", and Nos. 4616 (29), 4612 (30) and 4613 (31), the latter two, at least, collected on "Bald Island", so with little doubt was taken on one or the other of these same two days. One may fairly conclude, therefore, that Lieutenant Warren collected three and Dr. Hayden nine of these paroquets, on or near "Bald Island", on April 24 and 25, 1856.

Now, just where was this "Bald Island"? Judging from the probable progress of the steamboat on April 23, it must have been located at about latitude 40° 30', or somewhere near the present Nemaha-Otoe County line. Doubt on the matter is dispelled, however, on consulting the map accompanying Lieutenant Warren's official report (*Preliminary Report of Explorations in Nebraska and Dakota in the Years 1855, 1856 and 1857* in: *President's Messages and Documents, Report of the Secretary of War*, Appendix, December, 1858. Reprinted in separate form, from Office of Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, August, 1875, pp. 1-125). There it is seen to be a large "island" then located in a deep, rounded "horseshoe" bend to the eastward of the main channel of the Missouri River, a few miles above the present location of the town of Peru, Nemaha County. When Nebraska was organized as a territory, in 1854, this area, which had water practically only on the north, east and south sides, was included therein, the main channel of the Missouri constituting the eastern boundary of Nebraska Territory. At the flood of 1865 the river effected a cutoff of a part of this "island" and transferred it to the Missouri side, though it still remains legally a part of Nebraska. By that time it had come to be known as McKissock Island, which name it still bears, and a new island that was formed in the new channel to the west of it, at the time of the cut-off, became Hog-Thief Island, which before 1890 had fused with McKissock Island through the abandonment by the river of its eastern channel (*Cf.*, Bengston, Meanders of the Missouri River and their Effects, *Rept. Nebraska State Board of Agriculture* for 1908, pp. 362-366).

Just how far up the Missouri these paroquets occurred is uncertain. In 1862, Dr. Hayden wrote that it "was very abundant along the thickly wooded bottoms as far up the Missouri as Fort Leavenworth, possibly as high as the mouth of the Platte, but never seen above that point" (*Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, xii, p. 154). However, Maximilian states that in 1833 he noted this bird along the Missouri at Fort Clark, in the present Oliver County, North Dakota, and north of the 47th parallel, and that his pilot Mr. Gardner noted them at the mouth of the Niobrara River on the return journey, May 5, 1834 (*op. cit.*, p. 345). On the return

journey of the Audubon party, J. G. Bell reported that he "heard Parakeets" on September 16, 1843, as far north as a little below Old Fort George, Stanley County, central South Dakota (*op. cit.*, ii, p. 165). Dr. Guy C. Rich, formerly of Sioux City, Iowa, has reported that "many years ago the paroquets were noticed just across the river from Sioux City, in (Dakota County) Nebraska. Some were captured and kept as cage pets" (Anderson, *Proc. Davenport Acad. Sci.*, xi, p. 271).

Of the last days of the Interior Carolina Paroquet in Nebraska, Ex-Governor Robert W. Furnas has left us an interesting record. He states that when he came to Brownville, in Nemaha County, in the spring of 1856, there was an abundance of these birds in that vicinity. Their home and breeding place was on an island (very probably "Bald Island") in the Missouri River ten miles north of Brownville, where they nested in the hollows of old trees on the island. Many of the young ones were taken from their nests by the boys, and raised by hand for pets. In one season some young men raised a hundred or more of them for sale, sending them to other states. They could not be taught to talk. They often came into the trees in and about the town, and were very noisy and quite tame. During the year 1866, or thereabout, they all suddenly disappeared and were never since seen or known in that vicinity (*Proc. N. O. U.*, iii, p. 107; 1902).

This bird was one early marked for complete extermination. From the first its gaily colored plumage caused it persistently to be killed in large numbers for its feathers and to be heavily trapped by bird-catchers for pets. Then when these unfortunate birds revealed an injurious fondness for cultivated fruits and corn in the milk, the pretext was at hand for killing them wantonly, especially as their flesh, though dark, was not unpalatable when served as a pot pie. It was very easy to slaughter these paroquets, for if one bird from a flock was wounded, the others would devotedly hover around the injured bird until the entire flock was killed, as was usually the case. Sometimes forty or more birds would be killed with a few discharges of the gun. Small wonder, then, that as fast as civilization advanced into its range the paroquet disappeared.

As early as 1832 Audubon noted that these birds were not as abundant as formerly, and that where they had been abundant a quarter of a century previously they were then scarcely to be found at all. By 1840 they were practically gone in West Virginia and Ohio. They disappeared from Indiana about 1858 and from Illinois about 1861. The Colorado birds were gone by about 1862. In Kansas they were gone by about 1867, and during the years 1875-1880 they disappeared from Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Their last stand was made in Missouri and along the Arkansas River and its tributaries in Arkansas and central Oklahoma, but by 1890 they were practically gone in these localities also.

By this time it was everywhere recognized that these birds were on the very verge of extinction. In 1891 Hasbrouck predicted their extermination by 1911 (*Auk*, viii, p. 369); in 1892 Butler stated that their extinction was but a matter of a few years (*Auk*, ix, p. 49); and in 1895 Bendire predicted their extermination by 1900 (*Life Histories of N. A. Birds*, ii, p. 1). The accuracy of these predictions was well borne out. The very last records of living Interior Carolina Paroquets are of lone individuals shot at Atchison, Kansas, in 1904, and seen at Notch, Stone County, Missouri, in 1905 (*vide* Widman, *Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis*, p. 116; 1907). In 1904 Chapman found the Eastern Carolina Paroquet locally present about Lake Okechobee, Florida (*Bird Lore*, vi, p. 103), but it, also, apparently has subsequently disappeared.

These paroquets were sociable birds, and, until they were on the verge of extinction one was rarely seen alone. During the warmer months they were most active and noisy during the morning, before seven o'clock, and in the evening, after five o'clock, when they roamed about in compact flocks, originally of hundreds of birds but toward the end of six to twenty birds, foraging for food. The common call notes consisted of a loud, shrill series of rapidly uttered, discordant cries, given incessantly when the birds were in flight, resembling "qui'-qui', qui', qui', qui', qui'-i-i-i", with a rising inflection on each *i* and the last cry drawn out. Another call resembled the shrill cry of a goose and was frequently uttered for minutes at a time. When at rest they had a low, conversational chatter. Their flight was remarkably swift and graceful, and more or less undulating like a woodpecker's, but even the largest and most compact flocks were able to fly through dense timber with ease. When feeding they moved about on the slenderest stems, frequently hanging head downwards or swinging themselves, with the aid of their powerful beaks, from one branch to another. On the ground they were clumsy. During the heat of the day they rested in the shade of the thick foliage of trees, with which their plumage blended so as to make them very difficult to find, especially since at such times they were silent. At night they retired to their regular roosting places, usually in the hollow of some large sycamore, where they suspended themselves to the rough inner wall of the cavity by means of their sharp claws and hooked beak. During the winter they spent much of their time in these retreats in the hollows of trees, and in extreme weather sometimes perished there. They nested in a hollow or cavity in some large sycamore, oak or other tree, the eggs being deposited on the chips at the bottom of the cavity. Their eggs were about two, white, faintly tinged with yellowish, glossy, rather pointed ovate, with the shell thick and deeply pitted, and measuring about 35 by 27 mm. The eggs were usually laid in the spring.

The food of the Interior Carolina Paroquet, though all vegetable, was highly varied, and they seemed to delight in the fruits of spiny or thorny plants. One of the most relished foods was the seeds of the cocklebur (*Xanthium canadense*), and they fed also on the seeds of the sand-bur grass (*Cenchrus tribuloides*) and of the various species of thistles (*Cirsium*). In the fall they ate the seeds of the honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) and the tender buds and fruit of the osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*). In the spring they ate the buds of the red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and birch (*Betula* spp.). During the summer they ate much fruit, especially mulberries, wild grapes, hackberries and pawpaws, and, after the planting of cultivated apple orchards, were likely to visit them and peck out the apple seeds in the fall, sometimes doing injury in this way. Corn in the milk was also sometimes injured, but not extensively. Other favorite items of food were the seed balls of the sycamore and beech and pecan nuts. In the South cypress seeds were much eaten.

Prior to 1913 all of the paroquets of the eastern United States were considered to belong to one form, *Conuroopsis carolinensis*, but in that year Mr. Outram Bangs found that the paroquets which formerly ranged over the interior of the United States, from Illinois to eastern Colorado and south to Texas, had the green color of a more bluish cast and the yellow color paler than in the paroquets from the South Atlantic coast region, whereupon he named the western birds *C. carolinensis interior*, selecting as the type of the new subspecies one of the specimens from "Bald Island" (= McKissock Island), Nebraska, collected there by Lieutenant Warren's party in 1856 (*Proc. New England Zool. Club*, iv, p. 94). Three years later, however, Mr. Robert Ridgway showed that Mr. Bangs was misled in deciding that his single adult specimen from Louisiana was referable to the Atlantic coast form, since the supposed Florida speci-

men with which he compared it without doubt came from some locality in the interior of the country, and the birds formerly inhabiting Louisiana really belonged to the interior form, and not to typical *carolinensis* (Bull. 50, U. S. N. M., vii, pp. 147-150). As a result, Gmelin's name *Psittacus ludovicianus* (*Syst. Nat.*, i, p. 347), based on Louisiana birds, had to supplant Bangs' name *interior*, and the type locality of the interior subspecies was transferred to Louisiana. As now understood, the Interior Carolina Paroquet formerly inhabited the entire wooded portion of the Mississippi Valley, from eastern Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi north in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, casually to the southern parts of Wisconsin and Michigan, the shore of Lake Erie in Ohio and western New York, and west to eastern Oklahoma and Kansas, southeastern Colorado and extreme eastern Nebraska. The Eastern Carolina Paroquet formerly occurred throughout Florida, north along the Atlantic Coast to Virginia and west to Georgia and Alabama, casually as far north as Pennsylvania and Maryland, and casually to New York.

Early this year (January 24, 1934), the writer corresponded with Mr. P. A. DuMont of Des Moines, Iowa, regarding the possibility that these Warren-Hayden specimens of 1856 might form "preserved specimen" records of this bird that might be satisfactory for the exacting requirements of that group of ornithologists that would otherwise, absurdly enough, deny the species a place on the Nebraska-Missouri-Iowa state lists. Mr. DuMont on June 18 wrote the U. S. National Museum, regarding the present whereabouts of these specimens, and on June 21 Mr. J. H. Riley, Assistant Curator of Birds, sent him the following interesting reply:

"There were originally eleven* specimens of paroquets received through Lt. Warren, all presumably from Bald Island. The locality of three of these is in doubt, however, as it was not so specified in the catalogue.** Baird, *Pacific Railroad Reports*, vol. 9, 1858, p. 68, gives 12 specimens, but one of this number is duplicated and the specimen marked 'fresh', and it may not have been saved. Three of his numbers are also not definite as to locality, one simply marked 'Nebraska' and other two blank. Of the eleven specimens only one skin remains in the study series of the National Museum, though a few may have been used in an old mounted group of which the individual data have been lost. Seven were exchanged or given away. Four were sent to Verreaux, Paris, two to the University of Michigan, and one to Dr. Henry Bryant, (this) later becoming the property of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the type of *Conuroopsis carolinensis interior* Bangs, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, vol. 4, 1913, p. 94. The skin remaining in the study series is a typical *Conuroopsis carolinensis ludovicianus*."

*However, in his "catalogue of the collections in geology and natural history, obtained in Nebraska and portions of Kansas during several expeditions under your (Lt. Warren's) command" (*op. cit.*, p. 95), Dr. Hayden lists the number of specimens of "*Conurus carolinensis*" collected as twelve, agreeing with the Baird list.

**But see the discussion of these specimens in a preceding paragraph of this article.

GENERAL NOTES

A Recent Nebraska Record of the American Brant.—On or about October 7, 1930, Mr. William Lemburg of Boelus, Nebraska, shot what he recognized as an unusually-colored goose while hunting on the Platte River near Kearney, Buffalo County. He mounted the specimen, which was recently examined by Mr. C. A. Black of Kearney, and myself, and we agree in identifying it as an immature American Brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*). The head and neck are brownish gray, without any whitish streaks on the neck, the white edgings of the wing coverts are unusually prominent, and the very small black bill has the culmen only 31 mm. long. We estimate the total length to have been about 575 mm. The wing measures 312 mm., the tarsus 64 mm., and the middle toe 51 mm. As far as I know, this is the second definite record for this species, based on a specimen preserved. An adult of this species taken near Phillips, Hamilton County, Nebraska, November 10, 1916, is now preserved as a mounted specimen in the Hastings Municipal Museum.—A. M. BROOKING, *Hastings, Nebr.*

A Summer Record for the American Bohemian Waxwing in Nebraska.—On June 6, 1931, I had a flock of waxwings in the early cherries at my home. I identified them as the American Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps*). The white markings on their primaries were very prominent, the wax-like tips on the secondaries were plain, and they gave a hissing note. On reporting them, Dr. Frank M. Chapman suggested that I might have been mistaken, and that the birds were really Cedar Waxwings, as the American Bohemian Waxwing would be uncommon in this locality on that date. However, on the morning of April 12, 1934, on investigating a weak, lisping sound in the oaks, I discovered a flock of about twenty or twenty-five Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*). They stayed about all day and disappeared the next morning sometime after eight o'clock. They were very trim and lovely, and while the wax-like tips on the secondaries were plain, as with the larger species, there was no suggestion of white markings on the wings. I am now quite satisfied in my own mind that the birds seen on June 6, 1931, were really the American Bohemian Waxwing.—MRS. PAUL T. HEINEMAN, *Plattsmouth, Nebr.*

A January Assemblage of Juncos in Scotts Bluff County.—On January 28, 1934, a sunny, still day, with another member of our local Bird Club I went to a favorite place which we call "Young's ice house". It is cut-over ground, with a stream of running water through it. The birds were thronging the trees and bushes, and distributed through a large weed patch, most of them singing. At this spot we listed all five of the Nebraska species of juncos, viz., the White-winged Junco, the Eastern Slate-colored Junco, the Shufeldt Oregon Junco, the Pink-sided Junco and even the Gray-headed Junco. Along with these juncos were White-crowned Sparrows, Gambel Sparrows, hundreds of Tree Sparrows, and Song Sparrows. I never had seen the White-crowned Sparrow in the winter before, my earliest previous date for it in the last twelve years being April 1, 1927.—MRS. J. W. HALL, *Mitchell, Nebr.*

Returns on Banded Harris Sparrows.—We have been notified by the Biological Survey at Washington, D. C., that a Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) that we banded here on April 4, 1929, with No. 344861, was captured November 25, 1933, by Lyle Nichols, at Braman, Oklahoma; and also that a Harris Sparrow that we banded here on October 22, 1933, with No. H62901, was captured December 2, 1933, by William Allen, at Loveland, Oklahoma. Our records show that we had the latter individual in our traps on January 10, 1934.—MISSES SUSIE and AGNESS CALLAWAY, *Fairbury, Nebr.*

Additions to the List of Logan County Birds.—Since we listed 136 species of birds for Logan County in the April number of the *Review* (*antea*, ii, pp. 31-36), we have identified nineteen additional species for the county in 1934, bringing the list up to 155 species. The additions are as follows:

1. Sora (*Porzana carolina*). First seen May 14. Summer resident. May nest here.
2. Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*). First seen May 20. Common migrant.
3. Least Sandpiper (*Pisobia minutilla*). First seen April 29. Common migrant.
4. Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus* subsp.?). First seen May 27. Uncommon migrant.
5. Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*). First seen May 27. Uncommon migrant.
6. Forster Tern (*Sterna forsteri*). First seen June 10. Common migrant. May possibly nest here.
7. Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*). First seen May 6. Summer resident. Probably nests here.
8. Northern Purple Martin (*Progne subis subis*). Three seen June 2. Rare straggler.
9. Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata* subsp.?). One seen May 2. Rare migrant.
10. Northern Shrike (*Lanius borealis* subsp.?). One seen March 30. Probably an uncommon migrant.
11. Northern Bell Vireo (*Vireo bellii bellii*). First seen May 20. Uncommon migrant.
12. Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus* subsp.?). First seen May 9. Common summer resident. Nests here.
13. Eastern Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*). Two seen May 5. Uncommon migrant.
14. Alaska (?) Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva* ? *rubiginosa*). A dark-colored bird, believed to represent this form, was seen in migration, May 2.
15. Northern Audubon Warbler (*Dendroica auduboni auduboni*). First seen May 7. Common in migration.
16. Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*). One seen May 23. Uncommon migrant.
17. MacGillivray Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*). One seen May 9. Rare migrant.
18. Western Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus confinis*). First seen April 18. Very common summer resident. Nests here.
19. Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*). Several seen in a swampy area of about five acres along the Loup River north of Stapleton, July 1. They were singing and occasionally sitting on top of the rushes. Probably they were nesting. That is the only place we have seemed to be able to locate them.

—MR. and MRS. EARL W. GLANDON, *Stapleton, Nebr.*

The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher and Eastern Whip-poor-will in Adams County, Nebraska.—During the spring of 1934 I had the pleasure of observing two species of birds that are rare in this locality. On April 28, I observed at close range a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) near Sand Creek, four miles southeast of Holstein, in Logan Township, Adams County. I presume it was a male bird, as its tail seemed extremely long. It perched for several minutes, seemingly unafraid, on the top of a small bush. This location is not far from the place where my neighbor, Leonard Shaw, saw one of these birds on May 15, 1933, as recorded by me in the July, 1933, number of the *Review* (*antea*, i, p. 62). On May 18, I observed an Eastern Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*

vociferus) resting in the shade of a tree on Sand Creek, in the same general locality. The bird so closely resembled the ground that it was not easily seen until it flew. This is the first individual of this species that I have seen in this locality.—HAROLD TURNER, *Bladen, Nebr.*

The Eastern Carolina Wren Nests Again at Superior in 1934.—In the October, 1933, number of the *Review* (*antea*, i, pp. 130-131) I recorded the nesting of the Eastern Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*) late in August of 1933 inside of the warehouse or store-room of the cement plant near Superior. I now wish further to record the nesting of this species again in May of this year at the cement plant, but not in the warehouse or store-room, as last year, but in the electricity repair shop. The nest this year was behind a pasteboard box that had carelessly been placed in one of the pigeon holes in the repair shop, about seven feet from the floor. The entrance to the nest was at the side. The nest was beautifully made of fine grass and lined with white silk thread used for winding armatures, which the electrician had cut in lengths for the birds, but which they refused to use until they were ready to line the nest. The birds entered the room through a broken window pane, and the row of boxes containing their nests was on the other side of the room, about twenty feet away. The electrician would talk by the hour about the habits of these wrens, and he had placed a "Do Not Disturb" sign on the box. On May 4, 1934, the birds began bringing food to the nest. Four birds had hatched out and one egg failed to hatch. On May 8, I personally visited the nest, in company with Mrs. L. H. McKillip of Seward. The men tell us that a pair of these birds nested in the electrical repair shop in April of 1933, before Mrs. Groves and I learned of the nest in the store-room the following August.

On the morning of June 7, Mrs. John Aldrich and I went again to the cement plant, and found a pair again nesting in the warehouse or store-room, where they nested last year. About a week after the young birds that were reared in early May in the repair shop had flown, a pair of Eastern Carolina Wrens came to the store-room, and the male bird coaxed the female to the nest of last year. They then both investigated all of the pigeon holes in the store-room, and finally, on May 31, they began repairing the old nest. There were eggs in it on June 7. Mrs. Aldrich and I climbed the ladder and had a good look at the female on the nest. The male took his turn incubating. There were seven or eight men in the store-room, working near the nest, and they let heavy pieces of iron fall on a platform above the incubating female, but she did not even quiver.—MRS. H. C. JOHNSTON, *Superior, Nebr.*

Albino Blackbirds and a Horned Lark in Logan County.—During the latter part of April, 1934, three families, two living on adjoining farms north of Stapleton, Logan County, and the third family about five miles southwest of the same place, reported seeing a "white blackbird". None of them were able to identify the blackbird as to species, but their descriptions would lead us to believe that it was either a Brewer Blackbird or a Bronzed Grackle. On May 29, 1934, Mr. Glandon saw a Saskatchewan Horned Lark with all of the plumage of a soiled white, except that the black markings about the head were normal.—MR and MRS. EARL W. GLANDON, *Stapleton, Nebr.*

The European Starling and Other Birds at Weeping Water, Cass County.—On May 12, 1934, while I was driving toward Weeping Water, Cass County, in company with Mr. Watson E. Beed, and was still two or three miles west of that town, we saw a European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*) fly across the road in front of us. We observed it carefully through the binoculars, to make certain of the identification, then I shot at it at a distance of fifty feet, but failed to secure it. On the same date, in the woods around Weeping Water, we noted an Eastern (?)

Red-tailed Hawk, a Broad-winged Hawk, dozens of Red-headed Woodpeckers, several Arkansas Kingbirds, several Northern Crested Flycatchers, several Tufted Titmice, a Wood Thrush (just arrived), a Red-eyed Vireo, several Eastern Yellow Warblers, several Kentucky Warblers, a Yellow-breasted Chat, numerous American Redstarts, and in several instances, groups of from six to eight male Indigo Buntings collected together along the road.—GEORGE E. HUDSON, *Dept. Zoology and Anatomy, Univ. of Nebr., Lincoln, Nebr.*

Occurrence of the American Woodcock within the City of Lincoln.—Early on the morning of May 17, 1934, Mrs. Della Scott of 1331 North 37th Street, in East Lincoln, looking out of her back window, saw a peculiar appearing bird unknown to her. It was probing about in the wet soil surrounding a sunken bird bath that had overflowed and the almost equally wet soil under the surrounding peonies which recently had been thoroughly wetted down. Mrs. Scott immediately called her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Burr of 1300 North 37th Street, the wife of Dean Burr of the College of Agriculture, who lives almost directly across the street from Mrs. Scott, and told her of her strange bird visitor. Dean and Mrs. Burr, with their two children, have been interested in Nebraska birds for years, and they immediately came to see this new bird, which Dean Burr tentatively identified as an American Woodcock. Mrs. Burr then telephoned to me about the bird, and Mrs. Swenk and I also went to the Scott home to see it. It was still feeding about the bath and under the peonies, within a few feet of the back window, and was viewed for several minutes by the seven of us, and later by several others who were subsequently advised of its presence. I was able immediately to identify the bird beyond any question as the American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*). It finally left the peonies, and, walking south into the next-door neighbor's yard, squatted contentedly at the back of the garage alongside a roll of wire fencing. There it was subsequently seen by many other persons. On searching for it later in the morning, however, Mrs. Scott found that it had moved, and she did not see it again.

Four days later, on May 21, Dr. David D. Whitney, Chairman of the Department of Zoology of the University of Nebraska, living at 1234 A Street, in South Lincoln, and removed nearly four miles from the Scott home, saw an American Woodcock in his yard at noon. In the evening it could not again be found there, but on the evening of May 22, Mr. Fred W. Tyler, residing at 1204 A Street, a few doors removed from the Whitney home, noted what he thought was "an odd-looking Flicker" feeding at a wet place in his lawn. He called Mrs. Tyler, who has been a close student of birds for many years, to see it, and she also identified it as an American Woodcock. Mrs. Tyler immediately telephoned me, but I did not return home that evening until it was too dark to see the bird. However, Mrs. Tyler was to look for it the following morning, and if she found it, notify me by telephone at once. But the next morning it had again disappeared, and was not subsequently reported by any one.

Considering the fact that the American Woodcock has always been an uncommon to rare bird in Nebraska, and that it has been reported as seen anywhere in the state only four or five times during the past thirty years, with only one previous and thirty-five year old record from the Lincoln vicinity, this repeated observation of what was with little doubt the same individual bird, at three different places all within the congested portion of the city of Lincoln, between May 17 and 22, inclusive, forms a really very remarkable record. Formerly, the American Woodcock was an uncommon migrant in Nebraska, chiefly in April and September, along the Missouri River, and a rare one farther west. It is now very rare everywhere in the state. Most of the records of its past occurrence are from the eastern parts of Otoe, Cass, Sarpy, Douglas and Washington Counties. Stragglers have been seen or taken during the

past seventy-five years at Clearwater, Columbus, West Point, Lincoln, Beatrice, Red Cloud and Funk, all east of the 100th meridian. It undoubtedly bred in the Missouri River bottoms before it became so rare.

Thomas Say recorded the arrival of the American Woodcock at Engineer Cantonment (= Fort Calhoun, Washington County), on April 8, 1820. F. V. Hayden, with Lieutenant G. K. Warren's party, took a male specimen (No. 9040, U. S. N. M.) on July 18, 1857, at "Loup Fork, Nebraska", that being in the present Platte County, near Columbus. A. L. Child recorded its arrival at Plattsmouth, Cass County, on April 7, 1867 (*Proc. N. O. U.*, i, p. 14). Samuel Aughey in 1878 recorded two shot in Sarpy County in September, 1874, and one shot in Otoe County in September, 1876. Merritt Cary reported in 1900 that a few were killed "years ago" on the Clearwater, ten miles west of Neligh, Antelope County (*Proc. N. O. U.*, i, p. 23). A specimen shot near Beatrice, Gage County, in the early 1890's was mounted by Fred Wesphal of that place, and reported to Bruner by F. A. Colby. I saw this specimen myself in Beatrice in the late 1890's. A specimen on exhibit for years in a store at Kearney was said to have been shot near Waterloo, Douglas County, along the lower Elkhorn River. A mounted specimen now in the Hastings museum (No. 1628) is from Omaha, no other data. A. M. Brooking says that many years ago at Funk, Phelps County, he saw an American Woodcock, but he has never known of its occurrence at Hastings, where he has lived for a number of years, or seen it elsewhere in the state. C. A. Black gives me the same report for Kearney, where he has lived and observed birds for many years.

On April 19, 1900, M. A. Carriker shot an American Woodcock, while it was feeding among some willows along Oak Creek, west of Lincoln, Lancaster County. This specimen is now preserved in the N. O. U. collection. "In the fall of 1916 a Woodcock lingered in one of the smallest parks in the heart of the residence district of Omaha from August 10 to September 24, thanks to the underbrush which had been left undisturbed in the park" (L. O. Horsky, *Wilson Bulletin*, xxx, p. 18). The last specimen of the Woodcock known to have been collected in Nebraska is one that was shot by J. E. Wallace and Roy Mullen in Mill Hollow near Child's Point, Sarpy County, about 100 yards up the creek, about 1910, which was disposed of to Fred Goodrich of Omaha, and was for years in the Goodrich collection at the Omaha Public Library before this collection was removed to the Museum of the University of Nebraska. C. S. Ludlow reports having seen one at Red Cloud, Webster County, on April 25, 1931.

It has been generally believed that the Woodcock "bred occasionally along the bottomlands of the Missouri River and other wooded streams flowing into it (Bruner, Wolcott and Swenk, *Preliminary Review of the Birds of Nebraska*, p. 39; 1904), but the supporting evidence is rather meager. Samuel Aughey in 1878 said that the Woodcock was "occasionally seen in Nebraska and breeds here". I. S. Trostler recorded in 1895 that this bird was not common as a migrant and rare as a (summer) resident, gradually diminishing in numbers, in the vicinity of Omaha, and L. Skow at about the same time recorded it as a breeder near Omaha (Bruner, *Some Notes on Nebraska Birds*; 1896). Neither cites specific data. L. Bruner in 1901 reported it as a breeder at West Point, Cuming County, on his own authority, and at Omaha on the authority of L. Skow (*Proc. N. O. U.*, ii, p. 51). A. C. Bent includes West Point, Nebraska, and London, Nebraska, in the breeding range of the species. The best evidence of the breeding of the species that I have is that J. E. Wallace told me that, about 1909 or 1910, he found a pair of these birds located in the willow thicket across from Coffin Spring, near Child's Point, Sarpy County. The birds would hide closely in this thicket during the daytime, but at dusk would sometimes be seen coming out to the

spring across the road and elsewhere in the vicinity. Quite early in that spring, in May, Wallace flushed a whole brood of young Woodcocks from this thicket, but did not secure any of them. The next year, in June, he flushed a young but practically grown Woodcock from this thicket, and it flew about twenty feet into a pile of brush where it hid and Wallace caught it. The bird was nearly full grown, but the soft bill and down showed it to be a young one.—MYRON H. SWENK, *Lincoln, Nebr.*

Blue Geese Raised in Captivity in Nebraska.—Mr. William Lemberg, who propagates wild game on his farm near Boelus, Howard County, told me this spring that he had a female Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) that was wing-tipped several years ago, which he has had in captivity since, that was producing eggs for the second season. On May 28, 1934, in company with Mr. H. G. Smith, I drove to Mr. Lemberg's place and found that this bird had hatched its brood of goslings and was mothering them. It is my impression that Blue Geese have been raised in captivity in only a relatively few instances. On his game farm, Mr. Lemberg has not only the nesting Blue Geese, but also nesting Lesser Snow and Lesser Canada Geese, as well as Common Mallards, American Pintails, Wood Ducks and many varieties of pheasants.—A. M. BROOKING, *Hastings, Nebr.*

Some Notes on Thrushes.—On May 29, 1934, I noted the female of a pair of Wood Thrushes (*Hylocichla mustelina*) that had located in our yard gathering pieces of paper from the ground and carrying them to a maple tree near our back door. I found that she had a partially constructed nest in this tree, and had been using the rag strings that I had put out for the Catbird two days before. Since she had shown no fear, venturing even closer to me than our Robins, I secured a piece of cloth and began tearing it into little strips, as I stood, dropping them at my feet. She came and picked them up and carried them to the nest. Then I sat down and spread the strings on my shoes and ankles, and again as I talked she came and took them without the least hesitation. The male bird took no part in the nest building, but he certainly did splendid duty guarding as she worked. Our family all left town before the young Wood Thrushes hatched, but when Mr. Jones returned he found the nest had blown down during a windstorm. The neighbors, however, were inclined to think that the young had left the nest before the storm.

On June 1, I was awakened at 5:40 A. M. by a bird song that I could not promptly identify. The bird was in a tree near my bedroom window. I dressed quickly and was soon out in the yard searching for the singer, which, to my surprise, proved to be an Olive-backed Swainson Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*). He repeated the song again and again, and was here for at least three hours. I had heard this song only once before, at Nelson, Nuckolls County. This time there seemed to me to be a similarity in it to the song of the Eastern Warbling Vireo. This thrush returned to the yard on three different days during the following week, and on each of these days sang constantly as before.—MRS. A. H. JONES, *Hastings, Nebr.*

A Bullsnake Robs a Red-headed Woodpecker's Nest.—At the office of the Niobrara Game Preserve near Valentine, Cherry County, there is a cottonwood tree having a circumference of fifty-one inches from which a limb broke off eight feet above the ground. A Red-headed Woodpecker enlarged the opening for a nest. During the last week in June, 1934, some workmen heard the bird scolding and found a bullsnake in the nest. The snake was killed and found to contain three young woodpeckers. This cottonwood had no limbs below the nest, which seems to establish as a fact that the bullsnake can climb cottonwood trees of large size and free of limbs.—WATSON E. BEED, *Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Nebr., Lincoln, Nebr.*

The Western Blue Grosbeak at Lincoln, Lancaster County.—Though there are numerous records of the occurrence of the Western Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea interfusa*) in the Lincoln vicinity, I believe the species has been regarded as quite uncommon, or perhaps rare, here. However, two recent experiences with it raise the question as to whether it is not becoming more common in this vicinity. About 6:00 A. M. on July 11, 1934, as I was driving slowly toward Lincoln along South 56th Street, after an early morning bird trip, I saw a male sitting upon a telephone wire along the road. He was shy, and when I stopped abruptly to view him through the field glasses he flew to the top of a near-by hay stack, where he stayed just long enough for me to note the details of his form and coloring. About a week later, on July 19, I took another early morning bird study trip, and when I turned to the west some miles south of Lincoln, I saw another male Western Blue Grosbeak, upon the ground in a recently cut alfalfa field. Through the field glasses I enjoyed his lovely blue coloring as it caught the full early morning light, and I watched him for fully ten minutes as he fitted about, searching for food. The approach of the farmer raking his hay finally frightened him away.—MISS IVA SWENK, *Lincoln, Nebr.*

The Wilson Snipe Occurs in Saline County in Midsummer.—On July 15, 1934, while I was walking disconsolately along the fringe of woods bordering Turkey Creek, near Wilber, Saline County, Nebraska, with the temperature breaking the record for the day at 115° F., my attention all centered on the withering corn next to the woods, I noted a Wilson Snipe (*Capella delicata*) come flying directly toward me, momentarily alighting under a tree not more than fifteen feet away. It is needless to say that this unusual observation for the time modified the intensity of my thoughts regarding the apparently doomed corn.—L. O. HORSKY, *Omaha, Nebr.*

The American Egret and Other Herons at Fairbury, Jefferson County.—On or about July 25, 1934, an American Egret (*Herodias albus egretta*) appeared at the sand pit ponds north of our farm, a few miles west of Fairbury. It was seen daily, feeding about the ponds, and on the morning of July 31 was joined by two smaller herons, which we have identified as the Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*) in the immature white plumage. The smaller ones are only about half as large as the Egret, and, like it, have the legs all black, but the bill is not so yellow. Mrs. Charles Richardson saw an American Black-crowned Night Heron here during this same general period. Also, on July 31, while watching various small sandpipers at this sand pit lake, we had the thrill of seeing a Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*) alight near by.—MISSES SUSIE and AGNESS CALLAWAY, *Fairbury, Nebr.*

Water-bird Concentrations Due to Drouth.—At the end of July, 1934, there was no water in the North Platte or the South Platte Rivers west of the Lincoln County line and none in the Platte River east of the Lincoln County line. The water present in this vicinity comes from Birdwood Creek and the drainage ditches, and from this scant supply the river here is the lowest that we have known it in years. On the evening of July 30, on the sandbars east of the Lincoln Highway bridge, I saw twelve Great Blue Herons, two Eastern Green Herons, several American Black-crowned Night Herons and some Spotted Sandpipers. On July 31, again on the sandbars, at one time I saw twelve American Bitterns, several Piping Plovers, several Northern Killdeers, several Spotted Sandpipers, a small flock of Least Sandpipers and dozens of Eastern Least Terns. I think that this is probably a concentration of these birds at these limited water areas on account of the general drouth, as I have no records of any such numbers or abundance of these species here in former years.—WILSON TOUT, *North Platte, Nebr.*

THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW

Published at Lincoln, Nebraska, by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union.

Myron H. Swenk, Editor, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Subscription price one dollar a year in the U. S. A. Single numbers
twenty-five cents each.

EDITORIAL PAGE

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND COMMENTS

For the second time in its history the American Ornithologists' Union is bringing its annual meeting to the Middle West. The meeting-place this fall is at Chicago, in the Field Museum of Natural History, October 22 to 27. It is hoped that all who can will attend these sessions, thus brought so close to us. The Wilson Ornithological Club will hold its 1934 meeting at Pittsburgh later in the year, in connection with the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on December 28 and 29, this being the second time the W. O. C. has met at Pittsburgh.

As these lines are written, at the end of July, we are in the midst of the worst year of drouth in the history of Nebraska. Since the close of the 1934 migration season, the weather for which is discussed in detail under that heading in this and the preceding issue of the *Review*, the drouth has continued with increased severity. June was hot and dry, with the average temperature for the state nearly six degrees higher than normal, making it, except for 1931 and 1933, the warmest June of record. At the end of June, the precipitation deficiency for the state was 5.68 inches and for Lincoln 8.65 inches. July continued and intensified the torridity and aridity. At Lincoln, twenty-one of the thirty-one days of July exceeded 100° F.; in fact, the mean maximum temperature for the month was 100.2°. From July 11 to 25, inclusive, maximum temperatures for each of these fifteen days at Lincoln varied from 101° to as high as 112° (on July 15). Mere traces of precipitation, with a few slight showers, altogether totalling only .40 inch, brought the accumulated 1934 precipitation deficiency at Lincoln at the end of July to 12.10 inches. As day followed day with monotonously cloudless skies and glaring sun, the pastures and fields became seared brown, the corn withered, and the leaves of many of the trees curled and dried.

Under these circumstances it has been very interesting to note the effect of the drouth on bird life. In the country birds are abnormally few. Even the ubiquitous Dickcissels have been very little in evidence along the roadsides. A few Western Meadowlarks and Crows, with some straggling Bronzed Grackles, are the birds most commonly seen. Unusual birds, seeking water, apparently have been attracted into town, or away from their normal habitations during their migrations — as witness the occurrence of an American Woodcock in the city of Lincoln on May 17 to 22, and the occurrence of a Northern Virginia Rail in a farm yard near Hastings on May 21. Wherever there persists a little accumulation of water anywhere, may be found unusual concentrations of herons, Northern Killdeers and a few other waders and water birds. In the towns, where water is available and there is some artificially maintained greenery, the birds seem to be at least ordinarily numerous and in many instances more so. Insects are closely picked up, and scarce as compared to their abundance in the bird-neglected open fields.

THE 1934 MIGRATION SEASON

The months of April and May of 1934 were very warm, bright and exceedingly dry, with frequent windy dust storms, thus continuing the warm weather and rainfall deficiency that began in October of 1933 and became accentuated into a drouth of exceeding severity during the spring of 1934. In April the average precipitation for the state, 0.54 inch, was only 22% of the normal for that month, and May was only slightly better, with an average of 1.06 inches, or 30% of the May normal. Only two previous Aprils (1926 and 1928) and only one previous May (1894) have been recorded as drier than these respective months in 1934. The April precipitation deficiency varied from 14% of normal in the southeastern section of Nebraska to 29% of normal in the northwestern section, the precipitation falling during the first five days of the month in eastern Nebraska, but also on the 14th to 16th in the western section of the state. In May, the precipitation deficiency was greatest in the central and eastern parts of Nebraska, varying from 17% of the normal in the central section to 54% of the normal in the western section. The general moisture deficiency for Nebraska as a whole at the end of May was 4.89 inches for the five months of 1934 and 6.43 inches for the preceding eight months, making the total average rainfall only about 40% of the normal for these periods. At Lincoln the 1934 moisture deficiency was 6.80 inches, there having been but 0.35 inch of precipitation in April and 0.49 inch in May.

Average temperatures during April (52.1°) ran well (2.9°) above the normal over the state, being especially high during the first ten and the last two or three days of the month; so that, although during the rest of the month the temperatures were normal or below, the average departures varied from 3.7 degrees above normal in the southwestern section to 2.3 degrees above normal in the northwestern section, and made the month as a whole warmer than all but seven of the Aprils during the last fifty-eight years. May of 1934 was the warmest of record in Nebraska, exceeding by 10.4 degrees the average temperature for that month and by 4.7 degrees the warmest previous May (1881). May was actually warmer than a normal June. Northern Nebraska showed the greatest departure from normal. The periods of highest May temperatures were from the 15th to the 21st and from the 28th to the 31st. Maximum temperatures over 100° were reported from all over eastern and central Nebraska. The lowest May temperatures were on the 13th to 15th. The unpleasant and damaging effects of the high temperatures were intensified, both in April and May, by frequent dust storms, a deficiency of cloudiness and low humidities.

This severe drouth and heat of April and May of 1934 had a pronounced effect upon the land bird migration through Nebraska. While the waterfowl migration during February and March was normal in western Nebraska and up to par or better in eastern Nebraska, and was reported as better than normal through Iowa (*litt.* P. A. DuMont, April 25, 1934), there seemed to be something of a falling off in central Nebraska, where the moisture deficiency was greatest, except at certain concentration points. But by the beginning of April and on through May, with the whole eastern two-thirds of Nebraska suffering from a very pronounced drouth, the resultant paucity of bird life over the countryside was very obvious. Bird migration reports for these two months are consistent in reporting fewer than the usual number of birds. The results of the Annual Field Day of the Brooking Bird Club at Hastings on May 12 — an exceedingly dry, windy and dusty day — published on another page of this issue of the *Review*, were quite disappointing to the club members. Also the composite list at the N. O. U. Field Day at Omaha on May 19, likewise published on another page, was the smallest in many years. However, in the cities and towns, where

the water supply was more plentiful and more food was available, the bird population was more nearly normal; but even there, in spite of the implied concentration in these spots, birds were not particularly numerous. They either swung to the eastward from their normal course across Nebraska and the Dakotas, or else passed on so rapidly that they were less in evidence than usual.

Continuing the bird migration record from the middle of April, where it ended in the last number of the *Review* (*antea*, ii, pp. 48-50), it may first be noted that the Migrant Loggerhead Shrikes, which were first seen April 1, were nesting by April 19, on which date Mr. G. E. Hudson found a nest with six slightly incubated eggs about twenty-two feet up in a boxelder tree. Prof. D. B. Whelan noted the return of the first Brown Thrasher on April 20. They were not common, however, until April 26 and 27. Mr. Hudson, with Mr. W. E. Beed, spent part of April 22 along Little Salt, and noted the arrival of the Least Sandpiper (three), Semipalmated Sandpiper (one), Savannah Sparrow (subsp.?) (common) and Vesper Sparrow (one). Other species observed by him on this trip included (+ or -) eight Baldpates, six American Pintails, sixty Blue-winged Teals, thirty Shovellers, ten Lesser Scaups, two Wilson Snipes, ten Lesser Yellow-legs, thirty Baird Sandpipers and twenty-five Franklin Gulls. Twelve Northern Short-eared Owls were flushed from an area about the size of a city lot in the grass in King's pasture. One adult male Marsh Hawk was seen, while several Eastern Common Meadowlarks and many Western Meadowlarks were heard singing. Miss Louisa Wilson noted the Hermit Thrush (subsp.?) at her home on April 25, and Mrs. George O. Smith noted two Sprague Pipits along the road south of Lincoln on April 26. On April 27, Mr. Hudson noted about fifteen Chimney Swifts near Auburn, Nemaha County, and a Barn Swallow near Denton, Lancaster County, while M. H. Swenk noted the return of the Western House Wren (common) in Lincoln. The Arctic Spotted Towhee was noted in her yard by Miss Wilson on April 28, and a fine male was seen in his yard by M. H. Swenk on May 6. Also on April 28, between Lincoln and Omaha, M. H. Swenk noted Blue-winged Teals, Shovellers and Lesser Yellow-legs very commonly at roadside ponds. New arrivals found by Messrs. Hudson and Beed on April 29 at Capitol Beach and King's pasture on Little Salt were the Hudsonian Godwit (a fine male, which was collected), Stilt Sandpiper (one), Wilson Phalarope (about twenty-five, with both sexes represented), Eastern Kingbird (one), Rough-winged Swallow (two) and Yellow-headed Blackbird (flock of about fifteen males). Other species seen on April 29 included about forty-five Blue-winged Teals, about twenty Shovellers, Lesser Yellow-legs (common), Baird Sandpiper (common), Least Sandpiper (two), Semipalmated Sandpiper (fairly common), Barn Swallow (one) and Brown Thrasher (two). The nest of a Western Meadowlark with two eggs and one egg of the Cowbird was also found. M. H. Swenk noted the arrival of the Eastern Warbling Vireo on April 30, Mr. Hudson next noting this species on May 5.

On May 1 the Eastern Yellow Warbler was observed by M. H. Swenk, who found the Common Lincoln Sparrow plentiful on that date. Mr. Swenk noted the arrival of the Chimney Swift at Lincoln on May 2, on which date Prof. Raymond Roberts saw a male Baltimore Oriole. M. H. Swenk noted that Baltimore Orioles were fairly common the following day, May 3, and noted also that the Eastern Kingbirds had become common. New arrivals noted on May 4 by Mr. Hudson at Capitol Beach and King's Pond included the Northern American Coot (about eight), Semipalmated Plover (two), Red-headed Woodpecker (several) and Dickcissel (several). Other birds noted by Mr. Hudson on May 4 were a male American Pintail, about thirty-five Blue-winged Teals, about six Shovellers, Lesser Yellow-legs (abundant), Pectoral Sandpiper (common), Baird Sandpiper (abundant), Least Sandpiper (common), Semi-

palmed Sandpiper (common), Wilson Phalarope (common; fifty or more seen) and a male Yellow-headed Blackbird. Mr. Hudson reported the first Catbird (one) on May 5, and Prof. Raymond Roberts next reported one on May 7. Prof. Roberts reported a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak on May 8, on which date the arrival of the Clay-colored Sparrow was noted by M. H. Swenk. Also on May 8, an Ovenbird was found dead by a pupil in the yard at Clinton School in Lincoln and brought to M. H. Swenk. Mrs. B. A. George, 1826 South 26th Street, reported that she found a male and a female Rose-breasted Grosbeak dead in her yard on the morning of May 9, after some extensive spraying had taken place in her yard the preceding day. Miss Wilson reported the arrival of the Tennessee Warbler on May 12. The arrival of the Wood Thrush was noted by M. H. Swenk on May 13, on which date Mr. Hudson noted the arrival of the White-rumped Sandpiper (one), Forster Tern (two) and the Lark Sparrow (subsp. ?), and observed also the Lesser Scaup (four males), Lesser Yellow-legs (several), Pectoral Sandpiper (fairly common), Baird Sandpiper (common), Least Sandpiper (several), Semipalmated Sandpiper (common), Hudsonian Godwit (five), and a Savannah Sparrow (subsp. ?). Red-headed Woodpeckers were common by May 14, on which date two male American Redstarts were seen (M. H. Swenk). Miss Wilson also saw two American Redstarts on May 24, and noted a lone Cedar Waxwing on May 15, where flocks of them had been seen during late March and much of April. On May 17, 21 and 22, an American Woodcock was seen in Lincoln, by different observers, and the arrival of the Arkansas Kingbird and Common Bank Swallow was noted by M. H. Swenk. Other birds noted as common on May 17 were the Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Pectoral Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper and Dickcissel, between Lincoln and Omaha. The Yellow-throated Vireo was noted by Miss Wilson at her home on May 20. May 24 Miss Wilson noted the Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush and Mrs. Fred Tyler reported the Black-throated Green Warbler. Miss Wilson reports a return migrant Ovenbird in her yard on July 30 and August 3 to 6.

Continuing the migration record of the Omaha Nature Study Club from where it concluded in the April number of the *Review* (*antea*, ii, p. 46), Mrs. Mary Belle Shook reported seeing an American Osprey and Lesser Yellow-legs on April 22. Mr. L. O. Horsky noted the arrival of the Brown Thrasher on April 29. Mr. Horsky noted also the arrival of the Red-headed Woodpecker and Eastern Yellow Warbler on May 1, of the Western House Wren on May 2, and of the Baltimore Oriole and Dickcissel on May 3. On May 5, Mrs. Shook noted the Eastern Myrtle Warbler and Miss Elizabeth Rooney identified the Eastern Meadowlark. A flock of eight Common Mallards was observed by Miss Rooney at Linoma Beach, near Ashland, Nebraska, on May 5, and a flock of fifty Common Mallards and American Pintails was flushed on the Elkhorn River, near Elkhorn, Nebraska, by Mr. George Gautier on the following day, May 6. Mr. Horsky recorded the arrival of the Catbird and Northern Bell Vireo on May 6, of the Eastern Kingbird on May 7, the Chimney Swift on May 9 and the Eastern (?) Nighthawk on May 16. Mr. F. J. De la Vega reported the arrival of the Eastern (?) Mockingbird on May 20, and Mrs. F. J. Havel and Mr. Walter Lipper observed the Ruby-throated Hummingbird on June 3. Mr. Horsky found both the Prairie (?) Long-billed Marsh Wren and the White-eyed Vireo nesting near Omaha on July 7.

Continuing the migration record of the Nature Department of the Fairbury Woman's Club sent in by the Misses Agness and Susie Callaway for the first half of 1934, from where it was barely started in the January number of the *Review* (*antea*, ii, pp. 16 and 17), and eliminating such resident forms as the Eastern Bob-white, Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Screech Owl, Prairie

Horned Lark, Eastern Crow, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Eastern Cardinal and Eastern American Goldfinch, we have the following dates of first observation of 130 species: January 1—Marsh Hawk, Eastern Brown Creeper, Eastern Slate-colored Junco, Tree Sparrow and Harris Sparrow. January 8—Northern Sharp-shinned Hawk, Red-bellied Woodpecker, American Bohemian Waxwing and Cedar Waxwing (large flock). January 13—Rusty Blackbird. January 14—Eastern Belted Kingfisher. January 16—Red-eyed Eastern Towhee. January 30—Red-breasted Nuthatch. January 31—American Magpie and Northern Shrike. February 4—Eastern Robin. February 6—American Pintail, Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch and Eastern Common Bluebird. February 7—Northern Turkey Vulture. February 9—Brown Thrasher (banded with No. 278847). February 16—Eastern Sparrow Hawk. February 26—Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker.

March 3—Red-winged Blackbird (subsp. ?). March 6—Northern Killdeer and Western Meadowlark. March 11—Canada Goose (subsp. ?), Lesser Snow Goose, Blue Goose and Eastern Cowbird. March 16—Song Sparrow (subsp. ?). March 18—Eastern Phoebe. March 19—Bronzed Grackle. March 20—Common Mallard. March 25—Gadwall. March 27—Redhead and Migrant Loggerhead Shrike. March 28—Baldpate, Shoveler and Canvas-back. March 30—Brown Thrasher (migrants) and Eastern Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

April 1—Blue-winged Teal, Cooper Hawk, Eastern Red-tailed Hawk, Western Mourning Dove, Eastern (?) Vesper Sparrow and Western Field Sparrow. April 3—Franklin Gull. April 6—Western Burrowing Owl, Northern Purple Martin, Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Bendire (?) Red Crossbill, Savannah Sparrow (subsp. ?) and Clay-colored Sparrow. April 8—Northern American Coot and Tree Swallow. April 11—Eastern Lark Sparrow. April 14—Eastern Great Blue Heron and Arctic Spotted Towhee. April 15—Green-winged Teal and Common Lincoln Sparrow. April 16—Rough-winged Swallow and Western House Wren. April 17—Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet, Eastern Common Meadowlark, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Eastern Chipping Sparrow and Swamp Sparrow. April 19—Common Bank Swallow and Mockingbird (subsp. ?). April 20—Eastern Green Heron, Baird Sandpiper, Barn Swallow and Western Grasshopper Sparrow. April 23—Wilson Snipe and American Barn Owl. April 26—Common Pied-billed Grebe, Northern Broad-winged Hawk, Eastern Solitary Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Wilson Phalarope, Eastern Great Horned Owl, Northern Crested Flycatcher (in yard), Northern Blue Jay (migrants), Eastern Myrtle Warbler and Yellow-headed Blackbird. April 27—Eastern White-crowned Sparrow and Gambel Sparrow. April 29—Eastern Warbling Vireo. April 30—Chimney Swift, Eastern Kingbird and Tennessee Warbler.

May 1—Arkansas Kingbird, Wood Thrush and Baltimore Oriole. May 3—Red-headed Woodpecker, Catbird, Eastern Yellow Warbler and Dickcissel. May 5—Louisiana Water-Thrush and Northern Maryland Yellow-throat. May 6—Upland Plover, Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, Northern Bell Vireo, American Redstart, Orchard Oriole and Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak. May 8—Lesser Scaup; American Buff-breasted Merganser, Eastern (?) Nighthawk and Grinnell Common Water-Thrush. May 10—Yellow-throated Vireo (in yard), Black-poll Warbler and White-throated Sparrow. May 12—Least Flycatcher. May 15—Spotted Sandpiper, Black-billed Cuckoo, Eastern Wood Pewee, Red-eyed Vireo, Yellow-breasted Chat, Bobolink, Scarlet Tanager, Western Blue Grosbeak (in yard) and Indigo Bunting. May 17—Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo. May 25—Ruby-throated Hummingbird. May 27—American Bittern. June 3—Sora Rail (Mrs. Charles Richardson).

Under dates of May 15 and June 5, Mrs. A. H. Jones of Hastings re-

ports on the migration record at that place for the spring of 1934, in continuation of the record previously published (*antea*, ii, pp. 46-48). On April 8, Miss M. Caryle Sylla observed the Lesser Canada Goose, Cooper Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Greater Yellow-legs, Rocky Mountain Say Phoebe, (Western ?) Mockingbird, Savannah Sparrow (subsp. ?) and Western Lark Sparrow; Mrs. A. H. Jones noted the Baird Sandpiper. Mrs. A. M. Jones noted the Blue-winged Teal, (Eastern ?) Bob-white and Eastern Belted Kingfisher; Mrs. Jesse Marian the American Barn Owl; and Mrs. A. E. Olsen the Eastern Phoebe. Mrs. A. H. Jones noted the arrival of the Northern Purple Martin on April 9, and on April 13 Mrs. E. R. Maunder saw the Eastern Fox Sparrow. On April 14, Miss Margaret Diemer saw the (Western ?) Vesper Sparrow. Miss Diemer added the Baldpate, Redhead and Northern Ruddy Duck on April 15. The Western Field Sparrow was seen by Mesdames A. H. and A. M. Jones on April 17. Mr. A. M. Brooking saw the Common Bank Swallow on April 18. On April 19, Mesdames A. M. Brooking, J. D. Fuller, A. H. and A. M. Jones and A. E. Olsen noted as new arrivals the Pectoral Sandpiper, Barn Swallow and Sprague Pipit. Miss Diemer added the Northern American Coot, Franklin Gull and Yellow-headed Blackbird on April 21. Miss Diemer and Mrs. A. H. Jones noted the Swainson Hawk, Western Burrowing Owl and Red-eyed Eastern Towhee on April 22, on which date Messrs. Kenneth Eaton and Lee observed the White Pelican. On April 27, Mesdames Brooking, Fuller, A. H. and A. M. Jones, Olsen and Miss Sylla noted the White-rumped Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Wilson Phalarope, Tree Swallow, Western House Wren, Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler, Eastern Myrtle Warbler, Eastern Cowbird, Arctic Spotted Towhee and Gambel Sparrow, and Mesdames A. M. Brooking and A. H. Jones added the Eastern Chipping Sparrow. On April 29, Mrs. Brooking and Miss Carrie Hansen saw the Black-crowned Night Heron, and they, with the Misses Nelle and Zetta Rowe and Miss Sylla, saw also the Spotted Sandpiper, (Eastern ?) Solitary Sandpiper, Eastern Great Horned Owl, Arkansas Kingbird, Northern Crested Flycatcher, Rough-winged Swallow, Brown Thrasher, Black and White Warbler, Brewer Blackbird, Baltimore Oriole, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow and Common Lincoln Sparrow. On this same date, Mrs. A. H. Jones saw the American Bittern, Semipalmated Sandpiper and migrant Northern Blue Jays, and the Misses Rowe and Miss Sylla noted the Long-billed Dowitcher. Mrs. Fuller observed the Clay-colored Sparrow on April 30.

The May arrivals began with the Eastern Kingbird on May 1, seen by Mrs. A. M. Jones. On May 2, Miss Diemer added the Chimney Swift, Mrs. J. R. Glassey the Catbird and Miss Sylla the Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak. On May 3, Mrs. Marian added the Red-headed Woodpecker and Northern Bell Vireo, Mesdames A. H. and A. M. Jones the Eastern Warbling Vireo and Eastern Yellow Warbler, and Mr. A. M. Brooking the Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, Bobolink and Western Grasshopper Sparrow. May 4 arrivals were the Eastern Green Heron, seen by Mesdames A. H. and A. M. Jones, the Red-bellied Woodpecker seen by Mrs. Olsen in her yard, and the Wood Thrush and Western Palm Warbler noted by Mrs. A. M. Jones. Miss Diemer saw a Bewick Wren (subsp. ?) on May 5. May 6 arrivals were the Upland Plover seen by Mrs. A. H. Jones, the Olive-backed Swainson Thrush and Black-poll Warbler seen by Miss Diemer and the Rose-breasted Grosbeak seen by Mrs. Roy Youngblood. Mr. Winston Jones noted the Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush on May 7, and on May 9 Miss Diemer added the Common Pied-billed Grebe, Eastern Cliff Swallow and Red-eyed Vireo. A female Ruby-throated Hummingbird was seen by Mrs. A. E. Olsen inside of a greenhouse on May 10, where it was feeding from the snapdragons. She watched it as it flitted about for some time before it left through an open window in the top of the greenhouse. The workers there said that

it had been coming in to feed on previous days, and that hummingbirds had been seen doing the same thing in other seasons. Miss Diemer added the Least Flycatcher and Mrs. Olsen the Orchard Oriole on May 11. The Field Trip of the Brooking Bird Club on May 12 added six species as follows: Florida Gallinule (seen by Mrs. A. H. Jones, Mrs. Olsen and Miss Baehr), Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Grinnell Common Waterthrush, American Redstart, Western Blue Grosbeak and Dickcissel (seen by the Misses Rowe and Miss Sylla). Mesdames A. H. and A. M. Jones saw the Long-tailed (?) Chat on May 13, on which date the latter flushed three Bob-whites from the yard of a vacant house in the center of the town of Hastings. Mr. and Mrs. Brooking saw the Lark Bunting on May 18, the Sora on May 28, on which latter date Mr. Winston Jones noted also a (Sennett ?) Nighthawk, and Mr. Brooking added the American Black Tern on May 29.

Under date of June 8, Mrs. H. C. Johnston of Superior, Nebraska, writes that very few warblers were seen at Superior during the spring of 1934, and then only one or two of them at a time. On May 13, a flock of about forty Bobolinks appeared in an alfalfa field west of town and stayed for a week, which is unusual for the Superior locality, Mrs. Johnston says. An Ovenbird stayed in her yard from May 10 to 24 before it passed on northward. A Yellow-breasted (?) Chat was in her yard from May 14 until the 28th, on which day it sang all day long, from early morning until the sun went down. Mrs. Johnston noted the first Black-billed Cuckoo ever seen by her at Superior on May 25, this bird also being seen in her yard.

Under date of June 19, Mr. Harold Turner of Logan Township, Adams County, near Holstein, sends in the following dates of first arrival of birds in that locality during the last week in April and through May, 1934: April 23—Franklin Gull. April 26—Western House Wren and Western (?) Mockingbird. April 27—Brown Thrasher. April 28—Barn Swallow. April 29—Northern Blue Jay (migrants). April 30—Arkansas Kingbird. May 1—Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird and Eastern Cowbird. May 2—Baltimore Oriole. May 8—Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak. May 9—Orchard Oriole. May 10—American Bittern. May 12—Eastern Green Heron. May 17—Western Blue Grosbeak. May 18—Catbird. May 20—Yellow-billed Cuckoo. May 21—Sennett (?) Nighthawk. Mr. Turner states that on May 28, in company with Mr. A. M. Brooking of Hastings, he observed a Northern Virginia Rail in a farm yard a few miles northeast of Hastings. He adds that the Migrant Loggerhead Shrike was quite numerous in his locality the past spring, but that the Red-eyed Eastern Towhees were not so numerous as a year ago. Bob-whites (subsp. ?) were heard calling on May 6 and again on June 16.

Under date of July 14, Mr. Charles S. Ludlow of Red Cloud writes that the birds came earlier than usual in his locality, and moved on more promptly. This accounts, he says, why his 1934 list lacks a number of species that he usually sees each spring on his place. He has also sent in his migration record at Red Cloud for the first five months of 1934. During January, he noted one (Eastern ?) Red-tailed Hawk, two Swainson Hawks, two Prairie Falcons, four Ring-necked Common Pheasants, two Great Horned Owls (subsp. ?), six Northern Short-eared Owls, two Eastern Hairy Woodpeckers, four Northern Downy Woodpeckers, eight (Prairie ?) Horned Larks, two Hoyt Horned Larks, five Piñon Jays, four Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadees and five (Pale ?) American Goldfinches. Three Harris Sparrows were seen on January 13.

The first Eastern Robin, a male, was seen on February 4 (it was common on March 12), on which former date four American Goldfinches were also seen. Fourteen Red-winged Blackbirds were seen on February

5, and an Eastern Brown Creeper on February 13. A Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker was noted on March 2. On March 4, was the first flight of wild fowl, Mr. Ludlow noting on this date fifteen Canada Geese (subsp. ?), sixteen Common Mallards, about sixty American Pintails and twelve Blue-winged Teals. Also on March 4, he saw the first Eastern Cardinal for 1934. Two Eastern Belted Kingfishers were seen on March 9. The Eastern Common Bluebird appeared on March 10, a single individual. Two Northern Killdeers were seen on March 11. On March 12, the arrival of the Western Meadowlark (twelve), Bronzed Grackle (thirty-five), and Eastern Cowbird (flock) was noted, and the last Eastern Slate-colored Junco was seen. A pair of (Eastern ?) Sparrow Hawks was seen on March 13. A flock of about forty-eight Sandhill Cranes was seen on March 20, thirty-seven Lesser Snow Geese on March 21, and two Western Mourning Doves on March 30.

On April 3, five Shufeldt Oregon Juncos were seen. Mr. Ben Pegg saw two Spotted Sandpipers on the early date of April 10. On April 14, Mr. Ludlow saw eighty Franklin Gulls and four (Eastern ?) Chipping Sparrows. A White-rumped Loggerhead Shrike was seen on April 18. Two (Western ?) Lark Sparrows were seen on April 23, two Rough-winged Swallows on April 24, four migrant Northern Blue Jays and one each of the Western House Wren and Brown Thrasher on April 28. On April 29, Mr. Ludlow noted an Eastern Phoebe, four Common Bank Swallows, ten Eastern Cliff Swallows, an Eastern Warbling Vireo, a Baltimore Oriole and two Red-eyed Eastern Towhees. Three Barn Swallows were noted on April 30.

The May arrivals began with six Eastern Myrtle Warblers, two Audubon Warblers and one Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, on May 1. May 2 brought two (Western ?) Mockingbirds. On May 3, the Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler and Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak, one each, were noted. May 4 arrivals included one Eastern Wood Pewee, two Eastern Yellow Warblers, two Gambel Sparrows and two White-throated Sparrows. May 5 arrivals were the Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird and Savannah Sparrow (subsp. ?). Two Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were seen on May 6. On May 7, Mr. Ludlow added the Arkansas Kingbird (two), Black-poll Warbler (three), American Redstart (one), Orchard Oriole (three), and Western Blue Grosbeak (pair). Birds seen on May 8 were two Swainson Hawks, a pair of Bob-whites (subsp. ?) and two Arctic Spotted Towhees. Two Catbirds were seen on May 9. The Red-eyed Vireo (two) and Black and White Warbler (three) were recorded for May 10. Two Wood Thrushes were seen on May 11. A pair of Eastern Green Herons was noted on May 13, and they again nested in an old shot-out crow's nest in the apple tree where they had nested in previous years. A Sennett Nighthawk and two Northern Bell Vireos were seen on May 14. An Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo was seen on May 16, and three Dickcissels on May 20.

Mrs. George W. Trine of Red Cloud also sends in her bird migration list for 1934. She noted her first Eastern Robin on March 4, and her first Eastern Cardinal on March 5, the day after Mr. Ludlow first noted the species. A Northern Sharp-shinned Hawk was seen on March 12. Her first date for the Eastern Common Bluebird was March 18, on which date she noted also the Western Meadowlark and Red-winged Blackbird (subsp. ?). The Western Mourning Dove was noted March 19. On March 20, she noted the Lesser Snow Goose and Northern Killdeer. Mrs. Trine noted her first Bronzed Grackle on March 24 and her first White-rumped Loggerhead Shrike on March 25. The Northern Purple Martin arrived at Mrs. Trine's home on April 1, on which date she noted also the (Prairie ?) Horned Lark. On April 2 she saw the Shufeldt Oregon (?) Junco and on April 14 the Northern Pine Siskin. Her first dates

for the Western House Wren and Brown Thrasher were April 22 and April 21, respectively. Migrant Northern Blue Jays were first seen on April 26. The Western Grasshopper Sparrow was noted April 28, and April 29 brought the Common Bank Swallow, Eastern Warbling Vireo and Red-eyed Eastern Towhee, this being exactly the same date that Mr. Ludlow also observed the arrival of these three species. Mrs. Trine noted the first Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak and White-crowned Sparrow on April 30.

May 1 brought the Arkansas Kingbird and Baltimore Oriole to Mrs. Trine's list, followed on May 2 by the Eastern Kingbird and Cedar Waxwing. May 4 brought the Eastern Yellow Warbler and Orchard Oriole and May 5 the Rose-breasted Grosbeak. An Eastern American Goldfinch was also observed on May 5. Mrs. Trine saw an American Bittern on May 7 and noted the arrival of the Catbird and Northern Maryland Yellow-throat on May 8. The Wood Thrush and Olive-backed Swainson Thrush were noted on May 10 and the Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo on May 12. As stated elsewhere in this issue, Mrs. Trine added the Wood Duck, Least Sandpiper, Long-billed Curlew, Wilson Phalarope and Northern Phalarope on May 13, on which date she added also the Northern American Coot, Western (?) Mockingbird and Dickcissel. Other arrivals were the American Redstart (a male on the grape trellis in her yard) on May 14, Northern Bell Vireo on May 15, and American Eared Grebe, Spotted Sandpiper and Sennett (?) Nighthawk on May 17. Additions on May 20 were the Marbled Godwit and Western Lark Sparrow. A Screech Owl was seen by Mrs. Trine on May 21.

The list by Mrs. Trine beautifully supplements the list by Mr. Ludlow, so that their combination gives a good picture of the 1934 migration at Red Cloud. Mrs. Trine includes in her list sixteen species not listed by Mr. Ludlow, *viz.*, the American Eared Grebe, American Bittern, Wood Duck, Northern Sharp-shinned Hawk, Northern American Coot, Long-billed Curlew, Least Sandpiper, Marbled Godwit, Wilson Phalarope, Northern Phalarope, Northern Purple Martin, Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, Cedar Waxwing, Northern Pine Siskin, Western Grasshopper Sparrow and Eastern White-crowned Sparrow. She gives earlier dates also for sixteen species, *viz.*, the Lesser Snow Goose, Western Mourning Dove, Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Eastern Kingbird, Arkansas Kingbird, migrant Northern Blue Jays, Western House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Wood Thrush, White-rumped Loggerhead Shrike, Orchard Oriole, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak, Dickcissel and Shufeldt Oregon Junco. On the other hand, Mr. Ludlow notes thirty-two species not observed by Mrs. Trine, *viz.*, Eastern Green Heron, Canada Goose (subsp ?), Common Mallard, American Pintail, Blue-winged Teal, Swainson Hawk, Sparrow Hawk (subsp ?), Sandhill Crane, Franklin Gull, Eastern Belted Kingfisher, Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Phoebe, Eastern Wood Pewee, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Eastern Cliff Swallow, Eastern Brown Creeper, Red-eyed Vireo, Black and White Warbler, Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler, Eastern Myrtle Warbler, Northern Audubon Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Eastern Cowbird, Western Blue Grosbeak, Arctic Spotted Towhee, Savannah Sparrow (subsp. ?), Eastern Chipping Sparrow, Harris Sparrow, Gambel Sparrow and White-throated Sparrow. Mr. Ludlow's dates for sixteen species, *viz.*, the Northern Killdeer, Spotted Sandpiper, Sennett (?) Nighthawk, Western (?) Mockingbird, Eastern Robin, Eastern Common Bluebird, Northern Bell Vireo, Eastern Warbling Vireo, Eastern Yellow Warbler, Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, American Redstart, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird (subsp. ?), Baltimore Oriole, Bronzed Grackle and Western Lark Sparrow, are earlier than Mrs. Trine's, and he also gives the last date for the Eastern Slate-colored Junco.

Under date of June 28, Mr. and Mrs. Earl W. Glandon of Stapleton, Logan County, have sent in their migration list for 1934. During the winter and spring the following residents and winter residents were observed by them: American Rough-legged Hawk (very common), Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, Marsh Hawk, Prairie Falcon, Greater Prairie Chicken, Ring-necked Common Pheasant, Western Horned Owl, Lewis Woodpecker, Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Saskatchewan Horned Lark, Eastern Crow, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch, English House Sparrow, Lapland Longspur and Chestnut-collared Longspur. On account of the mild weather, a few Eastern Robins and several Western Meadowlarks remained all winter, disappearing when the cold spells came and returning with milder weather. Beginning with February 1, their migration list is as follows:

Several White-rumped Loggerhead Shrikes were seen on February 1, and this species was present every month thereafter. Twenty-five or thirty Canada Geese (subsp. ?) were noted February 5. On February 11, fifty to seventy-five American Pintail Ducks were seen. It was reported to them that these ducks were present by February 1. Tree Sparrows were noted on several occasions through the month of February. A Sparrow Hawk (subsp. ?) was seen March 2, and an Eastern Slate-colored Junco on March 3. On March 5, a flock of forty-five male and one female Red-winged Blackbirds (subsp. ?) was seen. A month later a flock of about 200 females was noted. Two Western Field Sparrows were seen on March 12. On March 16, a flock of eight Whooping Cranes (*antea*, ii, p. 36) was noted, and also two American Magpies. Five Sandhill Cranes were seen on March 17. A Red-tailed Hawk (subsp. ?) was noted March 19. On March 26, the arrival of the Eastern Common Bluebird was noted, and the following day one each of the Common Red-shafted Flicker and Eastern Common Meadowlark was seen. Two Northern Killdeers were observed March 28, an Eastern Brown Creeper on March 29, and on March 30 a Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker and a Northern Shrike (subsp. ?), the latter being an addition to the Logan County list.

April 1 brought the Mountain Bluebird (four males and three females), several Bronzed Grackles and a White-crowned Sparrow. There were many Shufeldt Oregon Juncos on April 3. On April 8, many Blue-winged Teals, Shovellers and Redheads were seen, and also three Greater Yellow-legs and an Eastern Belted Kingfisher. A Western Mourning Dove and two Yellow-headed Blackbirds were noted on April 10. Many Brewer Blackbirds appeared on April 14. An American Black Tern was seen April 15, and on April 18 several Western Vesper Sparrows were identified, these being new to the county list. A flock of twenty-four Franklin Gulls was seen April 19. On April 20 the Song Sparrow (subsp. ?) was identified. Birds seen April 21 included three Great Blue Herons (subsp. ?), several Green-winged Teals, four Lesser Yellow-legs, a Western Burrowing Owl and an Eastern Myrtle Warbler. An Alder Trail Flycatcher arrived April 23 and a Western House Wren April 25. On April 26, two Arctic Spotted Towhees and several Gambel Sparrows were seen. A Cowbird (subsp. ?) was seen April 27. Fifteen Least Sandpipers were identified on April 29, another addition to the county list. April 30 identifications included a Northern American Coot, two Northern Blue Jays, a Tennessee Warbler and a Pale American Goldfinch.

On May 2 a dark-colored Yellow Warbler was identified as the Alaska Yellow Warbler, and on the same day a Hermit Thrush (subsp. ?) was seen, these both representing additions to the county list. May 3 ar-

rivals included two Arkansas Kingbirds, a Northern Crested Flycatcher, a Brown Thrasher and a Black and White Warbler. On May 4, one each of the Black-poll Warbler and Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak was seen. May 5 arrivals included two Eastern Nashville Warblers (new to the list) and a Chipping Sparrow (subsp. ?). Birds noted May 6 included an American Bittern, a Wilson Snipe, two American Barn Owls, an Eastern Kingbird, a Tree Swallow (new to the list), three Maryland Yellow-throats (subsp. ?) and two Bobolinks. May 7 brought a Northern Audubon Warbler (new to the list), four Lark Buntings, two Western Grasshopper Sparrows and three Western Lark Sparrows. May 9 arrivals included one each of the Red-headed Woodpecker, Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, Warbling Vireo (subsp. ?) (new to the list), Long-tailed Chat, MacGillivray Warbler (new to the list), American Redstart and Orchard Oriole. May 11 brought one each of the Upland Plover and Ovenbird. A Screech Owl (subsp. ?) and two Baltimore Orioles were seen on May 12. May 13 a Veery (subsp. ?) was noted. May 14 one each of the Sora (new to the list) and Catbird was seen. May 16 the Western Mockingbird and Wilson Pileolated Warbler were seen, one of each. Two Sennett Nighthawks were seen May 17. May 18 brought one each of the Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo and Barn Swallow. May 20 arrivals included two Semipalmated Plovers (new to the list), two Spotted Sandpipers, one each of the Red-eyed and Northern Bell Vireos (the latter new to the list) and two Dickcissels. A Magnolia Warbler was seen May 23 (new to the list), a Bullock Oriole on May 24, and a Dowitcher (subsp. ?) and Northern Phalarope, both new to the list, on May 27. A Lesser Scaup duck was seen on May 30.

June 2, three Northern Purple Martins were seen, this bird being also new to the list. June 4 two Western Blue Grosbeaks were noted. June 10 a Forster Tern (new to the list) and several Common Bank Swallows were seen. Mr. Glandon saw a Mountain Bluebird across the highway from the Shadonix farm on June 25.

Under date of April 16, Mrs. John Truman of Bristow, Boyd County, Nebraska, sends a list of forty-seven species of birds that she has identified in that vicinity, as follows: Common Pied-billed Grebe, Goshawk, Sparrow Hawk, Greater Prairie Chicken, Bob-white, Ring-necked Common Pheasant, Northern American Coot, Northern Killdeer, Franklin Gull, Eastern Least Tern, Western Mourning Dove, Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Eastern Screech Owl, Sennett Nighthawk, Eastern Belted Kingfisher, Common Red-shafted Flicker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Arkansas Kingbird, Common Bank Swallow, Barn Swallow, Northern Blue Jay, American Magpie, Eastern Crow, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, Western House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Robin, Eastern Common Bluebird, White-rumped Loggerhead Shrike, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Baltimore Oriole, Orchard Oriole, Bronzed Grackle, Eastern Cowbird, Eastern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Dickcissel, American Goldfinch, Arctic Spotted Towhee, Western Lark Sparrow, Eastern Slate-colored Junco and Tree Sparrow.

Under date of April 18, Miss Vera Maunder of Hastings tells of a trip afield taken by her mother, Mrs. E. R. Maunder, and her sister, Mrs. C. N. Collister of North Platte, on the morning of April 13. Although the wind and dust interfered with the trip, a number of interesting birds were seen, including the Sparrow Hawk, Western Mourning Dove, Eastern Phoebe, Saskatchewan Horned Lark, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, Eastern Robin, Western Meadowlark, Eastern Cardinal, Eastern Fox Sparrow (seen near Nash's Grove along the edge of the running water), and Song Sparrow (several in song).

The Hastings *Daily Tribune* for April 18, 1934, gives an extended account of the observations of a field party headed by Director G. E. Condra of the Division of Conservation and Survey of the University of Nebraska and Secretary Frank B. O'Connell of the Game, Forestation and Parks Commission of Nebraska, and piloted by Mr. F. J. Kingsley of Minden, which visited the Great Bend region of the Platte River, between Kearney and Odessa, on April 3 in order to secure some pictures of the migrating waterfowl that were then thronging the Platte River at that point. The strip of the Platte River between Kearney and Lexington, and an area farther west through Garden and parts of Keith and Morrill Counties, are the two principal normal migration routes for these wildfowl across Nebraska. Although because of heavy clouds and a light mist that fell most of the day, the fine motion and still pictures that the party planned to secure did not exactly materialize, there was no lack of subjects, for great flocks of wildfowl passed and repassed close to the submerged blind in the river, in which the photographers and Secretary O'Connell were concealed. The press reporters for the *Tribune* with the party, Messrs. H. G. Smith and Francis Robertson, described some of their observations as follows:

"Pelicans this year are more numerous than ever. Over on the river a large flock of (White) Pelicans, the largest, in fact, seen on the Platte in these parts for many years, put on a show which was all their own. At rest in the stream, headed into the wind and as dignified as a company of soldiers at attention, they were packed so close together that from the banks they formed an unbroken strip of white. At intervals of a half hour or so all would take off. They flew in wide open ranks, up and down the river, over a strip of two or three miles, but always coming back sooner or later to the starting point. The photographers were able to register several good pictures of the pelicans despite the heavy air.

"Canada Geese, some (Lesser) Snow Geese, several species of ducks and Sandhill Cranes were present in unlimited numbers, though they were not bunched as closely as they had been during the earlier days of the northward flight. A few miles west of Odessa the party discovered a location where there were enormous flocks of cranes and geese, the latter in corn stubble on one side of the road and the cranes on the other in a meadow. Both species began coming to the location late in the afternoon. Altogether, they covered a space of many acres.

"Probably this strip of the Platte is crossed twice a year by more Sandhill Cranes than any other strip of similar length in the same latitude anywhere from coast to coast. The Whooping Crane, though now reduced almost to the vanishing point, follow the course of the sandhill variety. Swans are sometimes seen in the same strip. A couple of hundred yards from a road some (Sandhill) Cranes started a dance. This dance is a spectacular thing, possibly not as well organized and as complicated as a somewhat like maneuver which Prairie Chickens indulge in, but with fully as much action. About two dozen cranes were in the flock. They kept up a constant flapping of wings, rising several feet from the ground as they danced about their mates. Toward the end of the day a large flock of cranes, isolated from all the other birds, took off in four or five successive groups of a hundred or so each, giving an exhibition that suggested army air corps maneuvers on a grand scale. Each section split about in two, and these smaller sections, flying one above the other, circled almost directly upward until they could no longer be seen without glasses. Detachments followed about three or four minutes apart, until the last were gone. The call of the cranes filled the air from all directions, and yet for some minutes after the last of the flock had passed from sight not one of the birds could be seen. After awhile they reappeared in smaller groups, and settled down at

almost exactly the same place on the river whence they had taken off."

Under date of April 29, Mrs. J. W. Hall of Mitchell, Scotts Bluff County, comments as follows: "It has been interesting to watch the new birds come into this country during the past twenty-eight years that we have been here, and to note how rapidly they have increased. The most outstanding ones in this respect have been the Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak and the Western Maryland Yellow-throat. In 1932, from March 6 on for some time, there was quite a flock of Evening Grosbeaks at the Experimental Substation near here." Mrs. Hall adds that she saw her first Myrtle Warbler for that vicinity on the preceding day, April 28.

Under date of April 29, Mr. Cyrus A. Black of Kearney, Buffalo County, Nebraska, reports that the Sandhill Cranes began to arrive in the Kearney vicinity on March 16, and at the date of writing were still present in that locality by the thousands. He reports that at Kearney there has been much windy weather and dust, with some cold spells intermixed, and that the Blue Goose migration through that vicinity has been much below par this spring, in marked contrast with the heavy migration of these geese up the Missouri River and along the eastern edge of the state.

Under date of May 3, Mrs. H. C. Johnston of Superior reports that in April a pair of Eastern Cardinals built a nest on her back porch, only two feet from the door and about seven feet from the ground. The female laid two eggs, and spent most of the afternoon of April 24 on the nest. The next day she did not come near the nest at all, and an examination showed that one egg was gone. Mrs. Johnston blames the Bronzed Grackles, as there were a number of these birds in her yard, and she noted them watching the nest. She says that she has not seen or heard a Pine Siskin this year. On account of the wind and dust the past spring was a bad one for bird observation in the Superior vicinity, and not many birds were seen there.

Mrs. O. W. Ritchey of David City, Butler County, writes under date of May 5 that she with Mrs. Gartle Osterhout had taken thirty-seven children upon a bird observation field trip sponsored by the Nature Study Department of the Ingleside Club. The trip was taken chiefly in and around the David City Park with its little lake and near-by marshy ground. Nineteen species of birds were identified by the party on this trip, as follows: Eastern Green Heron, Lesser Yellow-legs, Wilson Phalarope, Western Mourning Dove, Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Northern Purple Martin, Northern Blue Jay, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, Western House Wren, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Robin, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Brewer Blackbird, Bronzed Grackle, Eastern Cowbird and Eastern American Goldfinch. Also, on April 12, Mrs. Ritchey commented on the presence of the Shufeldt Oregon Junco in that vicinity.

Under date of May 7, Mrs. Paul T. Heineman of Plattsmouth writes further concerning the birds that visited her food tray during the past winter. The Eastern White-breasted Nuthatches made their first visit to the tray on October 5, 1933, and last visited it on April 8, 1934. On October 6, 1933, a pair of Red-bellied Woodpeckers came, but some time in the following January the male disappeared, the female continuing to come to the tray until March 22, 1934. Mrs. Heineman says that a pair of Red-bellied Woodpeckers stayed in her neighborhood all through the summer of 1933, and, in July, brought their young to the suet. She has observed the Baltimore Orioles like to come to the suet, also. Both the Eastern Brown Creeper and the Eastern Slate-colored Junco first appeared at the food tray on October 17, 1933, and the former species

was last seen there this spring on April 8, and the latter species on April 9. Tree Sparrows visited the food tray only between February 27 and March 30, 1934. Up to the time of writing (May 7), a pair of Tufted Titmice, an occasional Black-capped Chickadee and an Eastern Cardinal were still coming to the tray for sunflower seeds. Mrs. Heineman mentions also that lately she has seen the males of the Northern Blue Jay, Tufted Titmouse and Eastern Cardinal feeding their mates there. This spring the first Eastern Robin appeared in the Heineman yard on March 4. On March 15, four Eastern Common Bluebirds were seen and heard singing in the oaks, somewhat arousing the curiosity of the Northern Downy Woodpecker and the pairs of Eastern White-breasted Nuthatches and Tufted Titmice that were regular visitors to the yard. The Western House Wren arrived on April 18.

Mrs. Heineman writes that on April 15, 1934, she drove to the heronry near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and found ten nests of the Great Blue Heron in various stages of construction in one tree, and the same number in another tree some yards away. The birds were flying about calmly, or standing guard. The heronry was visited also on April 9, 1933, but at that time the birds were very much excited, flying about nervously and calling raucously. Stains of fresh blood were visible on the ground beneath the nests. On that occasion about fifty feet of 16 mm. cine film of the herons were taken, using a telephoto lens. On the return from the heronry, at Lake Manawa, a huge flock of White Pelicans, estimated as containing at least several hundred birds, was seen, making a beautiful sight. Other birds seen on the trip were the Sparrow Hawk, Migrant Loggerhead Shrike and Red-winged Blackbird.

Birds observed on Saturday, May 12, 1934, by the Brooking Bird Club of Hastings on the Annual Field Trip are as follows: Eastern Green Heron, American Black-crowned Night Heron, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Lesser Scaup, Marsh Hawk, Eastern Sparrow Hawk, Bob-white (Eastern ?), Florida Gallinule, Northern Killdeer, Spotted Sandpiper, Greater Yellow-legs, Lesser Yellow-legs, Pectoral Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Mourning Dove, Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Western Burrowing Owl, Chimney Swift, Eastern Belted Kingfisher, Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Arkansas Kingbird, Northern Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Rocky Mountain Say Phoebe, Saskatchewan Horned Lark, Tree Swallow, Common Bank Swallow, Barn Swallow, Northern Purple Martin, Northern Blue Jay, Eastern Crow, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, Western House Wren, Mockingbird (Western ?), Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Robin, Wood Thrush, Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, Eastern Common Bluebird, Migrant Loggerhead Shrike, Northern Bell Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Eastern Warbling Vireo, Eastern Yellow Warbler, Eastern Myrtle Warbler, Grinnell Common Water-Thrush, Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, American Redstart, Bobolink, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird (subsp. ?), Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Bronzed Grackle, Eastern Cowbird, Eastern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Western Blue Grosbeak, Dickcissel, Eastern American Goldfinch, Western Grasshopper Sparrow, Western Lark Sparrow, Eastern Chipping Sparrow and Clay-colored Sparrow. Total, 73 species.

Under dates of May 13 and 17, and June 8, Mrs. George W. Trine of Red Cloud, Webster County, Nebraska, reports upon a number of bird observations made in that vicinity this spring and summer. A friend reported to her that he had seen a Sora along Elm Creek during the first week in May, and also Lark Buntings and Lazuli Buntings, at about the same time, at a point some distance west of Red Cloud. On the morning

of May 13, while out driving, Mrs. Trine herself saw a number of water birds, some of them rather unusual. On an artificial spring-fed lake in a private recreation ground near Red Cloud, she saw a pair of Wood Ducks at rest on the water. When this lake was next visited, on the evening of May 17, a glimpse was had of the male Wood Duck as he silently disappeared. Mrs. Trine says that a very few Wood Ducks have nested occasionally along Elm Creek for the past ten or twelve years. Also on May 13, at a small roadside pond, Mrs. Trine noted a Least Sandpiper, three Wilson Phalaropes, three Northern Phalaropes, and a lone Long-billed Curlew. The two species of Phalaropes were in close company. They made darting, quick movements as they apparently fed on what she thought might be water bugs on the surface of the water. "When the Least Sandpiper came near the Long-billed Curlew, the latter would reach for him with that scandalous bill, as though the little fellow were some insect! The Sandpiper seemed lonesome, and so confiding."

Mrs. Trine says that this spring and summer the birds have been unusually numerous in her yard, which fact she attributes to the plentitude of water on her large lawn and garden during the prevailing drouth, and the further facts that there has been ripening fruit there and that wandering cats on her premises get an unwelcome reception from a 22-caliber rifle loaded with shot shells. As to the birds noted while driving in the country, Mrs. Trine says: "It is noticeable how few birds are to be seen. A few Eastern and Arkansas Kingbirds, Western Meadowlarks and blackbirds are about all. Food is scarce, and I am wondering if the birds will be forced to leave us. Many are in town, trying to find food. I notice very few insects in my garden and give the birds the credit. They follow me when I use the hose, hopeful that I will drive out some winged insect, or, perchance, toss a fat grub their way, as I often do."

So far this year, Mrs. Trine says, she has listed about fifty-four species of birds. The bird migration this spring seemed slow, and few warblers were noted. She has twenty-one pairs of Northern Purple Martins nesting on her premises, this being the one large colony in the town, as the only other colony consists of but three or four pairs of the birds. Although there are about a dozen martin houses in Red Cloud, all but these two are monopolized by the English Sparrows. Eternal vigilance in combatting the English Sparrows is the reason assigned by Mrs. Trine for her success in maintaining a large Purple Martin colony on her place. On May 16, English Sparrows so exasperated her that she "sat down with the rifle and picked off fourteen of them and then had peace for a while! That is the only effective way I have of coping with these little pests." The Martins come to her bird bath frequently for a drink, which is somewhat unusual for that species, but, as Mrs. Trine says, "shows good judgment".

In addition to the large colony of Northern Purple Martins, Mrs. Trine reports that on June 8 she had on her place numerous pairs of nesting Western Mourning Doves, six or seven pairs of second-nesting Eastern Robins, two pairs each of the Orchard and Baltimore Orioles, and one pair each of the Eastern and Arkansas Kingbirds, Western House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Warbling Vireo and (close by and in her yard daily) Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak. She also reports the following recent experience with a pair of Northern Bell Vireos in her yard: "I had put out material for nests, as I always do for the Eastern Kingbirds, Baltimore Orioles, etc. I find the Northern Bell Vireos prefer fine ravelings and a bit of cotton while Baltimore Orioles prefer wrapping twine, preferably white (in fact, they refuse colored twine) which disproves to my entire satisfaction the contention that birds have no color sense. I am sure they *do* have it. Eastern Kingbirds are entirely satisfied with their strips of soft white

cloth, and the Eastern Robin and Catbird are not adverse to using some of the rags too. I was much amused today (May 17) watching a Catbird struggling with a staked-down twenty-foot piece of cord in a neighbor's garden. He would brace himself and pull, but had to give up that nice string eventually!"

The Omaha Evening *World-Herald* for May 14 contains an interesting story of how Mrs. N. F. Nielsen of 2204 C Street, Omaha, across the street from Spring Lake Park, noted an Eastern Carolina Wren at her bird bath one day early in May, and determined to find its nesting place in the park. For several days she continued the search for the nest, and finally found it, on May 11, in a cave-like washout in the clay side of a deep ravine, into which had been pitched many old bottles, tin cans and similar rubbish. Mrs. Nielsen found the nest by seeing the birds enter the mouth of this washout, after which it required considerable effort to get to the nest itself. But when this was attained, she found the nest, which contained four young wrens. The nest was made out of coarse grass, corn leaves, hay and similar material, and was lined with horse hair, feathers and fine grasses. Mr. Morton Downey, *World-Herald* photographer, took a picture of the nest, which was used to illustrate the story.

Under date of May 15, Mrs. Lulu Kortz Hudson of Simeon, Cherry County, reports that there was a White Pelican on the lake near their ranch home, it having arrived there a couple of days previously.

Birds observed on Wednesday, May 16, 1934, by the members of the Nature Study Department of the Fairbury Woman's Club on the Annual Field Trip are as follows: Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Lesser Scaup, Marsh Hawk, Northern American Coot, Eastern Bob-white, Ring-necked Common Pheasant, Northern Killdeer, Lesser Yellow-legs, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Franklin Gull, Western Mourning Dove, Black-billed Cuckoo, Eastern (?) Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Eastern Belted Kingfisher, Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Prairie (?) Horned Lark, Eastern Kingbird, Arkansas Kingbird, Northern Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Least Flycatcher, Eastern Wood Pewee, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Northern Purple Martin, Northern Blue Jay, Eastern Crow, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Western House Wren, Mockingbird (subsp. ?), Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Robin, Wood Thrush, Eastern Common Bluebird, Eastern Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Migrant Loggerhead Shrike, Northern Bell Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Eastern Warbling Vireo, Eastern Yellow Warbler, Louisiana Water-Thrush, Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, Yellow-breasted Chat, American Redstart, Bobolink, Eastern Common Meadowlark, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird (subsp. ?), Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Bronzed Grackle, Eastern Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Eastern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Western Blue Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Dickcissel, Eastern American Goldfinch, Red-eyed Eastern Towhee, Western Grasshopper Sparrow, Eastern Lark Sparrow, Eastern Chipping Sparrow and Western Field Sparrow. Total, 75 species.

Under date of May 28, Miss Edith Bowler of Bartlett, Wheeler County, reports that for the fourth year a pair of Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeaks have returned to her yard, where they are regular visitors at the supply of chick feed and the water in the yard.

Under date of June 21, Mrs. J. R. Swain of Greeley, Greeley County, sends a clipping from the Greeley *Citizen* of that date, stating that a cat caught a Bronzed Grackle as it was drinking from a water tank on the farm of Henry Nekoliczak east of town, and that it bore a Biological

Survey numbered band on one of its legs. It is presumed that the band number was forwarded to Washington for record.

Under date of June 22, Miss Mary Ellsworth of Omaha, our N. O. U. President, writes that on the previous evening (June 21) Mr. William Matthews of that city found a young Northern Blue Jay, just recently out of the nest, that had developed only one wing. The right wing was fully formed and normal, but, with the feathers of the left side undisturbed, there was no obvious indication whatever of a wing there. Careful examination of the spot on the side where the left wing should be showed merely a slight projection. The other young bird from the same nest was likewise defective, for though its wings were normal it lacked a part of its beak. Mr. Matthews kept the one-winged young bird on his porch until the evening of June 22, when he devised a cage for it and placed it in a tree. The parent birds fed it continuously for the next two days, and even brought it water. They soon grew used to the presence of Mr. Matthews, and did not seem to mind his being near the unfortunate young bird, but Miss Ellsworth states that as soon as she came into the yard she heard the alarm calls of the parents, and when she ventured to pick up the young bird, she "thought they would pick my eyes out". Since the defective young bird was physically incapable of surviving independently, it was thought best to send it to Lincoln for preservation and for making a detailed scientific study of the anatomy of its highly rudimentary left wing.

Under date of June 26, Mr. William A. Wilson of Arlington, Washington County, writes that a honeysuckle vine in his yard was being visited every noon and evening by a pair of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. He comments on their behavior as follows: "They go head-on into these long honeysuckle flowers, from which they not only get the nectar but clean the flower of insects as well. When ready to visit the next flower they come straight out, and of necessity backward, far enough to clear the way to make a dart for the next flower. These backward flights may be from five to twenty feet, according to where the next flower is. They are very rapid, considering the short distance of the flight. I wonder if the Hummingbird is the only bird capable of doing this, and how it manages so quickly to reverse its flight. The birds are almost continually on the wing, though sometimes they will alight on a wire line. So far I have not happened to see them alight on a tree or branch of any kind."

Under date of July 14, Mrs. A. H. Jones writes that at McCook, Redwillow County, on June 11, 1934, she stopped at the cemetery there to look at some birds, and found Western Lark Sparrows nesting in almost every bush. They were then feeding their young. She found the nests at varying heights; one in a cedar about four feet from the ground, and another about ten feet up in a tree. None were found on the ground, as is the more usual nesting location of this bird.

Under date of July 14, the Misses Agness and Susie Callaway reported that during the week then ending they had banded two fledgling Eastern Green Herons and two Common Bank Swallows, which brought their banding activities since October 1, 1933, to 222 individual birds, representing nineteen species.

The 1934 migration record is herewith summarized in a condensed and tabulated form, continuing the N. O. U. Cooperative Bird Migration List began in 1925. As usual, only the date of first arrival is given. This year, in addition to Lincoln, Omaha, Fairbury and Hastings, Red Cloud and Stapleton are included as representative migration stations. The authorities for the various dates are given in the preceding pages and on pages 42 to 50 of the April number of the *Review*.

NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	STAPLETON
American Eared Grebe				May 7	May 17	
Common Pied-billed Grebe			Apr. 26	Apr. 22		
White Pelican			Apr. 14	May 4		Apr. 21
Great Blue Heron (subsp.)	May 19	May 19	Apr. 20	May 4	May 13	
Eastern Green Heron	May 19	May 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 29		
American Black-crowned Night Heron			May 27	Apr. 29	May 7	May 6
American Bittern			Mar. 11	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	Feb. 5
Canada Goose (subsp.)	Mar. 25	Feb. 17		Mar. 25		
White-fronted Goose	Mar. 17		Mar. 11	Mar. 14	Mar. 20	
Lesser Snow Goose	Mar. 11		Mar. 11	Mar. 25		
Blue Goose	Mar. 11		Mar. 11	Mar. 25		
Common Mallard	Mar. 11	May 5	Mar. 20		Mar. 4	
Gadwall	Apr. 5		Mar. 25			
Baldpate	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Apr. 15		
American Pintail	Jan. 27	Mar. 24	Feb. 6	Feb. 4	Mar. 4	Feb. 11
Green-winged Teal	Mar. 17		Apr. 15	Feb. 16		Apr. 21
Blue-winged Teal	Apr. 5		Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Mar. 4	Apr. 8
Shoveller	Mar. 11	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 25		Apr. 8
Wood Duck					May 13	
Lesser Scaup	Mar. 11	Mar. 24	May 8	Mar. 12		May 30
Redhead	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 27	Apr. 15		Apr. 8
Canvas-back		May 19	Mar. 28	Mar. 12		
Northern Ruddy Duck	Mar. 25			Apr. 15		
American Buff-breasted Merganser			May 8	Mar. 14		
Northern Sharp-shinned Hawk			Jan. 8		Mar. 12	
Cooper Hawk			Apr. 1	Apr. 8		Mar. 19
Red-tailed Hawk (subsp.)	Feb. 18		Apr. 1	Mar. 19		
Northern Broad-winged Hawk	May 12		Apr. 26			
Swainson Hawk				Apr. 22	May 8	
American Rough-legged Hawk	Feb. 14			Mar. 18		
Marsh Hawk	Feb. 10	May 19	Jan. 1	Apr. 8		
American Osprey		Apr. 22	Feb. 16	Mar. 2	Mar. 13	Mar. 2
Sparrow Hawk (subsp.)	Feb. 11	Jan. 20				Mar. 16
Whooping Crane				Mar. 18	Mar. 20	Mar. 17
Sandhill Crane	Apr. 5			May 28		Mar. 17
Northern Virginia Rail			June 3	May 28		May 14

NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	STAPLETON
Florida Gallinule						
Northern American Coot	May 4	Mar. 24	Apr. 8	May 12	May 13	Apr. 30
Semipalmated Plover	May 4			Apr. 21		May 20
Northern Killdeer	Mar. 25	Mar. 24	Mar. 6	Mar. 11	Mar. 11	Mar. 28
American Woodcock	May 17					
Wilson Snipe	Apr. 5		Apr. 23			May 6
Long-billed Curlew					May 13	
Upland Plover			May 6	May 6		May 11
Spotted Sandpiper		May 19	May 15	Apr. 29	Apr. 10	May 20
Eastern Solitary Sandpiper			Apr. 26	Apr. 29		
Greater Yellow-legs				Apr. 8		Apr. 8
Lesser Yellow-legs	Apr. 5	Mar. 27	Apr. 26	Apr. 19		Apr. 21
Fectoral Sandpiper	Apr. 5	May 19		Apr. 27		
White-rumped Sandpiper	May 13			Apr. 27		
Baird Sandpiper	Apr. 5		Apr. 20	Apr. 8		
Least Sandpiper	Apr. 22	May 19	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	May 13	Apr. 29
Dowitcher (subsp.)				Apr. 29		May 27
Stilt Sandpiper	Apr. 29					
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Apr. 22		Apr. 26	Apr. 29		
Marbled Godwit					May 20	
Hudsonian Godwit						
Wilson Phalarope	Apr. 29	May 19	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	May 13	May 27
Northern Phalarope	Apr. 29				May 13	
American Herring Gull						
Ring-billed Gull	Mar. 25					
Franklin Gull	Apr. 14					
Forster Tern	May 13		Apr. 3	Apr. 21	Apr. 14	Apr. 19
American Black Tern				Mar. 18		June 10
Western Mourning Dove	Mar. 26	May 19	Apr. 1	May 29		Apr. 15
Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Apr. 26	Mar. 28	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Mar. 19	Apr. 10
Black-billed Cuckoo	May 19	May 17	May 17	May 12	May 12	May 18
Western Burrowing Owl	May 15		May 15			
Northern Short-eared Owl	Apr. 1		Apr. 6	Apr. 22		Apr. 21
Nighthawk (subsp.)	Jan. 6					
Chimney Swift	May 2	May 16	May 8	May 28	May 14	May 17
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	May 2	May 9	Apr. 30	May 2		
Eastern Belted Kingfisher	Mar. 27	June 3	May 25	May 10		
		Mar. 27	Jan. 14	Apr. 8	Mar. 9	Apr. 8

NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	STAPLETON
Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker	Feb. 18	May 19	Feb. 26	Feb. 11	Mar. 2	Mar. 30
Common Red-shafted Flicker (migrants)		Feb. 20	Jan. 8	Apr. 4		Mar. 27
Red-bellied Woodpecker	May 4	May 1	May 3	May 4	May 5	May 9
Red-headed Woodpecker	Apr. 29	May 7	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 6
Eastern Kingbird	May 17	May 1	May 1	Apr. 29	May 1	May 3
Arkansas Kingbird	May 12	May 19	Apr. 26	Apr. 29		May 3
Northern Crested Flycatcher	Apr. 5	Mar. 28	Mar. 18	Apr. 8	Apr. 29	May 3
Eastern Phoebe				Apr. 8		
Rocky Mountain Say Phoebe				Apr. 8		
Acadian Flycatcher	May 19	May 19				
Alder Trail Flycatcher	May 19	May 19				Apr. 23
Least Flycatcher	May 19	May 19	May 12	May 11		
Eastern Wood Pewee	May 19	May 19	May 15		May 4	
Eastern Olive-sided Flycatcher	May 19	May 19				
Tree Swallow			Apr. 8	Apr. 27		May 6
Common Bank Swallow	May 17	May 19	Apr. 19	Apr. 18	Apr. 29	June 10
Rough-winged Swallow	Apr. 29	May 19	Apr. 16	Apr. 29	Apr. 24	
Barn Swallow	Apr. 27	May 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 18
Eastern Cliff Swallow			Apr. 6	May 7	Apr. 29	
Northern Purple Martin	Apr. 2	Mar. 28	Apr. 9	Apr. 1	Apr. 26	June 2
Northern Blue Jay (migrants)			Apr. 26	Apr. 29	Apr. 26	Apr. 30
American Magpie			Jan. 31			Mar. 16
Red-breasted Nuthatch			Jan. 30			
Western House Wren	Apr. 27	May 2	Apr. 16	Apr. 27	Apr. 22	Apr. 25
Bewick Wren (subsp.)				May 5		
Mockingbird (subsp.)		May 20	Apr. 19	Apr. 8	May 2	May 16
Catbird	May 5	May 6	May 3	May 2	May 8	May 14
Brown Thrasher	Apr. 20	Apr. 29	Mar. 30	Apr. 29	Apr. 21	May 3
Eastern Robin (migrants)	Mar. 4	Mar. 9	Feb. 4	Mar. 3	Feb. 4	Wintered
Wood Thrush	May 13	May 19	May 1	May 4	May 10	
Hermit Thrush (subsp.)	Apr. 25					May 2
Olive-backed Swainson Thrush		May 19	May 6	May 6	May 10	May 9
Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush	May 24			May 7		
Veery (subsp.)						May 13
Eastern Common Bluebird	Mar. 4	Mar. 12	Feb. 6	Mar. 11	Mar. 10	Mar. 26
Mountain Bluebird						Apr. 1
Eastern Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		May 19	Mar. 30			

NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	STAPLETON
Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet			Apr. 17	Mar. 10		
Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet			Apr. 6	Mar. 18		
American Common Pipit				Apr. 19		
Sprague Pipit	Apr. 26					
American Bohemian Waxwing		Mar. 26	Jan. 8			
Cedar Waxwing	Mar. 28	Mar. 26	Jan. 8			
Northern Shrike (subsp.)	Mar. 25	Mar. 25	Jan. 31	Mar. 19	May 2	Mar. 30
Loggerhead Shrike (subsp.)	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Mar. 27	Mar. 14	Mar. 2	Feb. 1
Northern Bell Vireo		May 6	May 6	May 3	May 14	May 20
Yellow-throated Vireo	May 20	May 19	May 8			
Red-eyed Vireo	May 12	May 19	May 15	May 7	May 10	May 20
Warbling Vireo (subsp.)	Apr. 30	May 19	Apr. 29	May 3	Apr. 29	May 9
Black and White Warbler		May 19		Apr. 29	May 10	May 3
Tennessee Warbler	May 12	May 19	Apr. 30			Apr. 30
Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler		May 19		Apr. 27	May 3	
Eastern Nashville Warbler		May 1	May 3	May 3	May 4	May 5
Yellow Warbler (subsp.)	May 1	May 1	May 3			May 2
Magnolia Warbler						May 23
Eastern Myrtle Warbler		May 5	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	May 1	Apr. 21
Northern Audubon Warbler					May 1	May 7
Black-throated Green Warbler	May 24					
Black-poll Warbler		May 19	May 8	May 6	May 7	May 4
Western Palm Warbler		May 19		May 4		
Ovenbird	May 8	May 19	May 8	May 12		May 11
Grinnell Common Water-Thrush		May 19	May 8			
Louisiana Water-Thrush			May 5			May 9
MacGillivray Warbler						
Kentucky Warbler		May 19				
Maryland Yellow-throat (subsp.)		May 19	May 5	May 3	May 1	May 6
Chat (subsp.)	May 12		May 15	May 13		May 9
Wilson Pileolated Warbler						May 16
American Redstart	May 12	May 19	May 6	May 12	May 7	May 9
Bobolink			May 15	May 3		May 6
Eastern Common Meadowlark	Mar. 25	May 5	Apr. 17	Mar. 18		Mar. 27
Western Meadowlark	Feb. 14	Feb. 14	Mar. 6	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Wintered
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Apr. 29		Apr. 26	Apr. 21		Apr. 10
Red-winged Blackbird (subsp.)	Mar. 12	Mar. 24	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Feb. 5	Mar. 5

NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	STAPLETON
Orchard Oriole		May 19	May 6	May 11	May 4	May 9
Baltimore Oriole	May 2	May 3	May 1	Apr. 29	Apr. 29	May 12
Bullock Oriole	Feb. 18		Jan. 13			May 24
Rusty Blackbird	Apr. 5			Apr. 29		Apr. 14
Brewer Blackbird		Mar. 19	Mar. 19	Mar. 28	Mar. 12	Apr. 1
Bronzed Grackle	Apr. 5	May 19	Mar. 11	Apr. 27	Mar. 12	Apr. 27
Cowbird (subsp.)		May 19	May 15			
Scarlet Tanager	May 8	May 19	Apr. 17	May 6	May 5	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak		May 19		May 2	Apr. 30	May 4
Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak		May 19	May 6	May 6	May 7	June 4
Western Blue Grosbeak	May 12	May 19	May 15	May 12		
Indigo Bunting	May 4	May 3	May 3	May 12	May 13	May 20
Dickcissel		Feb. 11				
Eastern Purple Finch		Jan. 27			Apr. 14	
Northern Pine Siskin			Apr. 6			
Red Crossbill		Apr. 7	Jan. 16	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	
Red-eyed Eastern Towhee			Apr. 14	Apr. 27	May 8	Apr. 26
Arctic Spotted Towhee	Apr. 28			May 18		May 7
Lark Bunting			Apr. 6	Apr. 8	May 5	
Savannah Sparrow (subsp.)	Apr. 22	May 19	Apr. 20	May 3	Apr. 28	May 7
Western Grasshopper Sparrow						
Lecote Sparrow	Apr. 8					
Vesper Sparrow (subsp.)	Apr. 22		Apr. 1	Apr. 14	Apr. 23	Apr. 18
Lark Sparrow (subsp.)	May 13		Apr. 11	Apr. 8	Apr. 7	May 7
Eastern Slate-colored Junco (last seen)					Mar. 12	Mar. 3
Shufeldt Oregon Junco					Apr. 2	Apr. 3
Eastern Chipping Sparrow	Apr. 15	Apr. 7	Apr. 17	Apr. 27	Apr. 14	May 5
Clay-colored Sparrow	May 8		Apr. 6	Apr. 30		
Field Sparrow (subsp.)	Apr. 8	Apr. 3	Apr. 1	Apr. 17		
Harris Sparrow	Apr. 14	Jan. 20	Jan. 1	Jan. 29	Jan. 13	Mar. 12
Eastern White-crowned Sparrow			Apr. 27	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	Apr. 1
Gambel Sparrow			Apr. 27	Apr. 27	May 4	Apr. 26
White-throated Sparrow			May 8	Apr. 29	May 4	
Eastern Fox Sparrow				Apr. 13		
Common Lincoln Sparrow	Apr. 14		Apr. 15	Apr. 29		
Swamp Sparrow			Apr. 17	Apr. 2		July 1
Song Sparrow (subsp.)			Mar. 16	Apr. 2		Apr. 20

HERE AND THERE WITH THE N. O. U. MEMBERS

Mr. George Blinco of Chadron, Nebraska, reports under date of May 14 that he would not be able to attend the N. O. U. annual meeting at Omaha this year because he was getting ready to start about June 1 with his wife and son for a trip to the Big Horn Mountains and Yellowstone Park, to be gone about twenty days. Mr. Blinco enclosed with his letter a splendid picture of a nest of the American Magpie which he found in a clump of deerberry bushes and says that their favorite nesting place is in the thorny bushes. The nest measures about two feet in width and three feet in height, and is roofed over with an opening at the side.

The Omaha Nature Study Club enjoyed two delightful and interesting Sunday field trips on June 3 and 10, through the kindness of Mrs. N. F. Nielsen, 2204 C Street, Mr. F. J. De la Vega, 70th and Grover Streets, and Mr. O. L. Stoltenberg, Florence Station. Mrs. Nielsen led the Club into Spring Lake Park, to hear the Eastern Carolina Wren, whose nest she had found earlier in the season in this park (see page 82 of this issue of the *Review*), and to see the several other nests of various species which she then had under observation. On the beautiful farm of Mr. Stoltenberg, on June 10, the Club members were shown the nest of an American Barn Owl, in a graded bank on well-traveled highway No. 36, and a nesting pair of Arkansas Kingbirds, which are as yet uncommon in the vicinity of Omaha. Mr. Stoltenberg also has had a pair of Eastern (?) Mockingbirds on his farm for at least the past five years, the male of which has the habit of frequently perching on Mr. Stoltenberg's water tower at night and singing whenever a light is turned on in the house during the night. Mr. Stoltenberg also showed the Club members a collection of mounted birds taken by him and his brothers during pioneer days. These include three Golden Plovers, taken on his farm, and Wood Ducks, American Avocets and Caspian Terns taken on the Missouri River near Blair, in Washington County. Forty-eight live wild geese, including the Greater Canada, Lesser Canada, White-fronted, Lesser Snow and Blue Geese, and a number of American Pintail Ducks, have the run of the larger part of Mr. Stoltenberg's farmyard. The Eastern Lark Sparrow was also found nesting on this date by members of the Club. The objective at the home grounds of Mr. De la Vega was the nest of a pair of Eastern (?) Mockingbirds in an elm sapling about five feet from the ground and only about thirty feet from the house. This is the second year that Mr. De la Vega has had Mockingbirds in the vicinity of his house, and he is confident that there must be a second pair this year. He has also noted an Arkansas Kingbird near his home since the Club visited there. It is the hope of the Omaha Nature Study Club that with these beginnings the Arkansas Kingbird and the Mockingbird will become firmly established as regular nesting species in the Omaha vicinity.

Under date of June 17, Mr. George E. Hudson, of the Department of Zoology of the University of Nebraska, who left Lincoln with his family early in June to study the breeding birds and collect bird material in South Carolina for Clemson College, the data to be used in a report on the birds of that state projected by Professor Franklin Sherman, reports that he has established his headquarters at Clemson and started his summer's work. "I have been engaged on my collecting work for a week now", he writes, "and already have obtained some rather interesting data. I have seen the Cairns Warbler and Cowbird, neither of which is known to breed in South Carolina. About every other day I make a trip to one of the mountains in the northwestern part of the state. These mountains are mostly remote, unsettled, forested regions. They range in altitude up to 3,600 feet, hence some northerly forms breed there. These include the Ruffed Grouse, Mountain Solitary Vireo, Worm-

eating Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler and Scarlet Tanager. Ravens formerly bred there and perhaps still do. I hope to find that out. This week I expect to climb Mount Pinnacle, where Mr. Leveritt M. Loomis worked about forty-five years ago. I hope to collect Cairns Warbler in the rhododendron thickets. You may be interested to know that four years ago I sent Professor Sherman two live specimens of the common thirteen-striped ground squirrel, one of which was mounted and the other escaped. About a week ago I saw the escaped one on the Clemson College campus, and it appeared to be thriving."

Our President, Miss Mary Ellsworth, wrote on June 22 that after July 1 she would be in attendance at the Alleghany School of Natural Science in the Alleghany State Park, Quaker Bridge, New York.

Mrs. A. H. Jones writes on July 14, from Evergreen, Colorado, where she is summering, that from her observation point on her cabin porch she could see nests of the Broad-tailed Hummingbird, Northern Violet-green Swallow, Western House Wren, Western Robin (two of these) and Western Chipping Sparrow, as well as the last season's nest of a Plumbeous Solitary Vireo. A short distance away was another nest of the Broad-tailed Hummingbird, this one built on a low-hanging spruce bough by the edge of the river, and quite close to a bridge. At the date of writing it contained two young. On July 12, a male Rufous Hummingbird perched on the light wire within fifteen feet of the porch. This was the second Rufous Hummingbird that Mrs. Jones had seen in Colorado, the other one having been observed, however, on the other side of the Divide. On July 7, in the same pine tree, she noted the Western Wood Pewee, Western Robin, Western Tanager, Cassin Purple Finch, Northern Pine Siskin and Western Chipping Sparrow, most of them feeding their young.

Our honorary member, Mrs. H. F. Hole of Crete, is sojourning this summer at Underhill, Vermont, where she finds the mountain air and cool nights most invigorating, and has renewed her acquaintance with a number of the breeding birds of that part of New England. Under date of July 16, she reports: "While I cannot get out to tramp after the birds very much, they come to me. Both the Acadian and the Least Flycatchers are quite common here. I have had a lot of fun with the swallows — Tree Swallows, Barn Swallows and Eastern Cliff Swallows — all sitting on the wires at the same time and indulging in occasional bickerings. With my young nephew I watched the latter species build their nests under the eaves of a big hay barn. Along the creeks I find the Veery, and the Bobolinks are in all of the meadows. An Eastern Nashville Warbler sings every morning in a little apple tree near my window. My big thrill, however, was a pair of Kentucky Warblers that I found near the river one day. I have tried to remember the song of this bird, which I recognized immediately as different from that of the Northern Maryland Yellow-throat. I find the Eastern Vesper, White-throated, Common Lincoln and Eastern Song Sparrows resident here through the summer. I am enjoying the study of ferns again, and have listed twenty-one varieties. They are not as elusive as the birds."

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union was held at Omaha, Nebraska, on Friday and Saturday, May 18 and 19, 1934. At this meeting the members of the N. O. U. were the guests of the Omaha Nature Study Club and the Fontenelle Forest Association. The Board of Trustees of the Society of Liberal Arts, in charge of the Joslyn Memorial, located on Dodge Street between 22nd and 24th Streets,

just west of the Central High School, graciously accorded to the N. O. U. the privilege of holding its meetings in that beautiful new building.

The members began assembling at 10:00 A. M. in the room in the Joslyn Memorial where the special exhibit of the N. O. U. was set up, registering at the registration table as they arrived. The first business session was called to order by President Mrs. L. H. McKillip at 11:00 A. M. in the Lecture Hall of the Memorial. The minutes of the thirty-fourth annual meeting as published on pages 90 to 104 of the *Nebraska Bird Review* for July, 1933, were approved, after which President McKillip and Vice-President Mary Ellsworth each gave brief and informal official reports. Secretary-Treasurer M. H. Swenk next reported, his report dealing with the condition of the organization. The most important statements of this report may be summarized as follows:

"In July of 1933, the total membership for the year ending May 1, 1934 (1933-34), was 133 (8 honorary and 125 active), as explained in the footnote on page 91 of the July, 1933, number of the *Review* and also as given in the membership roll of the N. O. U. in the same issue (*antea*, i, pp. 105-107). That was the largest enrollment the N. O. U. has had for many years, and was due to an intensive drive for membership on the part of several N. O. U. members. Unfortunately, we were not able to retain all of these new members for the year 1934-35. Three members, Mr. F. C. Collins, Mrs. A. T. Hill and Dr. R. H. Wolcott were lost by death during the year. Thirty-three members did not renew their membership for 1934-35. These were Mesdames Roscoe C. Abbott, Jessie Dettman, H. L. Fabrique, John G. Hansen, C. A. Heartwell, Ruth Howard, A. M. Jones, D. P. Jones, J. H. LeRoy, William Madgett, Jesse Marian, Wade R. Martin, Mervin Ross, Paul Schmeling, Lou Sharpe, Mary Belle Shook and Dwight Thomas; Misses Margaret Chambers, Martha Cousley, Margaret Diemer, Edith Ogle and Grace Stillwell; Messrs. Ralph R. Brosius, H. P. Doole, Fred Fouts, J. Woodward Jones, F. J. Keller, W. J. Kent, C. E. McCafferty and F. X. Rudloff; and the Brooking Bird Club, Hastings Public Library and Seward Public Library. On the other hand there have been three reinstatements, Mrs. J. W. Hall of Mitchell, McGill University Library at Montreal and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sheldon of Lincoln, which brings the old membership to exactly 100. Twenty-six names of applicants for membership are before us, and with the election of these our membership for 1934-35 will be restored to 126, a net loss of seven members for this year, as compared with last.*

"On May 1, 1933, the N. O. U. had cash on hand of \$298.13, to which was added during the fiscal year to May 1, 1934, \$2.00 for one annual dues for 1932-33, \$60.00 for sixty annual dues for 1933-34, \$90.00 for ninety annual dues for 1934-35, and \$2.00 for two advance annual dues for the year 1935-36. There was also added during this period \$4.00 for subscriptions to the *Review* for the year 1933, \$21.00 for subscriptions for 1934, \$2.00 for subscriptions for 1935 and 1936, \$13.50 for publications sold and \$42.50 from interest on investments, making total receipts of \$535.13. Of this amount, \$37.37 was spent for postage, \$6.00 for stationery, \$375.88 for printing the July and October, 1933, and January and April, 1934, numbers of the *Review*, \$22.35 for engravings for these numbers, and .36 as a tax on eighteen checks, leaving a balance on hand, on May 1, 1934, of \$94.76.

"The July and October, 1933, and the January and April, 1934, numbers of the *Nebraska Bird Review* have continued to be well received, both by our members and by ornithologists and bird lovers, not members, both within and without the state. The four numbers of Volume I of the *Review*, totalling 160 pages, were gotten out in editions of 300 copies for

*The names and addresses of these 126 members are given in the membership list on a following page.—Ed.

the April and July numbers and 350 copies for the January and October numbers. They cost \$456.60 for printing and \$24.77 for engraving, a total of \$481.07. The cost per copy has varied from twenty to fifty-two cents, an average of thirty-seven cents. The 1934 volume will be planned to run a fewer number of pages, probably around 148, with a corresponding reduction in the per copy cost. The more members we are able to secure, and the more subscriptions to our magazine, the more pages of the *Review* can be printed each year."

Following the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, President McKillip appointed the following committees to report at the postponed business session called for 1:30 P. M.: *Auditing*, Mr. Fred Eastman (Chairman) and Mr. Dana Anderson; *Nominating*, Mrs. O. D. Corey (Chairman) and Mrs. J. D. Fuller; *Resolutions*, Mrs. Glen Chapman (Chairman) and Miss M. Caryle Sylla. The meeting then adjourned to reconvene at 1:30 P. M.

The proposal of names and election of new members was first in order of regular business at the afternoon session. Twenty-six names were then proposed for membership in the N. O. U., as follows: Misses Bertha Calvert, Marjorie Disbrow, Ellen Mahoney and Mayme Philpot and Messrs. Ben L. Cash, D. B. Marshall and Henry Scherer of Omaha; Messrs. Watson E. Beed, T. J. Fitzpatrick and John L. Morrison of Lincoln; Mrs. Paul T. Heineman of Plattsmouth; Mrs. R. E. Norris of Weeping Water; Mrs. Charles W. Anderson of Arlington; Mrs. Walter Ren of Oak; Mr. Clyde E. Pearson of Genoa; Mrs. Dana Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fischer of St. Edward; Mr. W. E. Brooks of Elgin; Mr. I. R. Alter of Grand Island; Mr. George Back of Gothenburg; Mesdames Carl Collister and A. H. Bivans, Miss Frances Kimball, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Collman and Harry Weakley of North Platte; and Mr. and Mrs. Earl W. Glandon of Stapleton. On motion of Miss Mary Ellsworth, seconded by Mr. Fred Eastman, all were accepted and declared members of the society.

Reports of committees were next called for. Mr. Fred Eastman reported for the Auditing Committee that the financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer had been examined and found to be correct. On motion the report of the Auditing Committee was approved and adopted. The Nominating Committee then reported through its Chairman, Mrs. O. D. Corey, proposing the following officers for 1934-35: President—Miss Mary Ellsworth, Omaha; Vice-President—Mr. L. M. Gates, Lincoln; Secretary-Treasurer—Prof. M. H. Swenk, Lincoln. On motion this report was unanimously approved, and the Secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the society for the persons nominated by its committee. The Resolutions Committee requested that its report be postponed until after the banquet, which request was granted by the President.

New business being in order at this point, the 1935 meeting-place was discussed. The Secretary-Treasurer extended an invitation for the N. O. U. to meet in Lincoln in May, 1935. On motion of Mr. Fred Eastman, the determining of the place of meeting for 1935 was left to the Executive Committee, which was instructed to be in a receptive mood toward any invitation to join with the Iowa Ornithologists' Union in a joint meeting at Sioux City in May, 1935. The N. O. U. also pledged its cooperation with the Iowa Ornithologists' Union and the Sioux City Bird Club in making the proposed meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Club at Sioux City in the fall of 1936, a success.

The business meeting being concluded at 2:00 P. M., a tour of the Joslyn Memorial building was made by the members, following guides provided especially for the N. O. U. by the Joslyn Memorial, and ending with the N. O. U. exhibit room. Every one expressed pleasure in this opportunity to view to advantage this splendid building.

The afternoon program in the Lecture Hall began at 3:00 P. M. with an interesting address of welcome by Mayor Roy N. Towl of Omaha, a

charter member and Vice-President of the Fontenelle Forest Association. Mr. Towl emphasized the value of bird study as a means of the individual employing leisure time with great returns, both physically and educationally. A fitting response was made by President McKillip. At 3:15 P. M., Mr. George Scheer of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in a scholarly paper, discussed "Prince Maximilian of Wied from the Historical Viewpoint", pointing out some of the errors regarding the history of this period that have come to be more or less generally accepted. This was followed by a discussion of "Prince Maximilian of Wied as a Nebraska Ornithologist" by Prof. M. H. Swenk at 3:45 P. M., in which some of the observations on Nebraska birds made by this pioneer ornithologist as he passed up and again down the Missouri River, along the eastern boundary of our state, between April 26 and May 13, 1833, and again between May 5 and 14, 1834, were given. At 4:00 P. M., Mr. Frank T. B. Martin of Omaha showed moving pictures of "The Forest Lawn Bird Sanctuary". This was followed at 4:20 P. M. by a most enjoyable lecture on "Wild Flowers of the Fontenelle Forest", beautifully illustrated with colored slides, by Mr. Victor Overman of Omaha. The program was concluded by a practical talk on "Trees of the Nebraska Forests", by Mr. Fred Eastman of Omaha, beginning at 4:40 P. M. Adjournment came at 5:10 P. M.

In connection with this meeting, a special exhibit was set up in one of the rooms of the Joslyn Memorial, close to the Lecture Hall where the programs were held. This exhibit was open from 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., on both Friday and Saturday. It included a display of devices for attracting birds to bird sanctuaries and to homes, such as bird boxes, feeding trays and bird baths, provided through the courtesy of our N. O. U. members, Messrs. Dana Anderson and H. J. Fischer of St. Edward. Several new numbers in the series of water-color bird paintings that are being prepared for the projected publications of the N. O. U. on the birds of Nebraska by Miss Iva Swenk were represented by a selection of subjects. A series of photographs of living birds, by Mr. Thomas R. Gardner, and of wild flowers by Mr. Victor Overman, both of Omaha, were also on display. Through the courtesy of the Omaha Public Library there was an exhibit of bird books, including John J. Audubon's *Birds of America*, published in New York in eight volumes, in 1839, with 70 colored plates, and Alexander Wilson's *American Ornithology*, published in three volumes, in London, in 1876. Last, but far from least, may be mentioned an exhibit relating to the century-ago visit to Nebraska of the ornithologist Prince Maximilian of Wied. This Maximilian exhibit included a copy of the original German edition of the *Reise in das Innere Nord-Amerika*, with the accompanying large portfolio, including some Nebraska views, owned by the Nebraska State Historical Society, and also a bust of Prince Maximilian which Dr. Addison E. Sheldon, Secretary of the Nebraska State Historical Society, obtained at his palace on the Rhine in December, 1918. Both of these extraordinary exhibits were made possible through the courtesy of Dr. Sheldon. There was also an exhibit of quotations from Maximilian's book, as translated by Dr. Sheldon and published in his *History and Stories of Nebraska*, shown with his permission, giving the beautiful and poetic descriptions by Maximilian of the primeval Nebraska forest and its life, which was then barely touched by the white man's ax and was still dominated by the Indians. These quotations were illustrated by a dozen or more water color paintings, made especially for this exhibit by Mr. Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha's widely known architect and artist, and a charter member of the Fontenelle Forest Association, and his pupils. Maps, paintings and photographs of the Fontenelle Forest Reserve were shown, this Reserve having been created to preserve as far as possible a remnant of this primeval forest for future generations.

The annual N. O. U. banquet was held at 6:30 P. M. at the Knights of

Columbus Club, 207 Dodge Street, which is almost directly across the street from the Joslyn Memorial. Forty-seven persons were present. At the close of the dinner, those present were vastly entertained by a humorous Swedish dialect talk by our member, Mrs. R. E. Chesebrough of Omaha, who is "Hilda", familiar to listeners over KOIL on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 1:15 P. M. and 2:00 P. M., and occasionally also over KFAB. President McKillip then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and through the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Glen Chapman, the following were presented:

Whereas, the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union is now holding its thirty-fifth annual meeting in Omaha, and has been the recipient of many courtesies and kindnesses, therefore be it

Resolved, that we extend our grateful appreciation and heartiest thanks to the trustees of the Society of Liberal Arts, in charge of the Joslyn Memorial, for the use of that beautiful building for our meetings; to Mr. Roy N. Towl, Mayor of Omaha, and to the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Omaha, for their cordial welcome to us and for our badges; to the Fontenelle Forest Association and the Omaha Nature Study Club, whose committee, Mr. L. O. Horsky, Mr. Fred Eastman, Mr. Martin E. Larson, Miss Elizabeth Rooney and Miss Mary Ellsworth, have by their efficient planning, made this one of our most educational as well as enjoyable conventions; to Miss Iva Swenk for her remarkable exhibit of water color bird paintings; to Dr. Thomas Gardner for his series of photographs of living birds; to Mr. Victor Overman for his series of wild flower photographs; to Mr. Dana Anderson for his display of devices for attracting birds to bird sanctuaries and to homes; to Dr. Addison E. Sheldon and to Mr. George Scheer for their courtesy in loaning the Maximilian exhibit; to Mr. Thomas R. Kimball for his water color paintings, and the maps and photographs supplementing the Maximilian exhibit; to the Colorado Museum of Natural History through Director J. D. Figgins and Mr. R. J. Niedrach, and to the National Museum of Canada through Acting Director W. H. Collins, for the courtesy of loaning us the reels of pictures of bird life for our evening program; and to all local citizens who have assisted in the program and helped to make our stay enjoyable; and

Whereas, during the year we have mourned the passing of Mr. F. G. Collins, whose voice was often heard in radio bird talks; Mrs. A. T. Hill, one of our newer members; and Dr. R. H. Wolcott, a pioneer in Nebraska ornithology; therefore be it

Resolved, that we express our appreciation of their membership in the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, and of their interest and helpfulness in our organization, as well as our sense of deep loss in their passing; and be it also

Resolved, that the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union express its general approval of the conservation program of the Nebraska State Game, Forestation and Parks Commission, and of its efficient Secretary, Mr. Frank B. O'Connell, whose interest in Nebraska bird life and its conservation is recognized, and that we recommend to the Commission and the Governor the retention of the services of this able public servant; and

Whereas, the Omaha Nature Study Club at its meeting on May 6, 1934, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the destruction of sea birds and fish is steadily increasing, and has now reached the point where it has become a fearful scourge, by reason of the discharge of oils from oil burning vessels at sea and in harbors, and

"Whereas, this evil cannot be checked without the cooperation of other nations, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the good offices of President Roosevelt be sought with

a view to having the subject considered by the League of Nations, to secure concerted action by the United States and foreign countries;" therefore be it

Resolved, that the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union endorse this action of the Omaha Nature Study Club and join with it in urging the action indicated.

On motion, the resolutions as read were approved and adopted, after which the members made their way back to the Joslyn Memorial for the evening program.

At 7:30 P. M., through the courtesy of Director J. D. Figgins and our honorary member Mr. R. J. Niedrach, both of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, and also through the courtesy of the National Museum of Canada, especially of Acting Director W. H. Collins of that institution, there were shown seven reels of bird life in the Lecture Hall of the Joslyn Memorial. The three reels from the Colorado Museum of Natural History showed splendidly scenes in the life history of the Common Pied-billed Grebe, Northern Red-shouldered Hawk, Northern King Rail, Northern American Coot, Piping Plover, Northern Killdeer, Upland Plover, American Black Tern, Prairie Horned Lark, Long-billed Marsh Wren, Robin, Brown Thrasher, Red-eyed Eastern Towhee, Field Sparrow and Song Sparrow. The photography was the work of Messrs. Alfred M. Bailey and R. J. Niedrach. The four reels of Canadian bird life were taken by Mr. P. A. Taverner, Dominion Ornithologist. Two reels dealt with "Some Birds of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence", and illustrated the Double-crested Cormorant, Common Cormorant, Gannet, Eider Duck, American Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Caspian Tern, Razor-billed Auk, Black Guillemot, Common Murre and Puffin. The two other reels of Canadian bird life dealt with the Holboell Red-necked Grebe, Great Blue Heron, Ruddy Duck, Red-tailed Hawk, Swainson Hawk, Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Northern American Coot, yellow-legs, Dowitcher, godwits, Wilson Phalarope, Franklin Gull, American Black Tern, Nighthawk, Hairy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Northern Say Phoebe, Black-capped Chickadee, Common Rock Wren, Yellow-headed Blackbird and Red-winged Blackbird. Over 400 people viewed these films, and expressed much pleasure over them. They were interpreted by a running comment by M. H. Swenk. When, at 8:30 P. M. a short recess was taken to permit those who so desired to attend a concert being given at that hour by the Matinee Musicale of Omaha, in the Concert Hall of the Joslyn Memorial, only a relatively small number of persons in the audience elected not to remain through these moving pictures of bird life.

Thirty-six members of the N. O. U. were present at this thirty-fifth annual meeting, as follows: Mesdames Dana Anderson, C. W. Andrews, A. H. Bivans, Lily R. Button, Glen Chapman, R. E. Chesebrough, Carl Collister, O. D. Corey, Jessie Dettman, H. J. Fischer, John D. Fuller, Paul T. Heineman, L. O. Horsky, Ruth Howard, H. C. Johnston, A. H. Jones, E. R. Maunder, L. H. McKillip, O. W. Ritchey, Addison E. Sheldon and M. H. Swenk; Misses Emma Ellsworth, Mary Ellsworth, Elizabeth Rooney, Mary St. Martin, Elfie Swanson, M. Caryle Sylla and Florence Taylor; and Messrs. Dana Anderson, L. C. Denise, Fred Eastman, H. J. Fischer, L. O. Horsky, Martin E. Larson, Henry Scherer and M. H. Swenk. Guests of members attending the programs or the banquet included Mrs. Fred Eastman, Mrs. Greer, Miss Jeannette McDonald, Miss Alma Peters, Miss Sasstrom, Miss Scott, Dr. Mabel Sasstrom and Mr. Frank Howard, all of Omaha; Mrs. J. R. Vinchel of Arlington; Mrs. Blanche Scott Lee of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Miss Iva Swenk of Lincoln; Miss Mary E. Nothomb of Wahoo; and Miss Rose M. Anderson of St. Edward.

MYRON H. SWENK, *Secretary-Treasurer, N. O. U.*

REPORT ON THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL FIELD DAY
OF THE NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

On Saturday, May 19, the Thirty-second Annual Field Day of the N. O. U. was held. The day was entirely clear and quite warm, reaching 95° F. during the hottest part of the day. There was a moderate south wind. The field party numbered about sixty persons. The start was made in two groups, one at 6:00 A. M. and the other at 6:30 A. M., both from Dodge Street just south of the Joslyn Memorial. Visit was made to the 700-acre Fontenelle Forest Reserve and the adjoining 1500-acre Dr. Harold Gifford Estate. Provision was made both for those desiring a strenuous walk through the forest and for those wishing to limit their walking. Noonday lunch was served at Camp Gifford, Omaha's Boy Scout camp, with the Omaha Nature Study Club as hosts. In the afternoon, the nesting colonies of Eastern Great Blue and American Black-crowned Night Herons on the Gifford Estate on the Iowa side of the river were visited, and a trip made to Carter Lake for a study of the water birds. The heat and drouth detracted greatly from the enjoyment of the Field Day, and reduced the number of species of birds observed.

The composite list for the day totalled 79 birds, as follows: Eastern Great Blue Heron, Eastern Green Heron, American Black-crowned Night Heron, Shoveller, Canvas-back, Lesser Scaup, Marsh Hawk, Eastern Bob-white, Eastern Solitary Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Wilson Phalarope, American Black Tern, Western Mourning Dove, Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Eastern (?) Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Eastern Belted Kingfisher, Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Northern Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Acadian Flycatcher, Alder Traill Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Eastern Wood Pewee, Eastern Olive-sided Flycatcher, Common Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Northern Purple Martin, Northern Blue Jay, Eastern Crow, Eastern Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch, Western House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Robin, Wood Thrush, Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, Eastern Common Bluebird, Eastern Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Migrant Loggerhead Shrike, Northern Bell Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Eastern Warbling Vireo, Black and White Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Eastern Yellow Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Ovenbird, Grinnell Common Water-Thrush, Kentucky Warbler, Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, American Redstart, Western Meadowlark, Eastern Red-winged Blackbird, Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Bronzed Grackle, Eastern Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Eastern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Dickcissel, Eastern American Goldfinch, Red-eyed Eastern Towhee, Western Grasshopper Sparrow, Eastern Chipping Sparrow and Western Field Sparrow.

An all-day field trip by auto was held on Sunday, May 20, in conjunction with the Omaha Nature Study Club and the Rocks and Minerals Association of Omaha. The joint parties met in front of the Joslyn Memorial on Dodge Street between 23rd and 24th Streets at 9:00 A. M. and proceeded by automobile to Meadow, Sarpy County, and thence west along the Platte River to the State Fish Hatcheries six miles west, noting the bird life on this scenic drive. From the Fish Hatcheries return was made to Meadow, where the Platte River was crossed and a visit made to the nesting colony of the Eastern Cliff Swallow in the vicinity of Louisville, at which locality the interesting and commercially important rock and sand formations were studied. From Louisville, the party proceeded on south to the Weeping Water vicinity, to note the bird life along picturesque Weeping Water Creek and to view carboniferous lime-

stone, polished and grooved by glacial action. From there the drive was made east to the vicinity of Nehawka to study rock formation in quarry and the ancient Indian houses and flint mines. These latter were explained by Dr. Robert F. Gilder, the pioneer Nebraska archeologist of Omaha. The Indian house sites are estimated to be at least 500 years old. Dr. G. H. Gilmore was secured to address the group at the site of one of the Indian houses recently opened by him. As local director, Mr. Victor Overman led in the study of the rock formations on this annual field day of the Rocks and Minerals Association.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF THE NEBRASKA
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

HONORARY MEMBERS

*Bruner, Prof. Lawrence, 3033 Deakin Street, Berkeley, California . . .	1900
Grinnell, Dr. Joseph, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California	1932
Hole, Mrs. H. F., 1610 Ivy Street, Crete, Nebraska	1919
Loveland, Mrs. G. A., River Road, Norwich, Vermont	1901
Niedrach, Mr. Robert J., Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado	1932
Oberholser, Dr. H. C., 2805 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. . .	1924
Stephens, Dr. T. C., Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa	1911
Zimmer, Mr. John T., American Museum of Natural History, Cen- tral Park, New York	1907

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Adison, 1812 West 4th Street, Hastings, Ne- braska	1927
Aldrich, Mrs. John, 849 Washington Street, Superior, Nebraska . . .	1933
Allen, Mrs. Harry B., Route 4, Cozad, Nebraska	1933
Alter, Mr. I. R., First National Bank, Grand Island, Nebraska . . .	1934
Anderson, Mrs. Charles W., Arlington, Nebraska	1934
Anderson, Mr. Dana, St. Edward, Nebraska	1933
Anderson, Mrs. Dana, St. Edward, Nebraska	1934
Appleget, Mrs. Willard D., 1314 North 9th Street, Beatrice, Ne- braska	1933
Babcock, Mrs. E. C., 1127 South 22nd Street, Lincoln, Nebraska . . .	1926
Back, Mr. George, Gothenburg, Nebraska	1934
Baldrige, Mr. Joseph, 141 North 39th Street, Omaha, Nebraska . . .	1932
Beed, Mr. Watson E., 1633 North 62nd Street, Lincoln, Nebraska . .	1933
Binderup, Mr. V. W., Minden, Nebraska	1929
Bivans, Mrs. A. H., 1418 E. 2nd Street, North Platte, Nebraska . .	1934
Black, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus A., 1404 Tenth Avenue, Kearney, Ne- braska	1902
Blinco, Mr. George, 411 Morehead Street, Chadron, Nebraska	1933
Blinco, Mrs. George, 411 Morehead Street, Chadron, Nebraska . . .	1919
Brooking, Mr. and Mrs. A. M., 622 East 7th Street, Hastings, Ne- braska	1918
Brooks, Mr. W. E., Elgin, Nebraska	1934
Burnett, Mrs. E. A., 3256 Holdrege Street, Lincoln, Nebraska	1933
Button, Mrs. Lily Ruegg, 616 West 8th Street, Fremont, Nebraska .	1915
Callaway, Misses Susie and Agness, R. F. D. No. 3, Fairbury, Ne- braska	1925
Calvert, Miss Bertha, 5715 North 30th Street, Omaha, Nebraska . .	1934

*Charter Member.

Cash, Mr. Ben L., 2904 North 59th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1934
Chapman, Mrs. Glen, Aurora, Nebraska.....	1927
Chesebrough, Mrs. R. E., 4311 Cass Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1933
Collister, Mrs. Carl, North Platte, Nebraska.....	1934
Corey, Mr. O. D., 3040 Georgian Court, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1925
Corey, Mrs. O. D., 3040 Georgian Court, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1921
Cross, Miss Fannie B., 4th Street Apartment, Fairbury, Nebraska..	1933
Day, Mr. Fred I., 210 East 6th Street, Superior, Nebraska.....	1933
Day, Mrs. George L., 631 Kansas Avenue, Superior, Nebraska.....	1923
Day, Miss Marian, 631 Kansas Avenue, Superior, Nebraska.....	1932
Denise, Rev. Larimore C., 2020 Spencer Street, Omaha, Nebraska..	1928
Dille, Mr. Fred M., P. O. Box 428, Rapid City, South Dakota.....	1921
Disbrow, Miss Marjorie, 5829 Florence Blvd., Omaha, Nebraska....	1934
Eastman, Mr. Fred, 2628 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1925
Ellsworth, Miss Emma, 3107 Redick Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska....	1925
Ellsworth, Miss Mary, 3107 Redick Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska....	1917
Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Herman J., St. Edward, Nebraska.....	1934
Fitzpatrick, Prof. T. J., 211 Bessey Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1934
Fuller, Mrs. J. D., 609 North Denver Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska..	1930
Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy M., 5234 Adams Street, Lincoln, Ne- braska.....	1913
Gere, Miss Ellen, 2811 South 24th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1933
Glandon, Mr. and Mrs. Earl W., Stapleton, Nebraska.....	1933
Greenleaf, Mr. Miles, 4806 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebraska....	1933
Griffin, Mrs. Rosalind M., Hardy, Nebraska.....	1924
Hall, Mrs. J. W., Mitchell, Nebraska.....	1926
Hansen, Miss Carrie C., 820 North Denver Avenue, Hastings, Ne- braska.....	1933
Hart, Mr. Charles K., Prosser, Nebraska.....	1921
Hart, Mrs. Charles K., Prosser, Nebraska.....	1925
Hauke, Mr. Harold A., Shelton, Nebraska.....	1933
Heineman, Mrs. Paul T., Plattsmouth, Nebraska.....	1933
Helvey, Mr. Frank E., 711 Terminal Building, Lincoln, Nebraska..	1933
Hilton, Dr. David C., 305 Richards Block, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1909
Himmel, Prof. Walter J., Bessey Hall 309, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1933
Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. O. J., 4206 Touzalin Avenue, Lincoln, Ne- braska.....	1933
Hollman, Mr. and Mrs. Carl, 1106 W. 5th Street, North Platte, Ne- braska.....	1934
Holly, Miss Bertha, 922 6th Street, Fairbury, Nebraska.....	1927
Holly, Mrs. J. Franklyn, Angelus Apartment No. 21, Omaha, Ne- braska.....	1933
Horsky, Mr. and Mrs. L. O., 5952 Franklin Street, Omaha, Ne- braska.....	1910
Hudson, Mr. George E., Bessey Hall 223, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1933
Hudson, Mrs. Lulu Kortz, Simeon, Nebraska.....	1919
Johnston, Mrs. H. C., 856 Idaho Street, Superior, Nebraska.....	1919
Jones, Mrs. A. H., 1114 North Denver Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska..	1924
Jones, Mr. Harold C., 352 West College Street, Oberlin, Ohio.....	1933
Kimball, Miss Frances, 614 W. A Street, North Platte, Nebraska..	1934
Koch, Mrs. H. C., 1620 Otoe Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1931
Krohn, Miss Bertha, 1837 C Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1933
Larson, Mr. Martin E., 3320 Burt Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1925
Lionberger, Mrs. Earle L., 333 Kansas Avenue, Superior, Nebraska..	1925

Ludlow, Mr. Charles S., R. R. No. 4, Box 137, Red Cloud, Nebraska.	1912
McCreary, Mr. Otto, Agricultural Hall, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming	1930
McKillip, Mrs. L. H., 149 North 15th Street, Seward, Nebraska	1919
Mahoney, Miss Ellen, 2104 Davenport Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1934
Marsh, Mr. William, 4157 Davenport Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1933
Marshall, Mr. D. B., 5211 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1934
Mauck, Miss Ruth M., Box No. 7, Nelson, Nebraska	1933
Maunder, Mrs. E. R. and Miss Vera, 818 Ash Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska	1933
Mitchell, Dr. C. A., 2565 Crown Point Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska	1926
Mitchell, Miss Lucy, 930 Idaho Street, Superior, Nebraska	1933
Morrison, Mr. John L., 640 South 55th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska	1934
Nason, Miss Helen, 745 North 57th Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska	1933
Norris, Mrs. R. E., Weeping Water, Nebraska	1933
Northrup, Mrs. David, 2720 Ames Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska	1933
Omaha Public Library, Miss Blanche Hammond, Librarian, Omaha, Nebraska	1907
Overing, Mr. Robert, Landover, Maryland	1928
Pearson, Mr. Clyde E., c/o First National Bank, Genoa, Nebraska	1934
Philpot, Miss Mayme, 3621 South 24th Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1934
Ren, Mrs. Walter, Box 144, Oak, Nebraska	1933
Richardson, Mrs. Charles, Fairbury, Nebraska	1924
Ritchey, Mrs. O. W., David City, Nebraska	1933
Robbins, Miss Ida L., 1941 B Street, Lincoln, Nebraska	1933
Rooney, Miss Elizabeth, 2802 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1915
St. Martin, Miss Mary, 244 Chestnut Street, Wahoo, Nebraska	1920
Scherer, Rev. Henry, 4324 Marcy Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1934
Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Addison E., 1319 South 23rd Street, Lincoln, Nebraska	1904
Slocum, Miss June M., 4512 South 22nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1925
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George O., 1837 C Street, Lincoln, Nebraska	1923
Staley, Mrs. A. H., 1212 West 7th Street, Hastings, Nebraska	1930
Stipsky, Mr. Joseph E., Hooper, Nebraska	1928
Swain, Mrs. J. R., Greeley, Nebraska	1926
Swanson, Miss Elfie, 119 North 40th Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1933
*Swenk, Mr. and Mrs. Myron H., 1410 North 37th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska	1900
Sylla, Miss M. Caryle, 808 North Denver Avenue, Hastings, Ne- braska	1928
Taylor, Miss Florence (Omaha Public Library), 2618 Davenport Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1931
Taylor, Miss Mollie A., Battle Creek, Nebraska	1930
Timmmer, Mr. Rudolph, 3136 North 57th Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1933
*Tout, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Tribune Printing Company, North Platte, Nebraska	1900
Towne, Miss Mary A., 1502 North 54th Street, Omaha, Nebraska	1932
Trine, Mrs. George W., Red Cloud, Nebraska	1923
Turner, Mr. Harold, Route 2, Bladen, Nebraska	1933
Watson, Mr. Lucius H., 4123 Sheridan Blvd., Lincoln, Nebraska	1917
Weakley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, Experimental Substation, North Platte, Nebraska	1934
Wilson, Miss Louisa E., 3103 South 35th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska	1924
Wilson, Miss Susan, 1010 First National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska	1933
Wing, Mr. M. J., Associated Press, Lincoln Star Building, Lincoln, Nebraska	1933

PUBLISHED LISTS OF THE BIRDS OF NEBRASKA

1878. Notes on the Nature of the Food of the Birds of Nebraska. By Prof. Samuel Aughey. First Report of the United States Entomological Commission, Appendix ii, pp. 13-62. Washington: Government Printing Office. Lists 251 native species and subspecies.
1888. A Catalogue of Nebraska Birds Arranged According to the Check List of the American Ornithological Union. (By) W. Edgar Taylor, State Normal, Peru, Nebraska. Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Year 1887, pp. 111-118. Lincoln, Neb.: State Journal Company. Lists 314 species and subspecies.
- 1888-89. Notes on Nebraska Birds. By W. Edgar Taylor and A. H. Van Vleet, Peru, Nebraska. Ornithologist and Oölogist, xiii, No. 4, pp. 49-51 (April); No. 11, pp. 169-172 (November); xiv, pp. 163-165 (November). (No more published). Notes on 137 native species and subspecies.
1896. Some Notes on Nebraska Birds. (By) Lawrence Bruner. Annual Report of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society for the Year 1896, pp. 48-178. Lincoln, Neb.: Published by the State. Reprinted under same title with addition of: A List of the Species and Subspecies Found in the State, with Notes on their Distribution, Food-Habits, etc. Corrected to April 22d, 1896. Lists 415 native species and subspecies.
1904. A Preliminary Review of the Birds of Nebraska With Synopses. By Lawrence Bruner, Robert H. Wolcott (and) Myron H. Swenk. Annual Report Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for the Year 1903, pp. 1-127 (separately paged from body of report). Omaha, Neb.: Klopp & Bartlett Co. Reprinted, with revisions, in separate form. Lists 399 native species and subspecies.
1908. Field Check-List of Nebraska Birds. (By Myron H. Swenk). Published by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, pp. 1-4. July, 1908. Lists 404 native species and subspecies.
1909. An Analysis of Nebraska's Bird Fauna. By Robert H. Wolcott. Proceedings of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union. iv, part 2, pp. 25-55, plates i-v. August 25, 1909. Lists 404 native species and subspecies.
1915. The Birds and Mammals of Nebraska. By Myron H. Swenk. The Nebraska Blue Book and Historical Register (for) 1915, pp. 835-855. A Publication of the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau, Addison E. Sheldon, Editor, Lincoln. Lists 418 native species and subspecies.
1918. The Birds and Mammals of Nebraska. By Myron H. Swenk. *Ibidem* (for) 1918, pp. 392-411. Reprinted as Contribution of the Department of Entomology, University of Nebraska, No. 23, pp. 1-21; March, 1919. Lists 427 native species and subspecies.
1920. The Birds and Mammals of Nebraska. By Myron H. Swenk. *Ibidem* (for) 1920, pp. 464-483. Lists 431 native species and subspecies.
- Present (unpublished) list is 461 native species and subspecies.