

the Ouachita River south of Monroe in company with Messrs. John S. Campbell and Frank C. Dill, a flock estimated at 2000 in number was found. The birds were feeding energetically among the cotton rows in which only the dead stalks of the cotton plants still remained. When disturbed they all arose at once, wheeled several times, and amid a wild confusion of chipping and whistling alighted in another section of the field.

Several specimens were collected, of which one was placed in the Louisiana State University Museum. A small flock of approximately thirty-five was observed in the same locality on December 23. After that no visits were made to the place, nor was the species recorded elsewhere.

The appearance of the bird in northern Louisiana is probably in line with the cold wave that swept south to the coast during the week that preceded Christmas, accompanied by three inches of snow and sleet, the first in three years.—GEORGE H. LOWERY, JR., *Department of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.*

**An Eastern Snow Bunting from Georgia.**—On December 24, 1932, I was fortunate enough to find a Snow Bunting, presumably of the eastern race (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) on Oysterbed Island, and collected it. The bird, a male and reasonably fat, was on a sandhill that resembled somewhat the windswept hillsides frequented by this species in winter in the more northern states.

Mr. Arthur H. Howell answered my inquiry about other Georgia records, and I can do no better than to quote him: "Your record of a Snow Bunting on Oysterbed Island appears to be the first definite record from Georgia. Several of the manuals and check-lists mention Georgia in its range and apparently all these references go back to Baird, Brewer and Ridgway (Hist. No. Amer. Birds, Vol. 1, p. 512, 1874) where Georgia is given in the range, but without definite data. A search of the U. S. National Museum collection fails to reveal a specimen from Georgia."—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

**Notes from Northern Steuben Co., N. Y.**—*Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps*. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—Following a terrific blizzard and hip deep snow on January 19, 1920, I found twenty-four Bohemian Waxwings feeding on the abundance of shriveled fruit along a choke-cherry hedge. With the flock was one Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedorum*). They were so free from shyness that I was able to approach within ten feet while they flitted through the tangled branches. At times they came towards me and hopped on the thin snow beneath the thicket, feeding on the dried fruit that they had rattled from the trees. These Bohemian birds were again seen in the same hedge on January 20, when they moved on.

*Cryptoglaux acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.—On June 20, 1919, my attention was attracted by the alarm notes of the Black-throated Green and Canada Warblers and soon I discovered that the cause of their agitation was the presence of a Saw-whet Owl hidden in a thicket of hemlocks.