

Summer Records from the Virginia Piedmont.—On two occasions this summer the Lesser Scaup Duck (*Nyroca affinis*) has been found at Timber Lake, a body of water of about seventy acres extent, located ten miles west of Lynchburg. On June 11, 1933, I saw a female, and on June 24, 1933, two males.

On June 12, 1933, we saw a Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) with one young bird, almost fully grown, on the campus of Lynchburg College, at an altitude of about 800 feet. This is only my third positive record for this bird for Lynchburg, the other two being of dead birds which had flown against windows apparently, one found in the fall of 1928, and the other this past spring.

A male Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) has been singing daily and has been seen frequently in the campus woods of Lynchburg College at least up to the first week of July, 1933. The altitude here is only about 875 feet and the avifauna is decidedly Carolinian. A singing male was also found at Timber Lake, ten miles west, at the same altitude, on two dates, June 15 and 26, 1930. Except for these records the Scarlet Tanager has been found in this area only in the Blue Ridge about forty miles west, at altitudes from 1200 feet upwards, where it is fairly abundant as a summer resident.

The Eastern Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus gramineus*) is abundant as a migrant in this area, and is a fairly common summer resident in the Valley of Virginia, but I have not found it in the summer until this year, when we found a singing male on June 24.—RUSKIN S. FREER, Lynchburg, Va.

Some Breeding Records for Ohio.—On June 16, 1933, Floyd B. Chapman and the writer added a new breeding bird to the list for northeastern Ohio. A nest with three nearly fresh eggs of the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) was found on a broad sandy beach at Ashtabula, just west of the mouth of the Ashtabula River. As this locality is more than 100 miles east of the nearest known nesting place in Ohio, Cedar Point in Erie County, the set was collected for the Ohio State Museum. As all of the beaches in the county have been visited repeatedly during the nesting season since 1927, it is believed that the Piping Plover is a most recent addition to the breeding avifauna of the county.

Neither Wheaton, Jones, nor Dawson record the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) as a breeding species for Ohio. Kirtland mentioned that the species sometimes remains in northern Ohio throughout the month of June but no breeding records have been published.

In two localities of Ashtabula County the writer found White-throated Sparrows present during the summers of 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1932. Adults were seen feeding young a few days out of the nest in a swamp forest tract of southern Wayne township on July 6, 1928, July 16, 1929, and July 14, 1930, but diligent searching at earlier dates failed to disclose any nests. On June 14, 1932, however, a nest with three small young was

found in the Ohio portion of the Pymatuning Bog in eastern Andover Township. The nest was placed in a clump of shining club moss and American yew. On the following day, quite by accident, another nest with three nearly fresh eggs, was found in the same locality. This set was collected and is now to be found in the Ohio State Museum.

Neither Jones nor Dawson, in their volumes on the 'Birds of Ohio,' recorded the Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) as a breeding species for Ohio nor does the fourth edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' include Ohio in the breeding range. Kirtland (1838), however, stated that the species "breeds in great numbers in the dark beech woods of the Connecticut Western Reserve." No other breeding references are known.

The writer has done extensive field work in all of the northern Ohio counties where the Junco could be suspected of breeding, and has come to the conclusion that the Ohio breeding range includes only the eastern half of Ashtabula County. Here the species was found breeding locally in twelve localities from 1928-1933. These were in Wayne, Andover, Richmond, Denmark and eastern Monroe townships.

Fourteen nests have been found in all and several young were collected for the Ohio State Museum. Only two or three pairs nested in the Ohio portion of the Pymatuning Swamp but a nesting census showed that no less than fifty pairs bred in eastern Monroe township until the drouth year of 1930. Since that time, with the water table much lowered, the number of pairs breeding appears to be considerably less. A number of pairs were also found breeding across the state line in the northeastern corner of Crawford County, Pennsylvania and in the Pennsylvania portion of the Pymatuning Swamp as also recorded by Sutton. All of the nests found were in the dark densely wooded wet beech flats, the principal woody plants being beech, red maple, yellow birch and hobblebush. Nests were usually placed in clumps of cinnamon fern or in little pockets on the slopes of mounds created by overturned trees. Materials used were mostly bark, sedge straws, rootlets, hair, mosses and rabbit fur.

The median date of departure of the Junco from the Columbus region is May 10, yet mating and nesting activities of some of the breeding birds in Ashtabula County (200 miles to the northeast) begin no less than three weeks earlier, as many young are out of the nest before June 1. From the known incubation period and rate of development of the nestlings, the calculated dates for full sets of eggs in the earlier nests found are as follows: 1928, May 5; 1929, May 2; 1930, May 4, May 1, April 28; 1931, May 3; 1932, May 5 and 1933, May 6. On May 30, 1930, four broods of young out of the nests and one nest of day old young, were found by Robert H. McCormick, Roscoe W. Franks and the writer in eastern Monroe Township.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Department of Botany, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

Notes from Eastern Kansas.—*Cygnus columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—This formerly common bird is now very rarely seen here. A