

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

female in the gray, immature, plumage was killed by a duck hunter at Lake View, Douglas County, on November 1, 1932, and brought to the museum. It was alone when killed.

*Chen caerulescens*. BLUE GOOSE.—This is another bird rare in Kansas. On April 9, 1933, Dr. E. H. Taylor found one dead near Clay Center, Clay County, while on a herpetological collecting trip with a party of students. It was badly decomposed, but the skeleton was saved.

*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. OSPREY.—A pair was seen fishing in the State Lake at Tonganoxie, Leavenworth County, by Dr. H. H. Lane of the Department of Zoology, University of Kansas on May 1, 1933.

*Ionornis martinica*. PURPLE GALLINULE.—A male of this species was taken alive near Clearwater, Sedgwick County, by Mr. Alvin Peterson, and sent to the museum on June 17, 1933. According to available records this is the fifth specimen recorded from the state. Three of these were from Douglas County, and one from Riley County. The latter is in the Blachly collection at Manhattan.

*Bartramia longicauda*. UPLAND PLOVER.—The writer took one of these birds in Douglas County, on April 17, 1933. The species is quite common on the high prairie country of the South and West where it breeds over extensive areas, but has not been taken in Douglas County since 1915.

*Dendroica cerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER. There are only three Kansas specimens of this warbler in the museum here, one of which, a male, was taken by Fred Baumgartner, eight and one-half miles southwest of Lawrence, on April 29, 1933. The specimen was badly torn, but was saved by careful work and is now number 20033 in the Kansas University collection. Snow records it as a rare summer resident, but very few have been taken. Mr. G. C. Rinker, of Hamilton, has one in his collection of Greenwood County birds.

*Dendroica fusca*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—A specimen taken by the writer seven and one-half miles southwest of Lawrence, Douglas County, on May 21, 1932, is the second Kansas specimen in the Kansas University collection. Dr. Jean Linsdale took one in Geary, Doniphan County, September 3, 1923. Snow (1903) records it as migratory and rare, but the dearth of specimens indicates it is only of casual occurrence in the state.

*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK.—This bird occurs here very irregularly, but always in large flocks. The writer observed a flock of about seventy-five of these birds in an alfalfa field one mile southwest of Lawrence, from May 4 to 11, 1933, and collected a series for the museum. Only two females were seen in this flock of males.

I wish to thank Mr. C. D. Bunker for permission to submit these records.—W. S. LONG, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas*.

**Records from the Dominican Republic.**—Mr. George Hamor of Barahona, Dominican Republic, in two recent letters has supplied additional information on the range of the introduced Black and Yellow Mantled Weaverbird (*Textor cucullatus cucullatus*) that is of considerable