

front of us. We at once noticed the flash of the deep red wings as it flew. It alighted on a tree trunk about four rods away, and we studied it at some length with an 8 x glass in sunlight. The under side of the tail showed orange-red which Dr. Roberts in his 'Birds of Minnesota' says may be an indication of a hybrid bird. We were unable to make out the color of the cheek-patch. On a later trip I did not find the bird.

Buteo borealis. RED-TAILED HAWK.—In late October, 1933, while stacking corn-fodder, we had occasion to note the efficacy of this hawk as a mouser. The shocks of corn furnished homes for many field mice, which ran out in all directions as we loaded the shocks onto the wagon. The Hawks were in migration at this time. Shortly after we began work we noticed several immature Red-tails following our wagon and swooping upon the mice only three rods from us. These birds were much less wary than the adults, of which there were a few that perched in nearby trees or sailed about in the air at a safe distance. When we drove away from the field they joined the young birds in catching the mice. These four or five Hawks must have captured a great many mice from this field during the time we were at work there. Before our eyes we had an example of the valuable work this Hawk performs as a mouser, yet the young farmer who was helping me kept remarking about the "nice shot" and what he would like to do if he had a gun—showing a common prejudice inborn of many generations of farmers.

Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina. EASTERN EVENING GROSBEAKS.—On December 11, 1933, Mrs. John M. Pierce saw a flock of ten at her home in Winthrop. The birds remained about the place for several hours on that morning, while Mrs. Pierce studied them with her glass. The bright plumage, markings over eyes and on wings, and large, heavy bills, were carefully noted.—FRED J. PIERCE, *Winthrop, Iowa*.

Notes from Wisconsin.—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—This species appeared in several places in the late summer of 1933. In the period August 23 to September 14, one or two birds were seen by me in the pond formed by the dam on the Sugar River at Monticello, Green County. The keeper of the filling station at the bridge stated that at one time "over a dozen" of them were present.

I have been informed by Mr. R. J. Meyer, Secretary of the Outagamie County Park Commission that a flock appeared at the shallows of the Fox River below Kaukauna the end of July and remained until the opening day of the hunting season, September 21. The greatest number seen by him was twelve, though as many as twenty-one were reported.

Reports were received also of occurrences at Rock and Koshkonong Lakes in Jefferson County.

Mimus p. polyglottos. MOCKINGBIRD.—The morning of June 11, 1933, a Mockingbird was found singing near Cross Plains, Dane County. The greater part of the day was spent searching for a nest, but without success. This was probably a drifting, unmated bird as it could not be found subsequently.

Toxostoma rufum. BROWN THRASHER.—On December 24, 1933, a Brown Thrasher was found at the Pharmaceutical Gardens near Madison. It was feeding on wild grapes and appeared to be in excellent condition.—A. W. SCHORGER, 168 North Prospect Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

Notes from Eastern Kansas.—*Anas rubripes rubripes*. RED-LEGGED BLACK DUCK.—An adult male, killed by a Duck hunter on the Kansas river near Lawrence, has been referred to this subspecies. It seems to be intermediate between *rubripes* and *tristis*, but is closer to the former. This large Duck is very rarely seen here, there being only five Kansas specimens in the Kansas University collection. G. C. Rinker has one in his collection of Greenwood County birds.

Charitonetta albeola. BUFFLEHEAD.—A single adult male of this little Duck was taken by Mr. H. K. Saunders, on the Kansas river, six miles east of Lawrence, on November 10, 1933.

Coturnicops noveboracensis. YELLOW RAIL.—Mr. G. A. Whitney, of Clearwater, Sedgwick County, sent in one of these birds alive on October 21, 1933. It was in captivity one week. Three specimens have been taken in Douglas, and one in Greenwood Counties.

Philohela minor. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—There is a mounted Woodcock in the University collection, taken at Lawrence on November 21, 1885. Since then, not one had been taken here, until October 21, 1933, when Ed Martin found an adult female lying dead on the street car tracks on the University campus. The skin was damaged about the head, and the bill was broken, as if the bird had been killed by striking the trolley wire. Mr. C. D. Bunker, who has been at Lawrence for almost forty years, has never seen it here. There is one specimen in the Rinker collection.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. BOBOLINK.—On September 20, 1933, the writer took a single individual from a small flock in the bottom lands south of Haskell Institute, at Lawrence. Four days later he and Mr. N. A. Preble took three more specimens from what was apparently the same flock. This is the first recorded occurrence of the bird in Kansas in the fall. The birds were feeding on the dried heads of wild sunflowers.

Acanthis linaria linaria. COMMON REDPOLL.—Three Redpolls were taken by Mr. J. D. Black, and Mr. N. A. Preble in the Haskell bottoms on November 18, 1933. The species has been taken only twice before in Douglas County, but has been recorded from Hamilton, Neosho Falls and Manhattan.

The writer is indebted to Mr. C. D. Bunker, Assistant Curator in Charge of the Museum of Birds and Mammals, for permission to record these notes.—W. S. LONG, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas.*

The Shifting of the Route of Migrating Birds Due to Wind.—A change of migrating routes for birds was observed along the North Platte River near Torrington and Lingle in Goshen County, Wyoming, during May, 1933.