

*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.

The prevailing wind in eastern Wyoming is southwest, but during the first half of May 1933 it blew almost continuously from the east, southeast or northeast. This acted on the migrating birds in a manner opposite to the ordinary and produced a constant push toward the west with the result that birds that normally migrate north through Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas were pushed toward or into Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

Franklin's Gulls (*Larus pipixcan*) which were not seen at all in 1931 and 1932, were common near Torrington from May 5 to May 12, 1933. Warblers which are usually rather rare were tolerably common. The Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) which is usually so rare that I consider myself lucky to see one a year, was present every day from May 10 to May 13, and on the last day I counted five individuals. Black-poll Warblers (*Dendroica striata*) were present from May 10 to 14 and on one day I counted eight individuals while in 1932 I saw only two. The best record was that of the Western Palm Warbler (*D. p. palmarum*) May 10, 1933, the only one yet recorded from Wyoming. Other Warblers observed that are rather rare in this locality were: the Northern Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis a. pusilla*) May 12; Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) May 9; Grinnell's Water-Thrush (*Seiurus n. notabilis*) May 10 to May 14; Tennessee Warbler (*V. peregrina*), May 23; Magnolia Warbler (*D. magnolia*), May 23 and May 24; Oven-bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), May 25. The last six birds named have all been previously observed in Wyoming but not all in the same year. Spring records were obtained for the Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*), May 12; Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*), May 12 to 14; and White-throated Sparrow (*Z. albicollis*), May 13, birds that were not observed in May of 1931 and 1932.

In May of 1932 a flock of Bendire's Crossbills (*Loxia c. bendirei*) and some Black-headed Jays (*Cyanocitta s. annectens*) were seen near Torrington quite a distance from their usual habitat. The westerly winds prevailing in 1932 would make it easy for them to get so far from the mountains but it would not be so easy against the easterly winds of 1933, hence none would be expected and none were seen in 1933.

Another unusual find was a Gnatcatcher, subspecies unknown, seen near Torrington, May 24, 1933, the most northern record for the bird in Wyoming. Its presence here is considered to be accidental, probably the result of a severe south wind on May 22.

An unusual number of Warblers was noticed also in Colorado in 1933. W. H. Bergtold of Denver states that "The Warbler tribe came to Colorado this spring in extraordinary numbers and kinds" (Bird-Lore, Vol. XXXV, p. 217, 1933).—OTTO McCREARY, *Laramie, Wyoming*.