

fornia; Red-headed Woodpecker 33, Indiana through Kansas, Iowa; Bronzed Grackle 6, Indiana, Kansas; Desert Sparrow Hawk 5, Utah, Arizona, California and South Dakota; Chestnut-backed Bluebird 5, Colorado; Desert Horned Lark 4, Kansas, Colorado; Short-eared Owl 3, Washington; Brown Thrasher 3, Kansas; Eastern Meadowlark 3, Indiana, Missouri; Western Meadowlark 3, Colorado, California.

Two occurrences of the following: Eastern Mourning Dove, Illinois, Kansas; Northern Flicker, Indiana, Illinois; Eastern Kingbird, Missouri, Iowa; Dusky Horned Lark, Washington; Northern Blue Jay, Kansas, Iowa; Eastern Red-wing, Kansas; Dickcissel, Kansas; Lark Bunting, Kansas, Colorado.

One occurrence of: Swainson's Hawk, Kansas; Greater Prairie Chicken, Wyoming; Lesser Prairie Chicken, Colorado; Rock Dove, Indiana; Western Mourning Dove, Wyoming; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Illinois; Western Burrowing Owl, Kansas; Sennett's Nighthawk, South Dakota; Western Nighthawk, Arizona; California Woodpecker, California; Northern Downy Woodpecker, Kansas; Arkansas Kingbird, Kansas; American Magpie, Montana; Eastern Crow, Illinois; Lead-colored Bush-tit, Arizona; Catbird, Indiana; Sennett's Thrasher, Arizona; Eastern Robin, Illinois; Western Bluebird, Oregon; Migrant Shrike, Kansas; Gray Vireo, California; Brewer's Blackbird, Colorado; Eastern Goldfinch, Illinois; Western Lark Sparrow, Kansas. Unidentified 39. 42 Species. 353 Specimens.

It is of interest to note the comparative figures on the English Sparrow. In 1927 there were 119 specimens identified while only 47 were observed in 1929 although more miles of road were examined on the second trip. This discrepancy may be due to a decrease in the number of birds or to the fact that they are learning to avoid motor cars more successfully.—FREDERICK M. BAUMGARTNER, *Cornell University*.

**Use of Anaesthetics in Bird Surgery.**—I am not informed as to the extent to which anaesthetics have been used in operations on birds but the following experience may be of interest.

A White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) was brought to the museum with a badly shattered humerus. A crude attempt was made without anaesthetics to remove part of the bone and place the wing in a cast but the result was a failure as the bone failed to knit and the wound became infected. Dr. A. Wolf a surgeon was then called in and a successful operation was effected involving the amputation of the wing.

The patient was trussed up, his bill tied, and a piece of gauze placed over his eyes to protect them from ether fumes. We saturated a piece of gauze with the anaesthetic and held it over the region of his nostrils. It took six minutes to get him completely under the influence of the ether and we kept pouring ether on the cloth to keep him in a state of stupor. His heart action slowed up so that at one time it almost stopped. The cloth was hurriedly removed until he again showed signs of life. In all he was under ether almost two hours.

After cleaning the wound, removing the rotting flesh, and thoroughly disinfecting, we amputated the wing. It bled profusely so we made a rubber tourniquet to block off the blood flow. Two drains were put in and the wing sewed up with cat-gut. Then we bandaged up the stub and put the bird back in his pen. Ten minutes later he was up on his feet although a bit "groggy," so we fed him a fish or two and placed him on the roof in a small pen.

On May 22 the doctor removed the bandage, and one of the drains. We took the bird out to the estate of Mr. Wm. Taylor, in Whitefish Bay. Here we released him on the lily pond. He swam around quite contentedly and two days later we removed the second drain.

On May 31 we got a call from Mrs. Taylor to come out and do away with the bird. He appeared to be in a state of lethargy, having refused food for the entire day. He just floated on the pond with his head turned back and his bill resting on his back. Nothing seemed to move him out of his coma. On the arrival of one of our staff, however, he found the bird in apparent good health, swimming around and gobbling up ten fish that were fed him. So the bandage was removed leaving the stub of the wing exposed. From then on he improved rapidly and followed us all around the pond begging for fish. He gradually recovered the use of his leg, which we thought had been infected. As the wounds on the back healed, the use of the leg gradually returned and as far as we can see the bird is in as good a shape as ever, with the exception of the loss of one wing.—WALTER J. MUELLER, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisc.*