

ernments cannot so readily create and perpetrate them, private citizens happily placed, and with the means and inclination to do so, can—taking the results of this Louisiana enterprise as an illustration.

B. T. G.

#### EXCEPTIONAL OHIO RECORDS.

The unusual opening of winter in December and its continuance into the early part of January put the most of Ohio on the winter basis, as far as bird life is concerned, at least two weeks earlier than usual. From a purely local standpoint this condition should result in the influx of some of the more hardy winter birds early and bring into the region birds which pay a visit to the state only once in a number of years. Reports coming from northern Ohio indicate that there was a decided influx of at least two exceptional species.

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*). During the greater part of December, all of January, and until February 17, a flock of a half dozen birds lived in two northern spy apple trees, which still contained some frozen fruit, at the writer's home in Birmingham. They left when the robins came and worried them. Their peculiar squeaky twittering note was constantly mingled with the conversation coming from a neighboring hen yard. This visitation seems to be the first recorded one for this county.

Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*). Since the 1890-1 visitation to northern Ohio there seem to be no other records until this winter, just twenty years later. The exact date of first occurrence is lacking, and is of minor importance since for Oberlin a flock of six birds have been present (is still present) since early in December. Mr. H. G. Morse reports one brought to him on January 21st, shot from a flock which was about a mile south of Huron. Mr. Frank T. Cartwright, Jr., writes me that there have been two of these birds in Delaware this winter. Mr. E. A. Doolittle, of Painesville, Ohio, reminds me that the record of this species on March 20, 30, and 31, 1909, which he reported to me at that time, never appeared in the Bulletin, through an oversight of mine. I am glad to correct that omission as far as possible now by calling especial attention to the 1909 occurrence, which seems to be the only one for Ohio for that winter. Mr. Doolittle also reports a single bird at his home on March 13 and 16 of this year.

These records, with reports of another visitation to New England, seem to indicate that conditions north were again such that the birds were forced to find new feeding places. We may proba-

bly safely assume that these southward movements are caused by failure of food in the more northern parts of the bird's winter range, but what seems to be corroborative evidence is usually lacking. Such evidence is given by Miss Althea R. Sherman, who writes that in that part of north-eastern Iowa, near McGregor, the severe weather of last April killed the mountain ash fruit buds so that the grosbeaks find none there this winter. It should be possible to study the conditions which force these northern birds south periodically. Coöperative study should be carried into this field.

LYNDS JONES.

RECORDS FROM THE TRI-RESERVOIR REGION IN OHIO IN 1910.

Besides the interesting records of *Otocorys alpestris alpestris* and *Ampelis garrula* given in the March, 1910, number of the Bulletin, the following seem worthy of special mention:

1. February 21st, Bonaparte Gull flying over the canal.
2. March 3 and November 21, each date, one Short-eared Owl.
3. March 5, first Red-winged Blackbirds. Earliest date in region.
4. February 16, Snow Geese seen. Exact status of species not to be recognized.
5. March 12, two male Redheads shot at Loramie Reservoir. First record for this reservoir, while it is common at the Lewiston. The same date brought the Baldpate female shot, also an early date; March 13 bringing in the first Lesser Scaup, March 14 the first Pied-billed Grebe, both earlier than in 1909.
6. A fine male Shoveller shot on April 9, Loramie Reservoir.
7. A fine female Osprey shot on April 25, Loramie Reservoir.
8. A fine female Loon shot on April 21, Loramie Reservoir. The Green-winged Teal appeared March 18, a week earlier than in 1909, the Woodcock March 16, the Blue-winged Teal March 29, the Pectoral Sandpiper March 22, (earliest state record), all very early dates.
9. The Prothonotary Warbler was seen, but not taken May 10 at the Grand Reservoir; the same date the Sanderling showed up, my first and only spring record for this species.
10. The Common Tern was seen May 8, the Black Tern on May 10.
11. May 25 a nest of the King Rail, with eleven eggs, was found in the tall grass of a small pool of water not deeper than twelve inches, perhaps sixty feet square, not more than seventy-five feet away from the public highway.
12. On September 1, a rainy, squally day, thousands of Sandpipers on the Grand Reservoir. On a three and a half mile strip I counted over 900 Semipalmated Sandpipers, something like 300