

er, the undesirable party may withdraw, and operate the camera by means of a thread, watching the birds through a field glass, and taking the picture at the psychological moment. Why not let the cyclopic eye of the camera verify the observations on the amount of food given the young? I admit that I have not tried this out, but I find in looking over my negatives that I have quite a number of photographs showing the parent with a definite amount of food in the bill, and I think that possibly very definite results might be obtained after a little experience, if the object were kept in mind. To illustrate my point I offer the photographs accompanying this note. Whether these will show as clearly in print as they do on lantern slides is very doubtful indeed, but the slides, when projected on a screen, show the food in great detail, so that it may be roughly identified.

A FLIGHT OF SHORE-BIRDS NEAR YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

BY JOHN P. YOUNG.

Near North Lima, Mahoning County, Ohio, there is a reservoir of about 400 acres area, made by damming the outlet of an old tamarack swamp. Many water birds stop at this lake in the migrations, and this article is written to tell of a heavy migration of shore-birds which occurred on August 10 and 11, 1914.

Our first visit to the lake after the return of the shore-birds was on July 27th, when we found Pectoral, Least, Semipalmated and Solitary Sandpipers, Wilson's Snipe, Great Blue Heron and Black Tern. On August 3, in addition to the above, we found the Semipalmated Plover, Yellow-legs, and Dowitcher.

On August 10 and 11 there were many shore-birds of the common kinds, and in addition we saw 4 Western Willets, 4 Dowitchers, one Western Sandpiper, one White-rumped Sandpiper, one Greater Yellow-legs, 2 Red-backed Sandpipers, also the Common Tern. On these days there were

many more shore-birds than there have been any day since, so far as we know from our rather frequent visits.

The Western Willets seen were the first we have recorded, and they were still there August 13th. The Dowitchers were not seen after the 11th.

The Western Sandpiper seemed to like the surroundings, as we saw it there for almost two weeks, presumably the same bird. It was found with the Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers, and in the opinion of Mr. Fordyce, and myself, was easily recognizable by the long bill. (This is the first record for the Western Sandpiper *Ereunetes mauri* for Ohio. The fact that the species occurs on the Atlantic coast during the southward migration, and is more or less regular in Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, would make its occurrence in Ohio casual rather than accidental. Ed.)

The White-rumped Sandpiper was seen on August 10 and 11, and on October 29, and was quite tame. It would remain on the shore after the other birds had flown from the approaching observer. On one occasion I got within fifteen feet of it before it flushed. When it did fly it showed the white rump very plainly, but even when feeding it was rather easily differentiated from Pectorals and other sandpipers with which it was associated.

The appearance of the Red-backed Sandpipers and the Greater Yellow-legs was unusually early according to our records.

On August 13 the larger part of these birds had disappeared, and since that time no unusually large flights have been seen, though the Sanderling, Black-bellied Plover, and Golden Plover have come along in due time. Only one Sanderling has been seen, as our beaches are not very sandy. The Black-bellied Plover has been more numerous this year than before, and four or five individuals have been seen at frequent intervals.

The following extract from the Journal of Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, may throw some light upon this remarkable flight:

“Great Whale River, Hudson Bay, Aug. 7, 1914.—Heavy

storm of wind and rain from the west, the worst I have ever seen in this country. Worked on our birds all morning and in the afternoon went out along the beach to the mouth of the river, and thence northward to where the sandy beach gave way to a rocky ridge. The wind nearly blew me off my feet and birds were naturally very scarce."

We believe that the Wood Duck bred in the swamp at the lower end of this reservoir, as they were seen a number of times during August and September. On September 3 we saw 13 of them.

CORRECTIONS OF THE A. O. U. CHECKLIST IN
REGARD TO BIRDS OF OHIO.

BY W. F. HENNINGER.

When the writer reviewed the last A. O. U. Checklist in the Wilson Bulletin, Sept., Dec., No. 1910, pp. 198-199 he made the statement that evidently neither the pages of the Wilson Bulletin nor any Ohio ornithologist had been consulted by the authors, who worked out the geographical ranges of the birds, as otherwise errors and omissions concerning this state would not be found so frequently in it. Some time later on a similar statement was made concerning another state in the columns of the Auk. Thereupon the writer corresponded with the editor of the "Auk" concerning Ohio birds and sent a complete list of the changes that should be made. A long time has since elapsed during which the writer expected the list to appear in the Auk as that was the impression he got from this correspondence, but as this was never done he thinks it is time that the correct records appear in print so that any one can change his checklist accordingly. They are herewith appended; and one glance will suffice to show how incomplete the checklist is without them as far as the status of many birds is concerned in Ohio and this no doubt will be true in regard to other states.

1. *Gavia immer*.—Does not breed in Ohio. (Jones, Wils. Bull., June, 1909, p. 68.)