

Bloomington, Franklin County, on the St. Joe and Denver, and November 1, about twenty appeared at Red Cloud, 29 miles east. This was their eastern advance line. They fed heavily on the fruit of the box elders and a few planted red cedars. During the winter they were observed over most of the town, and many inquiries were made of me, so that I found it desirable to put a note in one of the papers. They were last seen May 21, 1917, and I noted their departure for the wild west with feelings not unmixed with pleasure. (Valentine is the most eastern point for their summering, so far reported.)

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Red Cloud, Nebraska.

SOME BIRD NOTES FROM NEBRASKA.

In the fall of 1916 a Woodcock lingered in one of the smallest parks in the heart of the residence district of Omaha from August 10 to September 24, thanks to the underbrush which had been left undisturbed in this park.

A flock of four Pine Grosbeaks was noted twice in March, 1917, first on the fourth, and again on the eighteenth, in one of the parks which has been the scene of my regular observations. There can be no error in my identification of these birds as they were observed at very close range, in fact their tameness made the cautiousness of my first approach towards them seem almost ludicrous.

The following observations have been made during the fall and winter of 1917-18 in two parks and a strip of wild growth connecting them on the outskirts of Omaha. This area is broken by hollows and ravines, which afford good winter shelter for the birds, and has groves of oaks and pines.

First dates in the fall of 1917: October 7, Myrtle Warbler, White-throated Sparrow; 14, Brown Creeper, Slate-colored Junco, Tree Sparrow and Harris Sparrow; 21, Fox Sparrow.

Last dates in the fall of 1917: September 2, Wood Pewee; 9, Baltimore Oriole; 15, Oven-bird; 16, Redstart and Bell Vireo; 23, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Brown Thrasher; 30, Wood Thrush, Catbird; October 2, Chimney Swift, Barn Swallow; 14, Robin; 21, Myrtle Warbler; 28, Fox Sparrow, Towhee; November 4, Bluebird, Western House Wren, Song Sparrow; December 21, Harris Sparrow.

The Red-headed Woodpecker has remained up to January 27, in spite of the severe cold. Individual Flickers have been noted during the winter, and on Christmas day I saw a flock of five of them. A covey of 12 or more Bob-whites seems to have successfully wintered and escaped destruction by hunters. About a dozen Blue

Jays wintered up to January 26, but disappeared with the heavy fall of snow. On February 10 they reappeared, and with them the first Robin. I have noted no Crossbills, Redpolls, Pine Siskins or Red-breasted Nuthatches this winter, while last winter Redpolls were very numerous and Red-breasted Nuthatches were regularly noted.

I also wish to record the nesting of the Arkansas Kingbird and Burrowing Owl on a farm near Wilber, Nebraska, during the summers of 1916 and 1917.

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NOTES ON OHIO BIRDS.

The following records and observations of the last few years seem worthy of publication:

1. *Larus argentatus*.

A large specimen over the parsonage on February 22, 1917. Very early date.

2. *Chen caerulescens*.

A fine specimen of this species was wing-tipped about two miles northeast of New Bremen on January 17, 1916, and brought in alive to one of our veterinary surgeons, who has been keeping it ever since on his premises.

3. *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*.

This species was observed for a long time on August 30, 1915, in Shelby County, Ohio, three miles east of New Bremen. It stayed at a small pool of water in a meadow. Not only was it closely observed, but its call was noted during its flight several times.

4. *Astur atricapillus*.

A fine ♀ of this very rare hawk, as far as Ohio is concerned, was taken on November 8, 1917, at exactly the same place where the Blue Goose was shot in 1916. It is perhaps well to give a summary of the published records of the taking of this hawk in Ohio. Dr. Wheaton in 1880 mentions but two specimens taken in the state, the first one of these records being rather hazy, the second one only being indisputable, a single immature female, taken twenty miles east of Cincinnati, in November, 1878. It is not stated whether this bird was preserved or not. It is given on the authority of Mr. Dury. Dr. Wheaton never met with it near Columbus. Dawson (Birds of Ohio, page 402) states that but one was shot at the O. S. U. grounds at Columbus on March 13, 1901, but that it could not be preserved. Lynds Jones, in Wilson Bulletin, December, 1909, page 192, states for the Cedar Point-Oberlin region that he has never seen one there, but that there is one in the Oberlin Mu-