

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-

seum collection which was collected near Oberlin. Thus my specimen (No. 1725 coll. W. F. H.), a fully adult ♀, seems to be the fourth specimen of this species actually taken, and possibly only the second one that has been preserved in the state.

5. *Buteo platypterus*.

Former Ohio ornithologists considered this hawk rare in the state, but Professor Jones was always of the same opinion as the writer, that it has merely escaped the notice of the birdmen, and recent records have confirmed the truth of this opinion. On April 21, 1916, I received a fine ♂ of this species, shot near New Bremen; on September 22, 1916, I shot one, a ♀, in thick woods in Shelby County, Ohio, five miles east of New Bremen, whose stomach contained four large grasshoppers and two caterpillars of *Hyloicus chersis*, while its crop was stuffed with one large caterpillar and a frog. On April 25, 1917, I received a pair, shot near New Bremen, on April 26 two ♀♀, and on April 28, 1917 another ♀. All told, seven specimens taken in a year show that this hawk is certainly not rare, at least during migrations. These specimens are now all in my collection.

6. *Accipiter velox*.

On November 13, 1916, a ♂ of this species was brought to me alive. It had been stunned trying to grab a full-grown chicken through a woven wire fence. It certainly was driven to this act by hunger, as I never saw a more emaciated specimen of hawk.

7. *Loxia curvirostra minor*.

A ♂ of this species was caught alive at New Knoxville, Auglaize County, five miles northeast of New Bremen, on January 6, 1917, but it was in too bad shape when I received it to be preserved. This is the first time since 1892 that this bird showed up in this vicinity.

8. *Calcarius lapponicus*.

On February 7 and 8, 1917, I saw a flock of ten to twenty of these birds at two cemeteries, at both of which I had to conduct funerals on these days. The one day a wild snowstorm raged, and on the next one it was still very cold. This is my second record only in ten years for this region.

9. *Dendroica aestiva*.

On May 4, 1917, a ♂ of this species was brought to me, which had been found dead on this day in Shelby County two miles east of New Bremen. It had an aluminum ring around its tarsus with the number 9708. Perhaps some one can tell me where this bird had first been tagged. It is now in my collection.

10. *Dendroica tigrina*.

In southern Ohio I always looked for this bird along the river

banks among the sycamores and elms in the spring as well as in the fall, and in the latter season found it common in upland as in the fall, and in the latter season found it common in upland beechwoods; in northern Ohio I looked for it mainly in the orchard trees. This year, on May 25, 1917, we entered a large patch of woods about a half mile from the Grand Reservoir early in the morning, just when the fog had barely raised above the treetops, and the warblers were fairly swarming there, among them numbers of Cape May's. I counted more than fifty, but got tired counting and then gave it up, after taking a fine pair. This fall, however, they were swarming in the fruit trees of the village, something I had never experienced in the fall migration. A ♀ was taken September 18, 1917, by Rev. von Rague.

11. *Dendroica castanea*.

This warbler is generally rather rare in the spring and fine old birds are met with, mostly singly, in this neighborhood, but this year, at the same place where we observed the Cape May's, we found it very common in pairs, one of which was taken on May 25, 1917. It was not as common, however, as the Cape May Warblers.

12. *Vermivora rubricapilla*.

This species was also more common on this date, May 25, 1917, than I had ever seen it before in this region. The same remark also applies to the Parula Warbler, the Yellow-breasted Chat, the Catbird, which has increased considerably here, the Whippoorwill and the Orchard Oriole, of which latter species I found a nest with young on June 29 on a cemetery two miles northeast of New Bremen.

13. *Wilsonia pusilla*.

A fine ♂ of this comparatively rare warbler was taken in an apple tree in the village on September 18, 1917, by Rev. H. S. von Rague.

14. *Oporornis formosus*.

On May 18, 1916, I ran across a fine ♂ of this warbler in a woods a mile out of town. Although I did not succeed in securing it, I am well acquainted with this species from my former residence in southern Ohio and Missouri, hence could not be mistaken in the bird nor its notes. Its occurrence here I regard as purely accidental. In the same woods I had formerly observed the Connecticut Warbler.

15. *Anthus rubescens*.

On January 8, 1917, I observed for a long while a flock of thirty to forty of these birds in Mercer County, about six miles northwest of New Bremen. It does not seem to occur in this region very often.

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