

Loons (*Gaviidæ*).

Gulls and Terns (*Laridæ*), the latter commonly also called sea swallows.

Mergansers (*Merginæ*), commonly also called sheldrakes or fish-ducks, and the following species of the heron family (*Ardeidæ*):

Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), locally also called shitepoke, stake-driver, thunder-pump, etc.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), locally also called blue crane, Poor Joe, cranky, etc.

Little Blue Heron (*Florida carulea*), locally also called scoggins.

Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*), locally also called shitepoke, fly-up-the-creek, scouck, etc.

Black-crowned night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*), also known as gros bec, quawk, qua-bird, etc.

Every bird killed or trapped pursuant to the permission contained in this order, and every part thereof, including the plumage and feathers, shall be totally destroyed as promptly as possible, and shall not be possessed, transported or shipped in any manner outside of the grounds and waters of the hatchery where killed or trapped, except for the purpose of destruction as herein directed; *provided*, however, that such birds or parts thereof may be shipped or transported, as a gift but not for sale, to public museums and public scientific and educational institutions, and all packages containing such birds or parts thereof so shipped or transported shall be plainly and clearly marked so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on an inspection of the outside thereof.

(Signed) D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

October 24, 1919.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL AT TOPEKA, KANS.

There have been an unusual number of American Crossbills here this winter, both on the campus of Washburn College, and along the wooded streams in this region. Probably associated with these, although not seen in the immediate vicinity of the flock, Mrs. Gunthorp was so fortunate as to observe a single male of the White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) on the campus, about one hundred feet from the Ladies' dormitory in a cedar tree, on the afternoon of January 15, last, and on the following afternoon she saw both the male and female within a short distance of the place where the first observation was made, this time in a cedar tree also. Both days Mrs. Gunthorp studied them for some time through opera glasses and the male sang repeatedly. I know of

only two previous records for the state for this species, and Mr. Harry Harris* says there is only one authentic record for the Kansas City region, and suggests that "Students should be on the lookout for this bird, as we are well within its winter range."

HORACE GUNTHERP.

Topeka, Kans.

BIRD BANDING WORK BEING TAKEN OVER BY THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Bureau of Biological Survey of Washington, D. C., has taken over the work formerly carried on under the auspices of the Linnaean Society of New York by the American Bird Banding Association. In taking over this work the Bureau feels that it should express the debt that students of ornithology in this country owe to Mr. Howard H. Cleaves for the devotion and success with which he has conducted this investigation up to a point where it has outgrown the possibilities of his personal supervision.

Under plans now being formulated this work will give a great amount of invaluable information concerning the migration and distribution of North American birds which will be of direct service in the administration of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as well as of much general scientific interest.

It is desired to develop this work along two principal lines:—first, the trapping and banding of waterfowl, especially ducks and geese, on both their breeding and winter grounds; and secondly, the systematic trapping of land birds as initiated by Mr. S. Prentiss Baldwin the early results of which have been published by him in the Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York, No. 31, 1919, pp. 23-55. It is planned to enlist the interest and services of volunteer workers, who will undertake to operate and maintain trapping stations throughout the year, banding new birds and recording the data from those previously banded. The results from a series of stations thus operated will undoubtedly give new insight into migration routes; speed of travel during migration; longevity of species; affinity for the same nesting-site year after year; and, in addition, furnish a wealth of information relative to the behavior of the individual, heretofore impossible because of the difficulty of keeping one particular bird under observation.

The details of operation are now receiving close attention, and as soon as possible the issue of bands will be announced, with full information regarding the methods to be followed and the results expected. In the meantime, the Biological Survey will be glad to

* "Birds of the Kansas City Region." Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, Vol. 23, p. 291. 1919.