

Bronzed Grackle, Purple Finch, Redpoll, Goldfinch, Pine Siskin, Snow Bunting, Lapland Longspur, Tree Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, Song Sparrow, Cardinal, Cedar Waxwing, Northern Shrike, Myrtle Warbler, Maryland Yellow-throat, Brown Creeper, White-breasted Nuthatch, Tufted Titmouse, Chickadee, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Robin, Bluebird.

S. PAUL JONES.

Waukesha, Wis.

ON THE EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF MAGPIES

The recent note of Professors Swenk and Dawson of Lincoln, Nebraska, in *The Wilson Bulletin* (XXXIII, No. 4, 1921, 196-197) concerning "An Unusual Eastward Movement of the Magpie in Nebraska," prompts me to add some additional notes regarding the further eastward distribution of this species and to record its incursion eastward into Iowa as far as the ninety-second meridian.

So far as I am aware this species has not been recorded from Iowa for many years, the most recent published note of its occurrence having been made by Anderson (*Proc. Dav. Acad. Sci.*, XI, 1907, 294), where he lists a specimen taken near Keokuk in Lee county "about 1893."

The first Iowa specimen which came to my hands was received from Mr. A. Goshorn, editor of the *Winterset News*. This bird, a male, was caught in a steel trap at Winterset, Madison county, Iowa, about thirty-five miles southwest of Des Moines on December 1, 1921. My correspondent states that numerous persons throughout that county have observed magpies singly or in small flocks of from three to five or seven during the early winter. Mr. C. Taylor reported one individual of a flock of three riding on a cow's back.

Professor C. R. Keyes of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, informs me that a correspondent of his, Dr. Weeks of Emmetsburg, had seen several magpies at that place during November, 1921.

A second specimen now in the University of Iowa Museum was taken about December 1, 1921, near Cedar Rapids. It was one of a flock of three.

From Charles City in Floyd county comes another report of the occurrence of this bird in that vicinity, a single individual having appeared about November 13.

Mr. J. A. Spurrell of Wall Lake, Sac county, writes me under date of December 13 that on October 18, 1921, he "saw two magpies in a grove, without any house in it, about five and one-half miles west of Wall Lake, Iowa. I saw them about three o'clock in the afternoon, and their black and white colors and extremely long tails were very conspicuous as they flew from low willows along the roadside to the top of tall maples in the grove. This is the first time that I have ever seen magpies in Sac county." Mr. Spurrell mentions three other persons who have seen magpies in the vicinity of Wall Lake, the largest number together being a flock of seven. Old residents report that the species has not been seen in the county for about thirty years.

A former student of mine, Mr. H. Moen of Onawa, in Monroe county, informs me that at various times during recent years he has seen magpies near the place and that they sometimes alight on the backs of cat-

the infested with grubs and pick the larvae from the backs of stock as well as pecking at any open sores thereon.

These scattered records—and no doubt others from the state could be added—indicate that the movement of magpies into southeastern Nebraska did not end there, but has continued pretty well across Iowa, a greater number of individuals having been reported during the fall and winter of 1921 than the sum total heretofore taken in or recorded from the state.

DAYTON STONER.

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NOTES—HERE AND THERE

Conducted by the Secretary

The Southern Manufacturers' Association of New Orleans is distributing an attractive "Bird Book," in which working plans are given for the making of nest boxes, food shelters, etc., out of cypress wood.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold a summer meeting at Salt Lake City June 22 and 24. It is expected that a large number of its Pacific coast section will attend.

Prof. Thos. D. Burleigh, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., is now located at Athens, Ga., where he is Associate Professor of the Division of Forestry, University of Georgia.

The state of Texas has recently leased to the National Association of Audubon Societies, for a period of 50 years, without cost, the six most important bird breeding islands along its coast. Here are represented extensive colonies of more than a dozen species of water birds. The 100,000 or more birds breeding on these islands will be protected as far as feasible against the raids of commercial eggers and plumers.

Mr. Edward R. Ford, formerly of Chicago, and at one time business manager of The Wilson Bulletin, is now located at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Readers will note that the area covered by type on The Bulletin's new page has been perceptibly increased, being made wider and three lines longer. Last year's 48-page Bulletin contained 5,200 square inches of typed surface, while the new 64-page magazine will show 8,200, or an increase of 60 per cent of reading matter.

The Secretary has recently been the recipient of pleasant visits from Messrs. H. A. La Prade of Atlanta, Ga., and H. E. Wheeler of Conway, Ark. Both of these gentlemen are enthusiastic and accurate ornithologists and each is a prime mover in the establishment of a museum of natural history in his home city for the benefit of the public.

Our membership teams of last year did splendid work and the result of their efforts did much toward encouraging the officers of The Club in their plans for expansion. The total number of new names added during the year was 162, which is nearly double that of the preceding year. The "team" captained by Dr. Geo. R. Mayfield brought in 63 new members, while that of Dr. T. C. Stephens tallied 59. The Secretary