

watching on his land, usually near his cornfield. The farmer appreciates and loves the Quail, and these illegal killings are very unfortunate.

Under the present Iowa law, the Bob-white is protected until 1927. In my paper on "The Prairie Chicken in East Central Iowa," published in the June, 1922, Wilson Bulletin, I stated that the Iowa law also protected the latter bird until that year. This is an error. The closed shooting season on the Prairie Chicken ended in 1922 and the bird may now be hunted during the three fall months of each year.

Winthrop, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1923.

FRED J. PIERCE.

SOME MIGRATION NOTES FROM OBERLIN, OHIO

This is the 28th year that careful records have been kept of the migrations of the birds at this station. A study of the records for this period brings out clearly the fact that at least the early migrants are profoundly influenced in their movements by temperature. Without going into detail on this point now, because I hope to present a study of the facts in the near future, it may suffice now to tell very briefly what effect the past two open winters have had on the first movements of these two years. The first movement in 1922 was on February 22, when crow, robin, bluebird, killdeer, song sparrow, Canada goose, meadowlark, bronzed grackle, red-winged blackbird, mourning dove, and greater scaup duck appeared. In this first "wave" there were mixed together all of the species of the first and second groups except the northern flicker and the towhee. The mild winter had made it possible for most, if not all, of the members of the second group to spend the winter well north, probably in Ohio, and the first warm spell caused them to move with the species of the first group. There was no other movement until March 5, when northern flickers and towhee came. The third movement began on March 12, and therefore is later than the limits of this note.

In 1923 the first indication of migratory movements occurred on February 23, when the crows began to forgather. This was followed on the 25th by the arrival of robins, bluebirds, meadowlarks, and song sparrows, and possibly cowbirds, because they were found on the 28th in considerable numbers. On the 2d killdeers arrived, and on the 3d bronzed grackles, northern flickers, red-winged blackbirds, rusty blackbirds, and fox sparrow, and on the 4th mourning dove, mallard, and canvas-back. Again the mixing of the second and first groups, with a smattering of the third group species can only mean that the mild winter made it possible for many birds to spend the winter well north of their usual range. Reports from down state bear this contention out. The most severe weather of the winter occurred just prior to the time of the first movement.

LYNDS JONES.

Oberlin, Ohio.

Mr. Roscoe J. Webb of Garrettsville, Ohio, sent to the editor a specimen of the Myrtle Warbler that had been killed by a cat in Windham, Portage County, on December 7, 1922. Mrs. H. J. Alford of Windham, sent the specimen to Mr. Webb with the particulars of its capture. This is the latest date for this warbler for northern Ohio.