

It is probable that if a careful survey were possible it would be found that this species has been extending its breeding range, in a southwesterly direction, much more rapidly than had been anticipated.—A. F. GANIER, *Nashville, Tenn.*

Some Records of Nebraska Birds for the Spring of 1925.—The spring of 1925 was for the most part a very early one with reference to bird migration in Nebraska, and several unusually early records of bird arrivals were made, as well as records of some rare species. Bonaparte's Gull was first noted on May 10 at Capitol Beach lake near Lincoln, and was seen several times later in small flocks, occasionally with the Franklin's Gull. On May 25 a field party under my leadership observed for some time a group of four Caspian Terns. This is a rare bird in Nebraska. A flock of thirty or more of both sexes of the American Goldeneye was noted on a pond near Arbor, north of Lincoln, on March 21. Although it is not rare, the Buffle-head is seldom seen in large numbers in Nebraska, but this year it was so common that it seems advisable to mention it here. The first record for the year was on March 5, and it was observed by many persons from that time on up to the end of April, and on all occasions quite a number were seen together. Representatives of the Blue Goose and the White-fronted Goose were first observed at Lincoln on February 28, and of the Canada and Hutchins' Geese on March 2, which dates are between one and two weeks earlier than is usual for the arrival of these birds in southeastern Nebraska. The Sora Rail was noted at Lincoln on April 18, which is a good week earlier than its usual date of appearance. March 13 was the date of the first record of the Pectoral Sandpiper at Lincoln this spring. It is usually not observed until two weeks later. Although the White-rumped Sandpiper does not usually arrive at Lincoln until the first week in May, it was observed on April 24 this year. Both the Solitary and Spotted Sandpipers were recorded at Lincoln on April 18. These two species were a good week early.

The Duck Hawk was observed near Capitol Beach lake on April 12. Mr. William Hiller, of Lincoln, and myself observed the Pigeon Hawk south of Lincoln on May 10. The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was personally observed in Wyuka Cemetery at Lincoln on January 3. This appears to be our only winter record of this bird at Lincoln. The Red-headed Woodpecker was observed in numbers at Plattsmouth at Christmas time in 1924, and several were seen again there again on April 4, 1925, so it was no doubt there during the entire winter. Three individuals of the Traill's Flycatcher were observed at Fremont, Nebraska, on April 25 by Dr. Robert H. Wolcott, Mr. Leighton Williams and myself. This species is not usually noticed until a week later. Although the Baltimore Oriole does not usually arrive until the first week in May, it was observed in a yard in Lincoln on April 25 this year. The writer and Mr. Williams noted the Smith's Longspur on March 29 at Lincoln. The Western Henslow's Sparrow was also personally observed at Lincoln on May 9. The Clay-colored Sparrow is usually not common before the last week in April, but this year it was found very commonly on April 18. An unusual migration of the Shufeldt's Junco was observed during the last half of March at Lincoln this year. It was first seen by Professor Myron H. Swenk on March 15, and was afterward seen by other observers on many other occasions. Mr. Williams and I noticed a Rose-breasted Grosbeak a few days early, on April 24. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. King, of Lincoln, noted a Black-headed Grosbeak in Wyuka Cemetery at Lincoln on May 9. This is the first report of this bird at Lincoln for several years. On May 19 a party of observers under the

leadership of Dr. Wolcott and myself observed a single individual of the Lazuli Bunting at Lincoln. The Dickcissel is usually abundant by the end of the first week in May, but was noted commonly on April 25 this year.

Cedar Waxwings were seen by me on June 7 at Omaha, and on July 4 at Plattsmouth. This bird is not often noticed in summer in southeastern Nebraska. Dr. Wolcott, Mr. Williams and myself saw a number of Yellow-throated Vireos on April 25 at Fremont. These individuals were several days early. Also a single Bell's Vireo was seen at Fremont on the same day. One individual of the Black and White Warbler was noted a week ahead of the usual time, at Lincoln on April 18. The only observation that I know of for the Northern Parula Warbler in the state this year is one which I personally made near Lincoln on May 17. Mr. Williams saw a Carolina Wren in the woods along a creek south of Lincoln on January 1. The Western House Wren, not usually seen at Lincoln before April 15, was first seen at Lincoln this year on April 13. A March record of the Long-billed Marsh Wren was made this year by Mr. Williams and myself, who observed it near Lincoln on March 28. A single individual of the Veery was seen and heard in full song south of Lincoln on May 17. It is an uncommon bird here.—LEONARD G. WORLEY, *Lincoln, Nebr.*

Some Bird Notes from Ontario for the Year 1924.—At Turkey Point, on Lake Erie, and in the surrounding country, between May 23 and 31, 1924, I identified 127 species of birds, among which the most interesting for that region were the Wood Duck, Least Bittern, Knot, Willet, Hudsonian Curlew, Black-bellied Plover, Piping Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Orchard Oriole, Grasshopper Sparrow, Cardinal, Rough-winged Swallow, Golden-winged Warbler and Prairie Warbler. Of these observations, the record of the Willet is the best, for Mr. Saunders tells me that so far as he knows the Willet has not been recorded from Ontario in the past ten years. I am not sure whether it was the eastern or western subspecies. The Rough-winged Swallow is local and uncommon in southern Ontario. In one day, on Saturday, May 24, I identified eighty-two species while at Turkey Point, which indicates how rich in bird life that district is during the migration period. I also found eighteen or twenty nests during my stay at the point, among them one of the Piping Plover and one of the Marsh Hawk, the latter containing six dull whitish eggs.

On May 18, 1924, I noted a Lincoln's Sparrow at Manneheim swamp near Kitchener, which is a noteworthy observation for this region. I also noted the Henslow's Sparrow twice the past spring at Dundas Marsh near Hamilton and Dundas, the first individual at the eastern end of the marsh on May 7, and the second one at the opposite end of the marsh, three or four miles to the westward, on May 19.

I have seen individuals of the Starling here several times, and on September 28, at Dundas Marsh, a flock of nine flew past me, overhead. Early in July I saw both adult and juvenile Starlings at Port Credit, near Toronto, and found one nest of this bird in a deserted Flicker's hole in a large elm tree about thirty-five feet up. Later in the month, about July 29, a mile or so from Paris, I met with two fully grown Black-crowned Night Herons in immature plumage. This species is supposed to be very uncommon in southwestern Ontario.

The most noteworthy observations made during the fall migration were the Sora at Dundas Marsh on September 28; the Florida Gallinule at Ashbridge's Bay, near Toronto, on September 1 and again on September 28; the Dowitcher