

sight record can be accepted without hesitation.—MYRON H. SWENK, *Lincoln, Nebr.*

**Notes on Some Central Ohio Birds Observed During 1925.**—Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*).—On November 7, Mr. Milton B. Trautman collected a specimen of this species in the immature plumage at Buckeye Lake. The specimen is now in the Wheaton Club Collection at the Ohio State University. No other records for the state have come to our attention and this appears to be the first Ohio specimen.

European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*).—A drake of this species was observed by Messrs. Charles F. Walker and M. B. Trautman along the Scioto River, on March 31, 1925. Our only other record in the last twenty years was a splendid drake seen by the writer at Buckeye Lake on April 15, 1924.

Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*).—Seen by Mr. Trautman at Buckeye Lake on October 24, 1925. Our only other record was a pair seen at the same locality on April 28, 1917.

American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*).—This species was more common than the following during the past summer, as contrasted with 1924, when the reverse was true. Was observed in 1925 in such widely scattered localities as Port Clinton, Loramie Reservoir, Portsmouth and Buckeye Lake.

Little Blue Heron (*Florida cacrulea*).—This heron was seen in numerous localities over a wide area, although it was not so common as in 1924. Prior to 1924 there is only one record of its occurrence in this locality during the past decade.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis mexicana*).—We were surprised to learn that this bird still exists in its old haunts in the marshes of Huron County. It was found by two parties of observers during the past summer.

Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*).—A specimen was taken by Messrs. Trautman and Walker at Buckeye Lake on September 12. Our only record.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).—Five individuals of this species were observed at O'Shaughnessy Reservoir on September 13, by Mr. Walker. We have no other records.

Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).—The first breeding records for this species in this locality were noted during the past summer. Four different nests were observed. This species was first seen by Mr. Walker and the writer on November 20, 1921. In 1922 and 1923 it was known only as a winter resident. It is increasing rapidly in numbers.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*).—One bird of this species was seen in a flock of Red-winged Blackbirds on February 26, 1925. Our only recent record.

American Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra minor*).—Three individuals in company with a flock of Pine Siskins were observed in Greenlawn Cemetery on January 18, 1925, by Charles F. Walker. Our only recent record.

White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*).—One individual seen at Sugar Grove, Ohio, on December 6, 1925, by A. R. Harper and H. S. Peters. Three individuals were also seen on January 17, 1926.

Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi*).—Three colonies of these elusive sparrows were noted in Franklin County during the past summer. Other

summer records during 1925 are: Huron County, Ohio; Ashland County, Ohio; Summit County, Ohio.

Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*).—Observed on April 15 (two individuals) and April 27, 1925. Our first recent record was an individual observed by the writer and Mr. A. R. Harper on November 11 and 12, 1921. Our only other record is April 1, 1923.

Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandi*).—This rare species was observed on September 11, 1925, along Alum Creek, near Columbus, by Messrs. Walker and Trautman. This is the sixth recent record for this locality. In May, 1917, an individual tarried at Indian Springs, north of Columbus, for several days and was observed by a large number of people. Other dates are: May 20, 1920; May 17, 1921; May 23, 1924, two individuals; May 24, 1924 (at a different locality). The first mentioned is our only fall record.

In addition to the above central Ohio records, the following specimens taken near Sandusky, Ohio, are in the Wheaton Club Collection, at the Ohio State University: Hudsonian Curlew, two specimens, May 30, 1925 (Trautman), one specimen, August 22, 1925 (Peters); Western Willet, May 29, 1924 (Trautman), September 7, 1925 (Trautman); Buff-breasted Sandpiper, September 1, 1924 (Trautman and Walker), (other individuals have been observed in this vicinity and on two occasions at Columbus); Northern Phalarope, September 13, 1924 (Harold S. Peters); Thick-billed Redwing, November 18, 1925 (Trautman).—EDWARD S. THOMAS, *Columbus, Ohio*.

**Some Fall Migrants and Wintering Birds at Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio.**—The outstanding feature of the fall migration of 1925 was the large flocks of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis canadensis*), beginning October 21 and continuing for two weeks. Two of these flocks were driven in advance of a great storm, and, becoming exhausted, alighted in the town to rest for several hours. This same condition occurred at Blanchester and near Columbus. The fall migration of Nighthawks (*Chordeiles virginianus virginianus*) was greatly increased over that of the past two seasons. The migrants seem to be extending their route to the eastward.

The winter of 1925-26 is marked by the occurrence of the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), which was seen on December 24, and by the unusual increase of the following species:

Winter Wren (*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*).—Generally a very rare winter sojourner, but this winter common and generally distributed.

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*).—A common summer resident that occasionally remains during the winter.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*).—This species may occur irregularly at any time of the year. From December 2 to 11, 1923, a flock of twenty-four stayed the greater part of every day, dividing their time between a maple, persimmon and apple tree. The maple and pear trees were used as a playground, while the persimmon tree and a Japanese honeysuckle supplied them with food. On October 29, 1924, a large flock was seen in several trees in a small swamp. They would fly down to the wild rose bushes, snap off a rose hip and then throw their heads back, letting the hips roll down their throats. This was done in a very indolent and indifferent manner. From January 4 to 16, 1925, a flock of twelve came every day to feed upon frozen apples in the yard. It is said they