

Lake, is a sluggish stream winding through an immense open muck marsh, the Portage Marsh.

The census area is located in the center of the county and at the junction of these two rivers. As the open marsh heads into the timbered bottom lands of the Grand River, here, we have both open marsh and timbered lowlands. The upland is almost level, and is composed of cultivated fields and pastures ranging from sandy loams to clay loams. The census area contains 235 acres of this upland and lowland, but the census was taken almost wholly within the thirty acres bordering the Portage River.

Species	Pairs	Species	Pairs
Bittern .....	1	Red-winged Blackbird .....	52
Green Heron .....	1	Meadowlark .....	2
King Rail .....	1	Baltimore Oriole .....	2
Virginia Rail .....	1	Bronzed Grackle .....	12
Woodcock .....	1	Goldfinch .....	9
Wilson Snipe .....	1	Vesper Sparrow .....	7
Spotted Sandpiper .....	2	Savannah Sparrow .....	2
Killdeer .....	3	Grasshopper Sparrow .....	1
Bobwhite .....	25	Henslow's Sparrow .....	2
Prairie Chicken .....	2	Chipping Sparrow .....	3
Mourning Dove .....	6	Field Sparrow .....	3
Marsh Hawk .....	1	Song Sparrow .....	21
Red-shouldered Hawk .....	1	Swamp Sparrow .....	5
Screech Owl .....	1	Rose-breasted Grosbeak .....	1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo .....	1	Indigo Bunting .....	2
Black-billed Cuckoo .....	1	Purple Martin .....	6
Belted Kingfisher .....	1	Barn Swallow .....	6
Hairy Woodpecker .....	1	Bank Swallow .....	10
Downy Woodpecker .....	2	Rough-winged Swallow .....	2
Red-headed Woodpecker .....	1	Cedar Waxwing .....	1
Northern Flicker .....	1	Warbling Vireo .....	5
Chimney Swift .....	2	Yellow Warbler .....	10
Ruby-throated Hummingbird .....	1	Maryland Yellowthroat .....	9
Kingbird .....	2	Catbird .....	14
Crested Flycatcher .....	4	Brown Thrasher .....	3
Phoebe .....	4	House Wren .....	4
Wood Pewee .....	2	Short-billed Marsh Wren.....	11
Least Flycatcher .....	21	Long-billed Marsh Wren.....	21
Prairie Horned Lark.....	2	White-breasted Nuthatch .....	1
Blue Jay .....	3	Black-capped Chickadee .....	2
Crow .....	1	Wood Thrush .....	2
Bobolink .....	7	Robin .....	15
Cowbird .....	8	Bluebird .....	2

LEONARD W., GEORGE S., HAROLD F. AND MAURICE WING, *Jackson, Mich.*

**Birds Noted on a Visit to Santa Cruz Island, California.**—On September 1, 1928, the writer and sixty members of the Nature Club of Southern California steamed across the channel to "Pelican Cove" on Santa Cruz Island, the most beautiful and the largest island of all in the channel, being twenty-one miles long in an east and west direction, with an average width of five miles, and a peak 2407 feet high. The eastern part is very irregular, barren and almost destitute of water. The western part, however, is, in certain localities, especially near Prisoners Harbor, plentifully besprinkled with forests of Santa Cruz Pine, which in the higher parts gives a distinctly boreal impression. At the lower edge of the pines are oaks and considerable grass lands, so that sheep raising and grape and vegetable farming are the principal activities of a few resident

folks on Santa Cruz Island. The larger canyons are well wooded and the darker retreats show marvelous growths of ferns and wild flowers, many of them in full bloom through August. There are several varieties of deciduous trees, some of them quite large, and there is good water in many of the canyons. This would naturally harbor birds and insect life.

Excursion boats, yachts and launches cruise around the island, so that Santa Cruz Island is rapidly becoming a popular resort for the adventurer and the nature lover. Good camping spots with bathing beaches can be found almost anywhere. A few wild pigs have been noted and the boars are very wild and dangerous. House cats run wild, and there are some island foxes (*Urocyon littoralis santacruzae*), though the latter are not as plentiful as formerly.

We spent three days roaming here and there in selected groups. The writer and Dr. Hoffman of Santa Barbara, Elbert Benjamine, and Mrs. A. B. Maescher were there to record birds and to get motion pictures of sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*). Thousands of these were observed on the ledges basking in the sun at the far southwestern end of the island, and upon our intrusion they would go lumbering into the sea barking furiously.

The following forty-two species of birds were listed on this excursion:

- Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*).
- Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*).
- Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*).
- Western Gull (*Larus occidentalis*).
- Heermann's Gull (*Larus heermanni*).
- Pink-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus creatopus*).
- Black-vented Shearwater (*Puffinus opisthomelas*).
- Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*).
- Black Petrel (*Oceanodroma melania*).
- Ashy Petrel (*Oceanodroma homochroa*).
- Farallon Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus*).
- Brandt's Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*).
- California Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus californicus*).
- White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*).
- Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias herodias*).
- Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*).
- Least Sandpiper (*Pisobia minutilla*).
- Wandering Tattler (*Heteractitis incanus*).
- Black Oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*).
- Valley Quail (*Lophortyx californica vallicola*).
- Western Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura marginella*).
- Western Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis calurus*).
- Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*).
- Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).
- Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer collaris*).
- Allen's Hummingbird (*Selasphorus alleni*).
- Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens*).
- Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*).
- Western Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis difficilis*).
- Island Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris insularis*).
- Santa Cruz Island Jay (*Aphelocoma insularis*).
- Raven (*Corvus corax sinuatus*).
- San Clemente House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus clementis*).
- Western Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus strigatus*).
- Gambel's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*).
- Santa Barbara Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia graminea*).
- San Diego Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus megalonyx*).
- Island Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus anthonyi*).

Dusky Warbler (*Vermivora celata sordida*).  
 Western Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*).  
 Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus*).  
 Coast Bush-tit (*Psaltriparus minimus minimus*).

ALFRED COOKMAN, *Los Angeles, Cal.*

**The Starling in Northwestern Arkansas.**—A Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) was observed on the University of Arkansas campus at Fayetteville, Washington County, on January 25, 1930. The bird was secured for a specimen. I believe this is the first record for Arkansas.—W. J. BAERG, *Fayetteville, Ark.*

**The Starling in Pettis County, Missouri.**—The Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) was recently observed about seven miles west of Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri. It was about a farm lot, and was observed at close range. So far as I know this is the first record for this region.—CHARLES A. McNEIL, *Sedalia, Mo.*

**The Starling in Tulsa County, Oklahoma.**—The first Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) known to have been collected in Oklahoma, was taken ten miles south of Tulsa, Tulsa County, on the Peoria road near the Arkansas River, December 18, 1929, by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gilmore. The bird was a male, and the specimen is now in their general collection.—MR. AND MRS. A. E. GILMORE, *Tulsa, Okla.*

**The Starling in the Missouri Ozarks.**—On December 18, 1929, the first real winter reached us in southwestern Missouri, with several inches of snow, and with temperatures as low as four degrees below zero. On the late evening of December 19, I was making the rounds of my bird traps, when in a small wood-lot about a quarter of a mile from the house I heard and saw a very odd-appearing bird flying from tree to tree. About mid-morning of the 20th, the next morning, I went to my basement to look out at a couple of bird traps which I had close to the house. Sitting between the trap and the basement window on the south side of the house were four Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), busily engaged eating the extra bait that was scattered about. I followed them about for over an hour, and finally left them in the woods close to the spot where I had first seen them on the afternoon before.

On Sunday, December 29, 1929, the Springfield Daily News carried a write-up from West Plains, Missouri, some 175 miles to the east, stating that Mr. F. M. Francis of that city had found a dead Starling in his chicken coop, presumably on the morning of December 27. Identification was made by Mayor Harlan of West Plains, and from the very good description given, there can be no doubt of its correctness.—JOHNSON A. NEFF, *Marionville, Mo.*

**The Starling in Oklahoma.**—During the winter of 1929-30 the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) has appeared for the first time in three localities in Oklahoma. *Tulsa.* In the latter part of November Mr. C. L. Dewey of the Chamber of Commerce reported a flock of seventy-five to eighty Starlings on the east bank of the Arkansas River, opposite 55th Street. On December 18, Mr. A. E. Gilmore collected a male out of a flock of about sixty-five, ten miles south of Tulsa. A flock, presumably the same, was seen in this general locality (on the road between Sapulpa and Bixby) on December 1 by Harold A. Graham. The above information was kindly given by Miss Edith R. Force of Tulsa. *Oklahoma City.* Mr. Marsh B. Woodruff, Assistant State Game Warden, reports that a ranger, while looking over a hunter's bag on Lake Overholser, the city reservoir, on