

**Cedar Waxwings Feeding on Ash Flower Stamens.**—Approximately forty Cedar Waxwings (*Ampelis cedrorum*) have been stopping for at least the past two days (April 11 and 12) in several rows of ash trees lining a boulevard in the south part of Kansas City. The trees are bare of leaves but the staminate flowers are just beginning to shed their pollen. The waxwings are gorging on the mature stamens. They perch among the branches of the comparatively small trees and pay little attention to passersby, whether they be on foot or in motor cars. Occasionally they reach out for another beak full of flower stamens. Three weeks ago waxwings were seen in the neighborhood, feeding on small rotted apples still hanging on the trees.—A. E. SHIRLING, *Kansas City, Mo.*

**A New York Ring-necked Pheasant Census.**—On April 25, 1930, while traveling from Geneva to Rochester, New York, a count was made of the number of Ring-necked Pheasants occurring within a defined area extending parallel to the Lehigh Railroad. On April 30, another count was made over the same territory, while traveling from Rochester back to Geneva. Conditions for observation were excellent, since at that season of the year there were no crops or leaves on the trees to in any way obstruct the view. The birds were very tame, seemingly, and continued to feed and move about in the fields, very little affected by the presence of the passing train. An attempt was made to count all birds within the limits of one-tenth of a mile on one side of the passing train, from a window of which these notes were recorded. A record was kept of the nature of the groupings of the birds, in order if possible to apprehend any dearth in the number of breeding males as compared to the total estimated population.

Between Geneva and Rochester a total of fifty birds were counted. Of these twenty-two were male birds. The following groupings were recorded: Eleven males were each alone; four males were each accompanied by one hen; five males were each accompanied by two hens; one male was accompanied by four hens; one male was accompanied by six hens; four hens were each alone.

Between Rochester and Geneva a total of fifty-one birds were counted, of which twenty-six were males. They were distributed in groups as follows: Thirteen males were each alone; four males were each accompanied by one hen; two males were each accompanied by two hens; two males were each accompanied by three hens; one male was accompanied by five hens; four males were fighting (two different sets); two hens were each alone; three hens were in one flock.

The total distance between Geneva and Rochester is 40.6 miles. Observations were limited as nearly as possible to an area one-tenth of a mile wide. Thus, for a total area of 4.06 square miles, these figures show an approximate pheasant population of thirteen birds per square mile.

Regarding the number of males, twenty-two were counted on the first trip, and twenty-six on the second. If twenty-four were taken as the average number, there would be approximately six breeding males per square mile. While it is comparatively easy to overlook an occasional female in making such a count, I believe that the number of males counted represents a fairly accurate account of the number existing over that area at that time. Nowhere in the state have I seen the Ring-necked Pheasant as numerous, although there are few areas over which it would be so easy to count the birds as in the flat agricultural region about Rochester.—R. G. JOHNSON, *Oneonta, N. Y.*