

Green-winged Teal. *Nettion carolinense* (Gmelin). Great numbers passed through this territory between October 21 and 25. Their presence was noted from the latter part of September until November 10.

Canvas-back. *Nyroca valisineria* (Wilson). This deep water bird was observed only on Virgin and Elk Lakes. Two flocks of between fifty and sixty were noted from October 25 to November 5. They were last seen November 10.

Redhead. *Nyroca americana* (Eyton). About two hundred birds of this diving species were seen on Virgin and Elk Lakes. The main flight was from October 27 to November 6. Between seventy-five and one hundred remained in that locality until November 10.

Pintail. *Dafila acuta tzitzihou* (Vieillot). Migrating birds were seen from the latter part of September until November 10. The Pintail was one of the most abundant species, the main flight extending from November 5 to 10.

Mallard. *Anas platyrhynchos* (Linnaeus). Our most plentiful and most popular duck was present in large numbers from the latter part of September throughout the fall and winter. The strongest flight took place between November 5 and 10.

Black Duck. *Anas rubripes tristis* (Brewster). Although few ducks of this species were taken, I suspect that migration was contemporaneous with that of the Mallard.

The fall flight of 1932 through this region was early. By the end of October all species of ducks except the Mallard and Pintail had reached the peak of their migration; the final flight of the latter two was precipitated by the snow storm and cold weather of November 8. Virtually the only ducks remaining after November 10 were several thousand Mallards that spent the winter on Round Lake.—LOGAN J. BENNETT, Ames, Iowa.

An August Day's Toll of Birds' Lives on Primary Iowa Roads.—

Like many other travelers by auto, the author at times has busied himself by counting the remains of dead birds on the road ahead. Several times he has pondered over the number of birds that might be destroyed in one day on the primary roads of the state. Last August (1932) opportunity was afforded to get an estimate of the numbers destroyed daily. Several days about the middle of August brought us successive heavy rains that, with the assistance of the auto wheels, swept the roads clean of all refuse. August 18 was mostly clear and the dead birds accumulated to remain on the highway. After the start at 7:30 a. m., August 19, the author, driving thirty miles on pavement north and west of Ames, counted as dead twenty-three English Sparrows and one adult Red-headed Woodpecker, victims of August 18. The locations of the remains were recorded by speedometer readings. On the morning of August 20 observations made during a drive over the same thirty miles added seventeen English Sparrows, four Red-headed Woodpeckers (three adult, one immature), and one Northern Flicker to the toll, as the kill of August 19. In those two days at least forty English Sparrows, five Red-headed Woodpeckers, and one Flicker were in the toll of bird lives taken over thirty miles of pavement; and the average was twenty-three birds per day. If the same ratio held true for each of the 7,290 miles of improved primary highways in Iowa, a day's kill in August might total 5,589 birds of which English Sparrows might number 4,860.—GEORGE O. HENDRICKSON, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.