

posed culmen, 28.1; width of bill at base of culmen, 16.0; height of bill at base of culmen, 14.5. Measurements and head markings of this specimen were checked with Atlantic and Pacific Coast specimens contained in the University of Iowa Museum of Natural History. The writer wishes to thank Mr. Harlan for permission to publish this record.—PHILIP A. DuMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa*.

Baltimore Orioles Destroying Trumpet Vine Blossoms.—My attention was called this past season to what seemed to be a trait of the Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) that I do not remember to have noticed mentioned in any of the works on ornithology that I have read. Standing about ten feet from our house is a small arbor that was covered with trumpet vines this past season. The blooms of this vine appear in terminal bunches of bell-shaped flowers, a little less than two inches in length. One day I noticed that all the bunches of bloom had been totally wrecked, each trumpet having been split from near the outer end down to the extreme base. The next day I discovered this to be the work of the Baltimore Orioles, and caught them in the act of tearing the blooms to pieces. An examination of an untouched bloom disclosed a drop of nectar in the base of each trumpet, and, as there were no insects in evidence, I inferred that the drop of nectar was what they were after. There were plenty of ants working on the wrecked blooms of the day before, presumably cleaning up the remains of the wrecks. None were to be found on the untouched blooms. This work of the orioles was witnessed by three other persons.

I would be interested in learning whether this is a somewhat common trait of the bird, or is it something rather out of the ordinary. I might add that the birds continued to wreck the blooms all the balance of the season.—F. W. GEORGE, *Aberdeen, S. D.*

Some Notes on Indiana Plovers.—I noticed in the WILSON BULLETIN for June, 1933, that Mr. William Youngworth, of Sioux City, Iowa, reports the Golden Plover as having been seen near that place on October 20 and 21, 1931. That was a surprise to me, as I had always heard that this bird is seldom if ever found in the interior in the fall, but goes through the middle states only in the spring, to the north, and in the fall returns by way of the eastern route, leaving Nova Scotia and flying straight south over the Atlantic, to the coast of Brazil, then going the rest of the way by land to Chili and Argentine. I never before have heard of the fall return of these birds through the central states, so I am interested in getting the facts about them. Are there other records concerning the migration of this bird through the central states in autumn? I would like to hear from any others who have actually seen them going south in the fall through the interior.*

I have seen the Golden Plover in the spring, about twenty-six miles north of this place, where the heavy spring rains had flooded a last year's corn field and the cut corn stubs were still standing. About fifty of these rare birds lingered

*The southward fall migration of the Golden Plover over the Atlantic Ocean represents only the main migration route of the species, for it occurs also regularly in the interior in the fall (see Cooke, Bull. 35, Biological Survey, U. S. D. A., p. 84, and Bent, Bull. 146, U. S. Nat. Mus., pp. 190-191). At the salt lake near Lincoln, Nebraska, individuals or small flocks of the Golden Plovers are to be seen nearly every fall, between the middle of September and the middle of October, most commonly during the third week in September. Earliest and latest dates for the fall migration in Nebraska are August 3 and November 14.—Ed.

about the shallow water, resting, or walking about hunting food. We were very close to them in the car and sat still and watched them with binoculars for some time, as they seemed fearless and calm. A Semipalmated Plover was seen near them, probably being a traveling companion enroute to the northern nesting grounds. I was thrilled at the sight of these Golden Plovers, as they are not often seen in our state, according to reports; but in the last three years Black-bellied Plovers have been reported by ornithologists at intervals over the state.

A fine specimen of the Black-bellied Plover was picked up by the game warden near Anderson, Indiana, on May 24, 1933. I was called to identify it. It had a crippled wing which made it impossible for it to continue on its journey to its summer nesting site within the Arctic Circle. These birds were formerly quite common in spring and fall migrations, but for a number of years have been considered quite rare, thanks to civilization and the gunners who considered them fine game birds. Now they travel singly or in pairs, or sometimes with other birds it is said, but Amos W. Butler, author of "Birds of Indiana", says that within the last three years these birds have been seen occasionally passing through Indiana in the spring, which may prove that they are increasing in numbers.

In captivity this bird ate cottage cheese, ground lean beef, hard boiled eggs and earthworms when they could be had. It liked to eat its food from the shallow water. It ate from the hand, and when let out to exercise, ran like a Killdeer, as these plovers all have the same general habits. It bathed often, and seemed to enjoy itself, even though a wild shy bird when in the open. It gave a peculiar sound occasionally, something like a young rooster learning to crow, generally but once, but sometimes as many as three times together, three notes each time. I cured the bird's wing, but it would never have been normal again and able to migrate with its kind. It died in August, 1933, probably because I could not give it a proper diet.—Mrs. HORACE P. COOK, *Anderson, Ind.*

Further Notes on the Birds of Cranberry Glades, West Virginia.—

In the WILSON BULLETIN for December, 1930, I published a list of birds observed at Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Since the time of writing that list I have had four other opportunities to visit this high mountain swamp, and have added a number of species to my list. The observations follow:

Eastern Green Heron (*Butorides virescens virescens*). A single individual seen flying along one of the branches of Cranberry River on October 15, 1933.

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*). Two of these birds were feeding in an alder swamp lining the glades on September 27, 1931.

Common Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis canadensis*). A large flock of wild geese flew over us when we were visiting the glades on October 15, 1933.

Eastern Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus atricapillus*). The 1933 wave of Goshawks struck West Virginia just before our trip into the glades in October, and we saw two individuals, one flying above Big Glade, and another along the trail near the top of Cranberry Mountain.

Eastern Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius columbarius*). On October 15, 1933, while we were having lunch on the site of the old Frank Houtchens cabin, a landmark for visitors to the glade region, one of these small falcons lit in the top of a dead spruce tree just a short distance from us. It was carefully observed with 6x glasses. This bird is not common in West Virginia.