

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.

Eastern Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*). Twice as we climbed Cranberry Mountain on October 15, 1933, we heard Wild Turkeys calling, and a hen was flushed from a *Crataegus* thicket as we circled a ridge above the glades.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*). One was seen at the edge of the alders on September 27, 1931.

Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*). A number of these birds were seen on September 27, 1931. They do not seem to be common in the region.

Eastern Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*). Seen and heard at the glades in May, 1932.

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*). Careful observation shows these birds to be somewhat common in the region, perhaps more so than the Yellow-billed species.

Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*). Above the glades on the side of Black Mountain are some open spaces where cattle pasture. Several of these birds were seen in this region on September 27, 1931.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis subis*). Observed in May, 1932.

Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris americana*). Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh, of the U. S. Biological Survey, was kind enough to send me the record of a specimen of this bird which he took at the glades in June, 1931. I saw the bird many times on October 15, 1933.

Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Corthylio calendula calendula*). Common in October, 1933.

Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*). Even back in the mountain fastnesses Starlings are now to be found. Numbers were seen in October, 1933.

Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*). Observed in migration on September 27, 1931.

Northern Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana pusilla*). Not uncommon on the slopes above the glades, where it seems to breed.

Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). In migration at the glades on September 27, 1931.

Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). Very common in migration on October 15, 1933.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna magna*). Found on the grassy uplands above the glades.

Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*). Migrating here in October, 1933.

Northern Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus pinus*). We were fortunate enough to see a flock of siskins near the top of Cranberry Mountain on October 15, 1933. These birds are only periodically common in the state.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*). Seen October 15, 1933.—MAURICE BROOKS, French Creek, W. Va.