

and *Dytiscus* larvae, 5 per cent; a fourth contained parts of a minnow, probably *Richardsonius balteatus*. Two of the four downy young examined had been found dead in the nest. In every case the stomach was well filled.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B. C.*

Bird Records from the Allegany State Park.—Two papers have been published on the summer birds of the Allegany State Park, in southwestern New York state, by Mr. Aretas A. Saunders.* His notes on the plumage, nesting, feeding habits, and songs are very interesting reading, betray a tireless eye and ear, and add much knowledge applicable to the same species in other regions.

No one, however, has heretofore recorded the bird life found here in the spring, fall, and winter seasons. It has been my pleasure and privilege to spend three full years in this, the largest of the New York State parks, most of this time in the field. During this time a number of species, twenty-six to be exact, have been seen and are recorded in this paper, for the first time.

The spring is a beautiful and interesting season here. It is at this time that water fowl and shore birds are found in their greatest numbers and variety on and around our two artificial lakes. The largest of these lakes is 120 acres. It is evident from a study of my arrival statistics that there are about five times as many water fowl and shore birds here in the spring as there are in the fall. An interesting fact about the park is that there are no natural lakes or ponds within its borders. This is said to be due to the lack of glacial action in this particular area; in fact the park lies in the only area in the entire state which escaped direct glaciation. The margins of our lakes are almost entirely devoid, as yet, of suitable food plants for water and shore birds. In time, no doubt, the marginal flora will assume a more favorable aspect as desirable plants gain a foothold. Members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, stationed in the park, have performed a real piece of conservation work by gathering thousands of food plants outside the park and planting them in and around the larger of the two local lakes.

Water fowl visit the park as early as March 27, because the ice seldom breaks up and leaves the lakes before the first or second week in April. On this date in 1934, six Hooded Mergansers (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) dropped from a wintry sky. These were followed on the 29th by four scaups (*Nyroca* sp.). On the 30th came the Buffle-heads (*Charitonetta albeola*).

Of course, the above three species visited us more than once during the same season, a fact which applies to most of the other species mentioned in this paper. Ten or fifteen days is about the longest period of time that any species of water fowl remained with us, some species staying but a few hours or a day.

April seems to be the best month to see numbers of water fowl on our lakes. Almost every day brings new arrivals. The following species were seen during this month: Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), American Merganser (*Mergus merganser americanus*), Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*), Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*), Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*), Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*), Common Loon (*Gavia immer*), Baldpate (*Mareca americana*), Old-squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*), American Golden-eye

*Saunders, Aretas A., The Summer Birds of the Allegany State Park. Roosevelt Wild Life Bulletin, I, No. 3, pp. 235-354, 1923.

Saunders, Aretas A., Additional Notes on the Summer Birds of Allegany State Park. Roosevelt Wild Life Bulletin, III, No. 3, pp. 476-497, 1926.

(*Glaucionetta clangula americana*), Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*), Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*), and the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*).

The month of May furnished two records for our list, namely, the Canvasback (*Nyroca vallisneria*) and the Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus cachinans*). The latter was sighted in a marsh on the easternmost boundary of the park. The Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria solitaria*) was seen in June by Mr. H. Albert Hochbaum.

Some attempt was made to approximate the number of individuals of each species. Totalling of two year count, we find that 273 American Mergansers were seen there. They were by far the most numerous. The Bonaparte's Gulls were next most numerous, followed by the Pied-billed Grebes, the Canada Geese, and the Old-squaws.

Some years ago a pair of Whistling Swans were liberated on Red House Lake and proved to be a wonderful attraction. They remained for several years and then returned no more. In the spring of 1935, however, one swan was seen and it is quite likely that this is one of the pair liberated here previously.

The following partial list will give some indication of the first appearance of some of our songbirds, as compiled from my 1934 records. In this list will be noted three new records for the park, namely, the Ruby-crowned Kinglet, the Myrtle Warbler, and the Fox Sparrow.

March	5—Robin
March	19—Field Sparrow, Meadowlark
March	22—Song Sparrow, Blue Bird
March	30—Baltimore Oriole
April	9—Phoebe
April	12—Flicker
April	17—Chipping Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, House Wren
May	5—Black-throated Blue Warbler
May	6—Barn Swallow
May	8—Chimney Swift, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Towhee
May	10—Black and White Warbler, Purple Finch
May	15—Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Magnolia Warbler
May	18—Kingbird, Indigo Bunting, Red-eyed Vireo

Two unusually large groups of birds were observed during the spring migrations of 1935. On April 12 about 200 Robins were seen feeding on the lawn of the Administration Building. On May 6 hundreds of Barn Swallows were observed feeding over Red House Lake.

Although frosts frequently occur here in the latter part of May, this fact does not seem to defer the arrival of the birds. It was with some misgivings that I consented to guide forty-three members of the Cleveland Bird Club on an early morning walk in the latter part of April, 1935. Much to my surprise, we noted the following thirty-seven species of birds: Common Loon, Horned Grebe, Little Green Heron, Baldpate, Blue-winged Teal, Scaup Duck, Sparrow Hawk, Ruffed Grouse, Spotted Sandpiper, Greater Yellow-legs, Mourning Dove, Kingfisher, Flicker, Hairy Woodpecker, Phoebe, Barn Swallow, Blue Jay, Crow, Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, Robin, Bluebird, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Starling, Black and White Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Black-throated Warbler, Meadowlark, Cowbird, Bronzed Grackle, Goldfinch, Towhee, Savannah Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, and Song Sparrow.

The following winter residents were observed during February, 1935: Belted Kingfisher, Downy Woodpecker, Crow, Chickadee, and White-breasted Nuthatch.

The Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis*), Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*), Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*), and the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*) were sighted in the fall of 1935.

Summary of new bird records for the Allegany State Park: Common Loon, Horned Grebe, Pied-billed Grebe, Whistling Swan, Canada Goose, Baldpate, Blue-winged Teal, Canvas-back, Scaup, American Golden-eye, Buffle-head, Old-squaw, Ruddy Duck, Hooded Merganser, American Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, Florida Gallinule, Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellow-legs, Herring Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Common Tern, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Myrtle Warbler, and Fox Sparrow.

I wish to acknowledge the kind assistance given me in the preparation of this paper by Mr. Aretas A. Saunders and Dr. Herbert Friedmann.—IRVING WILLIAM KNOBLOCH, *Allegany State Park, Red House, N. Y.*

Snowy Egrets at Pymatuning Lake, Pennsylvania.—A few days of my vacation were spent at Linesville, Pennsylvania, on the north shore of Pymatuning Lake. There on August 23 I observed about one hundred American Egrets (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) at various points along the Upper Lake. These birds were wary and it was difficult to approach them before they flushed. Among them were several smaller birds of more deliberate and less watchful nature. They permitted a fairly close approach, and as they took wing I could see clearly the yellow toes which indicated them to be Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula thula*). Two individuals were observed closely enough to make the identification sure. Again on August 25 at the same place I saw about fifty American Egrets and at least one Snowy.

Since a question had been raised as to the authenticity of certain previous sight records of the Snowy Egret in western Pennsylvania, and more especially because the Carnegie Museum had no locally collected specimen, I was advised to return to Linesville and secure one. On September 13—a cold, rainy day—I succeeded in obtaining two Snowy Egrets; both were young males, still showing evidences of molt. American Egrets were still fairly numerous on that date.—REINHOLD L. FRICKE, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

The Pileated Woodpecker in Clayton County, Iowa.—In the evening of October 11, 1936, I heard an unusual call, looked up quickly, and about forty feet away, flew a Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola*). He was much larger than our other woodpeckers, with a longer neck and brilliant red crest. He flew with their characteristic undulating motion.

On December 19 I saw him working at the base of an oak tree about sixty feet from the cottage. Again on January 12 he was working on a limb near the top of a tall tree. He bored a hole, then put his bill in, took something out very daintily and ate it.

It was January 29 before I saw him again. He was working on the low limb of a hard maple tree about fifty feet from the cottage. At first he kept on the far side but soon he came out where I got a splendid view of him with my glasses. He spent about ten minutes examining this dead limb. He would tap several times, then it was Stop! Look! Listen!, turning his head first to one side,