

closed a pair of adults with a brood of eighteen young, about three-fourths grown, swimming about. The young sought shelter in the high grass and weeds, and although a careful search was made only two were found. One was accidentally stepped on by a member of the party as it crouched in the grass, and its skin is now in our collection; the other was banded and released. This family group remained on the lake until early October. Nearly all nesting records in Indiana for the Blue-winged Teal have been confined to the northern tier of counties, the above being the first for Tippecanoe County in forty years of observations. Headley's Lake is nothing more than four, more or less connected, muddy ponds with areas of swamp grass and weeds between and about them and surrounded by cornfields.

Squatarola squatarola. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—A. W. Butler in his 'Birds of Indiana,' 1897, speaks of the Black-bellied Plover as a "rare migrant" in the state, most of his records being confined to the Lake Michigan area. F. C. Dobelbower, informs us that he saw large flocks in Tippecanoe County thirty years ago but that the species is not common now. The writers had never seen the bird here until September 12, 1932, when a single adult male was collected at Headley's Lake. The skin is in our collection. The bird was in breeding plumage and was blind in the right eye, due evidently to a bacterial or fungous growth. It was bathing in shallow water by jumping nearly a foot into the air and fluttering its wings as it came down, at the same time uttering several short, low notes.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—Up to July 30, 1932, the only authentic record of the Stilt Sandpiper for Indiana was a specimen taken October 10, 1892, by L. A. and C. D. Test from the bag of a neighbor who had been hunting at Headley's Lake. On July 30, 1932, one was seen at the same place and on August 8 two were collected from a flock of eight that was feeding with Yellow-legs and Solitary Sandpipers. A single individual was seen August 25.

Vireo philadelphicus. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—The first record of this bird for Tippecanoe County is of one taken by us September 9, 1932. It was an adult male, and the skin is now in our collection.

Calcarius pictus. SMITH'S LONGSPUR.—Records of Smith's Longspur are quite scarce in Indiana and the following is the first for Tippecanoe County. An adult female was collected (skin in our collection) from a flock of six in a stubble field on the Wea Plains, April 16, 1932.—LOUIS A. TEST AND FREDERICK H. TEST, *Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.*

Bird Notes from the Chicago Area.—The following notes are selected from observations made by the writers in the Chicago area between 1923 and 1930. They consist of records of locally rare species and of unusual migration dates and breeding records. Most of the observations were made in Lake and Cook Counties, Illinois.

Cygnus columbianus. WHISTLING SWAN.—A swan was seen at Beach, Lake County, on April 14, 1928.

Chen caerulescens. BLUE GOOSE.—Three were observed on the ice of the Indiana side of Wolf Lake, March 31, 1928.

Erismatura jamaicensis rubida. RUDDY DUCK.—A female with six small young was found July 23, 1927, at Lake Calumet, Chicago. They lost themselves in the rushes before any could be secured.

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK.—Regular in Cook and Lake Counties during the late summer and fall of 1927 and 1928. One was seen feeding on a tern (*Sterna forsteri* ?) October 4, 1927, at Evanston.

Phaeopus hudsonicus. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—Two were seen off Evanston on October 13, 1923.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—One was captured alive in Lincoln Park, Chicago, August 31, 1925.

Pisobia bairdii. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—Apparently a regular migrant along the lake at Beach and Waukegan. We secured the following specimens: male, August 14, 1927; female, August 28, 1927; male, September 17, 1927; female, September 24, 1927; female, August 8, 1928; female, September 14, 1930. We also have several sight records.

Lobipes lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—An immature female was secured at Waukegan on September 14, 1930. There are few Illinois records of this species.

Bubo virginianus virginianus. GREAT HORNED OWL.—A nest with two eggs was found at Pistakee Bay, Lake County, February 25, 1928.

Sphyrapicus varius varius. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—An immature male was collected at Beach on December 19, 1925, and one was seen December 26, 1927, at Waukegan.

Picoides arcticus. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—A male was seen at Marengo, McHenry County, Illinois, November 15, 1924, and a female at Evanston, Cook County, January 7, 1927.

Cistothorus stellaris. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—We found breeding colonies and collected specimens from the following northeastern Illinois localities: Hyde Lake, Lake Calumet, Winnetka, Arlington Heights, Beach, and Marengo.

Hyllocichla ustulata swainsoni. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—Two early fall migrants were obtained in 1927: an adult female at Waukegan, July 31; and an adult male at Beach, August 8.

Dendroica pinus pinus. PINE WARBLER.—Five specimens of this locally rare bird were secured at Beach in 1927: September 17, an immature male; October 12, one adult male, one adult female, and two immature females.

Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—An immature male shot from a flock of *A. p. arctolegus* at Waukegan on February 6, 1927, was identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser. All other winter redwings taken by us have been the northern race.

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris. STARLING.—An adult male and an immature

male taken at Beach on October 22 and 29, 1927, respectively, are doubtless among the first of this now common bird to be collected in Illinois.

Hedymeles ludovicianus. ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK.—A late female was captured alive at Beach on November 12, 1927.

Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. SAVANNAH SPARROW.—A very late male was shot at Beach on December 21, 1927.

Ammodramus savannarum australis. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—A late fall record consists of an immature female secured at Beach on November 12, 1927.

Passerherbulus henslowii henslowii. HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—On the above occasion an immature male of this species was obtained from a group of three.

Melospiza lincolni lincolni.¹ LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—An early fall migrant was seen at Beach on August 1, 1928.

Melospiza georgiana. SWAMP SPARROW.—A wintering female was taken at Beach on January 15, 1927, with the temperature 13 degrees below zero.—JAMES STEVENSON, *Los Angeles, Calif.*, and PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

Recent Records for Oklahoma and Texas.—The following observations were made in the fall of 1932 while crossing through this area by automobile.

Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis (Gmelin). OSPREY.—Near Yukon, Oklahoma on October 13, one was seen carrying a large fish over a reservoir.

Muscivora forficata (Gmelin). SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER.—Three were seen and one was taken beyond the western limits of Sayre, Oklahoma on October 14. The late date of occurrence is interesting. Mrs. Nice (Birds of Oklahoma, Univ. Okla. Bull. n. s. no. 20, 1924, p. 56) records the latest in Cleveland County, Oklahoma as October 5 to 21.

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris Linnaeus. STARLING.—On October 14 seven were seen flying south near Bridgeport, Oklahoma. Others were observed November 13, near Strawn, Texas. These represent the most western points at which this species was recorded.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The Importance of Stoneflies in the Winter Food of Certain Passerine Birds.—The classic studies of Beal on the food of birds are known to all economic ornithologists. In 1898 (Farmers' Bull. 54, U. S. Dept. Agr.) he pointed out that the Tree Sparrow, in winter, fed entirely on weed seeds. What little has been published on the winter food of fringillids since that time appears to be in accordance with the observations of Beal. The writer wishes to record certain qualifying observations where these birds, together with other species, were found to feed on insects during the winter months.

¹The authors have specially requested the retention of the double "i" in this and the preceding names although not in accord with the A. O. U. Check List.