

The following records of the Snowy Owl are all from central Illinois, where it is of rather uncommon occurrence. During the winter of 1934-35 two were noted. In the writer's collection there is the skin of an adult female which was shot by a farmer on December 7, 1934, near Leverett (Champaign County); the stomach was empty. Another, now in the collection of Mr. A. D. King of Mattoon (Coles Co.), was killed in the fall of 1934 near that town. During the winter of 1930-31 two others were taken: a mounted female now in the Ridge Farm High School, shot by Lindsay Harrington two miles west of Woodyard (Edgar Co.) in November, 1930, and a mounted bird now in the collection of the University of Illinois Museum of Natural History, taken by Lloyd Fuoss in March, 1931, near Thawville (Iroquois Co.). An additional fairly recent record is that of one shot by a farmer three miles southwest of Decatur (Macon Co.) in February, 1930, and now in the collection of Boy Scout Troop Fifteen of Champaign. Two old, but unpublished records are: in January, 1904, one was taken by I. E. Hess at Tolono (Champaign Co.), and in January, 1883, another was killed by E. A. Gastman five miles southeast of Decatur; both were mounted and are now in the collection of Boy Scout Troop Three of Decatur.

*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*. GAMBEL'S SPARROW.—Two birds of this species in late fall plumage were collected on November 30, 1934, near Newton (Jasper Co.); the skins are now in the collection of Mr. A. C. Twomey.

The writer expresses his appreciation to Dr. A. R. Cahn, of the University of Illinois, for permission to include the late spring record of the Snowy Owl, and to Mr. A. C. Twomey, for permission to utilize his records of the Golden Eagle and Gambel's Sparrow.—C. T. BLACK, *Chicago, Ill.*

**Notes from Mammoth Cave National Park (Proposed), Kentucky.**—The following notes were made during the summer of 1934.

*Otocoris alpestris praticola*. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK. Common summer resident on high open ridges. Young were observed out of nest July 4, near Ollie, Kentucky.

*Sielgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—Two nests were observed June 12, with young, near the head of First Creek. The nests were built in small holes in the ceiling of large caves formed in a sandstone bluff.

*Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*. NORTHERN WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—This Nuthatch is a permanent resident of this area. June 5, two adults were observed feeding five young just out of the nest along Floating Mill Hollow. June 11, four young were observed on Jim Lee Ridge.

*Troglodytes aëdon aëdon*. EASTERN HOUSE WREN.—A pair of House Wrens nested at CCC Camp No. 1 in the tool house, and escaped with five young. A pair was observed June 8, 9, 12 and 20 at CCC Camp No. 2. The House Wren has been considered as a rare migrant for Kentucky.

*Cistothorus stellaris*. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—A pair was found inhabiting a large sink in Doyle Valley which is grown up to weeds waist high. The place is damp and bordered by tall sedge grass. After the young had left the nest and were old enough to care for themselves, the female was collected for a nesting record in Kentucky.

*Helminthos vermivorus*. WORM-EATING WARBLER.—A common summer resident in the dense wooded hollows. An adult was observed feeding young July 10, along the slope of Ugly Creek.

*Wilsonia citrina*. HOODED WARBLER. Common summer resident; adults observed feeding young June 12 and July 10, 1934.

*Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET TANAGER.—Two pairs were observed nesting in the park area, one in Floating Mill Hollow, and the other along Ugly Creek.—

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**Spring Notes from Lawrence, Kansas.**—April, 1935, at Lawrence, was warm and dry, and indicated that the drouth of 1934 was to continue for another year. Consequently, many of the earlier migrants appeared at their normal times. However, the last week of April saw a decided change. Heavy spring rains started and continued almost every day for six weeks. All rivers and creeks overflowed their banks, in some cases doing much property damage. Hundreds of nests of ground-nesting birds, such as Meadowlarks, were destroyed.

The month of May was very cool, the thermometer going down to the low forties almost every night. Late migrants were retarded, and the inclement weather made field work hard and disagreeable, so that many normally common species were not recorded at all. A few records, however, seem worthy of mention.

*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—The writer took a pair of these birds seven miles southwest of Lawrence on May 25, 1935. The female contained well-developed eggs, and would have been laying in a few days. Although this species seems to be rare about Lawrence, the Museum has several specimens in the collection, and there is one breeding record. This species seems to prefer the darkest, dampest parts of the timbered regions, in marked contrast to the yellow-billed species, which is found in more open situations.

*Antrostomus carolinensis*. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.—The writer took a male of this species seven miles southwest of Lawrence, on May 4, 1935. It was flushed from a thick growth of Papaw brush under a stand of small oak and elm trees. It flew only a short distance, then settled down on the limb of a fallen tree, sitting *crosswise* instead of *lengthwise* of the branch. Its appearance was extremely owl-like.

This is the first specimen taken in Douglas County, but there are two other records. C. E. Johnson (Wilson Bull., Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 156-158), reports hearing one at Lake View, May 11, 1923. C. D. Bunker, W. H. Burt, and several members of the ornithology class at the University of Kansas, saw one a few miles northwest of Lawrence, April 25, 1927. (Unpublished). The species is quite common a hundred miles south of Lawrence.

*Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa*. ALASKA YELLOW WARBLER.—An adult male of this dark subspecies was taken by the writer one mile southwest of Lawrence, on May 17, 1935. There are three other records of the occurrence of this bird here, and it is probably a fairly common migrant, having been overlooked for many years. (Long, Auk, July, 1935).

*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. WESTERN PALM WARBLER.—A male, taken by Normal A. Preble, on April 27, 1935, was the first one seen here for several years. It had eaten a small green caterpillar.

*Seiurus motacilla*. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—Normal Preble took a female Louisiana Water-thrush, seven miles southwest of Lawrence, on April 27, 1935. This is the second authentic record for the state, the first being taken in Douglas County, May 8, 1915. There is one other specimen, without data, which probably was taken in Kansas.

While this species has been reported as a common migrant from many localities, it has very likely been confused with Grinnell's Water-thrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*, which is a regular migrant, and represented by a good series of skins in the Museum collection.

*Wilsonia canadensis*. CANADA WARBLER.—The writer took an adult male, seven miles southwest of Lawrence, May 25, 1935. It was in full song in the underbrush