

*Vireo g. griseus*. WHITE-EYED VIREO.—Known northern breeding limit extended to include Licking, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson counties.

*Protonotaria citrea*. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—Fifteen pairs nested at Ellis Pond, Muskingum County in 1934 and 1935, and one pair along the Muskingum River near Lowell, Washington County, in 1935.

*Vermivora chrysoptera*. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.—No nests located but adults present in summer of 1935 in several localities of Monroe and Morgan counties.

*Compsothlypis americana pusilla*. PARULA WARBLER.—Two pairs present during the summer of 1935 on either side of the Perry-Muskingum county line, nesting in hemlocks along the banks of Jonathan Creek gorge.

*Dendroica d. discolor*. NORTHERN PRAIRIE WARBLER.—A pair nested in 1935 in a pastured crab apple thicket near Duncan Falls, Muskingum County (male collected). This extends the known Ohio breeding range at least thirty miles to the northward.

*Setophaga ruticilla*. AMERICAN REDSTART.—Though commonly regarded as rare or absent in the unglaciated counties in summer, this species was found to be rather common in several localities in Monroe, Washington, Muskingum and Scioto counties.

*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK.—Nests abundantly in old lake basins and swamp beds in northern Muskingum County south to within six miles of Zanesville. This is the most southern breeding locality in the unglaciated counties.

*Icterus spurius*. ORCHARD ORIOLE.—Found to be fairly common locally in parts of Muskingum, Morgan, Athens, Jackson and Scioto counties.

*Piranga r. rubra*. SUMMER Tanager.—Found to be rather common, though somewhat local, in all of the southeastern counties north to the National Road (Zanesville-Wheeling) but in very small numbers north of that line, though breeding north to Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Carroll and Columbiana counties.

*Passerherbulus h. henslowi*. WESTERN HENSLow's SPARROW.—Eighty-two pairs were found in 11 colonies in Muskingum County in 1935.

*Chondestes g. grammacus*. EASTERN LARK SPARROW and *Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*. BACHMAN'S SPARROW. Both species were found during 1935 breeding in at least a dozen localities of Muskingum County.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

**Records of Unusual Birds in Eastern Wisconsin.**—During the year 1933, three unusual birds were seen in the valley of the Lower Fox in eastern Wisconsin. These were the American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*), the Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*), and the Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). As far as can be learned from published records for the state, these birds had not previously been found as far north in Wisconsin as the region indicated.

On August 15, a local newspaper reported "White Storks" in the river bottoms below Kaukauna. Under observation, the birds proved to be American Egrets, nine in number. A close approach was not possible, but with the aid of binoculars, the black feet and yellow beaks were clearly seen. For a month the flock occupied the broad river shallows below the city, and the birds were seen frequently during that period. While the American Egret was at one time not uncommon in southern Wisconsin, it is now rare, and has not been previously recorded from the Fox River Valley.

The finding of the Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) in Outagamie county extends the known range of this species one hundred miles north of its former limit in the state. The occurrence of the bird here adds to the body of evidence already

accumulated, which indicates that the range of the Titmouse is gradually extending northward. The first record for Wisconsin was that of N. C. Gilbert, who in 1900, collected a bird near Madison. It was not until 1921, however, that the species was known to be established as a permanent resident in the southern part of the state. In that year Stoddard took a pair in the Wisconsin River bottoms. H. M. Schorger obtained the first breeding records in 1925; this was also in the valley of the Wisconsin. The appearance of the Titmouse locally was first noted on December 25, when a single bird came to a window shelf. For a month the same individual fed regularly each day, usually appearing just after daybreak, and again about noon. At a distance of less than two feet, the bird was observed scores of times.

The third bird, the Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) was found on July 15, in the shrubbery of a low, cut-over swamp near Appleton. The bird was recognized instantly, as the writer had enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with this species in central Illinois. A quarter of an hour was spent in watching this individual, which was a male, in song. Two hours later the bird was observed at almost the same spot where it was first seen. It was not possible to return for further observation, but it seems not unlikely that a pair was nesting in the vicinity.—MRS. WALTER E. ROGERS, 911 E. North St., Appleton, Wisconsin.

**Notes on the 1935 Spring Migration Near Billings, Montana.**—In comparing my 1935 bird notes with the spring migration data in 'A Distributional List of the Birds of Montana' by Saunders (1921), I find a few records which are earlier than those given by that writer. Inasmuch as I am not aware that data on spring migrations in Montana have been published subsequent to 1921, I submit the following:

**WILSON'S PHALAROPE:** On May 4 seven were found in a marsh three miles west of Billings. Observed three performing their "spinning" act on May 11 at the same marsh. On May 17 found two at the farm of the Polytechnic Institute. Earliest date given by Saunders, May 21, 1889.

**DESERT SPARROW HAWK:** On the morning of February 9 I found two perched in a tree. Saunders, February 28, 1910.

**WHITE-THROATED SWIFT:** On April 19 eight were observed at the Rim Rocks, three miles west of Billings. Earliest date given by Saunders, May 19, 1911.

**YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD:** On May 4 observed about one hundred of these birds in a marsh three miles west of Billings. Saunders, May 7, 1912.

**BRONZED GRACKLE:** Observed twelve on April 24 near the Polytechnic farm. Earliest date given by Saunders, April 25, 1895.

**CASSIN'S PURPLE FINCH:** Observed a flock of twenty on March 24. Earliest date given by Saunders, April 4, 1894.—CECIL M. WELCH, *Polytechnic Institute, Polytechnic, Montana.*

**Further Notes on Montana Birds, 1935.**—Hungarian Partridge: On November 11 I observed three flocks of these game birds in Carbon County, aggregating a total of about one hundred individuals. At the time when Saunders (1921) made his study of Montana birds these birds were evidently very rare as he mentions only one bird. This was found dead in the summer of 1915.

**ROCKY MT. SCREECH OWL (Gray phase):** A pair nested in Mr. E. T. Eaton's orchard, three miles west of Billings, rearing three young. On July 8 I saw both parent birds and two of the young perched in a tree.

**WESTERN WOOD PEWEE:** On or about August 2 I found the nest of this bird on the Polytechnic Campus, with one young bird, nearly full-grown, in the nest. The young bird was in the nest on August 4. That night a very heavy wind arose and