

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