

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

on the following morning I found the nest on the ground, with no trace of either the young bird or of the parents. It would be interesting to know what had become of them. The nest was placed on a very small horizontal limb seven feet high.

HARRIS'S SPARROW: On October 19, at Polytechnic, I found a fairly large flock of sparrows feeding in a large weed patch. A careful search revealed at least two or three Harris's Sparrows in the group. Mention is made of this inasmuch as Saunders (1921) found them to be a "rare fall migrant" and "very rare in spring."

GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE: On August 20, there were observed several Green-tailed Towhees with a group of Arctic Towhees. Observation made in a thicket of small shrubs and trees in Stillwater County.

LARK BUNTINGS: On a trip through the wheat country near Broadview on August 4, there were encountered hordes of grasshoppers. The country roads were literally covered with these insects. Thousands of Lark Buntings and Desert Horned Larks were found in this territory, evidently attracted by the grasshoppers.

CAÑON WREN: This bird is not listed by Saunders (1921). I found two birds of this species at the Rim Rocks, three miles west of Billings, on April 7. Their beautiful song attracted my attention at once. One seen in the same place on April 14; two or three on April 19; and on December 1 I found one. The December bird was found one half mile from the place where the April birds were found.

WESTERN BLUEBIRD: My records contain only one mention of this bird. On June 30, near Absarokee, Stillwater County, from the car I saw a group of ten or twelve. I am quite positive they were Western Bluebirds. They were considered rather rare when Saunders was writing in 1921.—**CECIL M. WELCH**, *Polytechnic Institute, Polytechnic, Montana*.

Additions to the List of the Birds of Zion National Park.—Since the publication of C. C. Presnall's list of 'The Birds of Zion National Park' (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, 1935, pp. 197-210) several additions to the list have been made. Two of these have been submitted for publication as separate notes and the four remaining are presented here.

Glauucidium gnoma pinnicola. **ROCKY MOUNTAIN PYGMY OWL.**—The writer saw one of these little Owls sitting in a dead pine tree about two hundred yards from the east portal of the Mt. Carmel tunnel on January 13, 1936. It was at high noon, and the sun was shining brightly, but the little fellow sat there, wide awake, head turning constantly from side to side. I watched it for several minutes with 8x binoculars. A half hour later, when I again passed that way, the bird was gone. This was at an altitude of about 5,200 ft.

Another Pygmy Owl was seen by the writer just outside of the south boundary of the park, in the lower end of Zion Canyon. Again it was in daylight, on a bright warm day, and the Owl was perched in an exposed position near the highway, in a small cottonwood tree. When approached, it flew up the canyon toward the park and perched in a larger cottonwood. This is at an altitude of about 4,000 feet.

Sitta canadensis. **RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.**—During the invasion of large numbers of Red-breasted Nuthatches in southern Utah (Presnall, Condor, vol. XXXVIII, Jan.-Feb. 1936, pp. 44-45), several were seen on the east rim of Zion Canyon, at an elevation of 6,300 feet, September 18, 1935. It is very likely that they were common all over the plateaus which form the higher parts of the park.

Nannus hiemalis pacificus. **WESTERN WINTER WREN.**—On November 28, 1935, C. C. Presnall and the writer saw a Winter Wren in a tangle of brush and weeds about a spring near Springdale, but it was not until January 1, 1936, that Henry