

Several creepers and a pair of the Pied Woodpeckers were busily working the lower trunks of the larger pines while the several species of tits worked the thick undergrowth. Similar to the habits of our own winter flocks, this Himalayan flock seemed completely oblivious of my presence and flitted through the brush within arm's reach. The group consisted of 35 to 50 tits (many immatures) and perhaps five creepers, besides the pair of woodpeckers. They maintained a constant communication while working through the brush.

It is surprising how similar the generic structure of this association was to a winter flock one would expect to see during the winter in Oregon. The feeding methods of the group and its habit of constant communication are similar in most respects. This association is not so unusual when one considers the similarity of climate and vegetation structure in the two areas.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *Zoology Department, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.*

**Notes on the birds of the Chicago region.**—During the years 1931 to 1939, a group of ornithologists at Whiting, Indiana, were able to study in some detail the birds of northern Indiana and Cook County, Illinois. A few of these records have already been published, Butler (*Auk*, 54: 390, 1937) and Eifrig (*Auk*, 55: 278, 1938). In this note, I should like to give a more detailed account of these published records, and also list certain other species that are noteworthy because of their unusual occurrence in the Chicago region.

The large Edison Electric plant, which will be mentioned later, is located at the point where the Indiana-Illinois state line runs into Lake Michigan. It is important because it is the breeding place of the common tern as well as the locality where such non-breeders as the Redhead Duck and Bonaparte's Gull were recorded during the summer months (Eifrig, 1938).

I should like to acknowledge that Mr. Archie F. Wilson of Flossmoor, Illinois, and Mr. Alex Bognar of Whiting, Indiana, collected certain of the specimens mentioned below, the records of which they have been kind enough to allow me to include in this report. The specimens of the King Eider, Stilt Sandpiper, and Marbled Godwit are now in the Amos W. Butler collection of birds at the Department of Biology of Purdue University.

Redhead, *Aythya americana*.—An adult male was observed on the large storage pond at the Edison Electric plant, July 15, 1934. It did not remain in the locality.

King Eider, *Somateria spectabilis*.—A female or immature was collected November 6, 1936, on Lake George, Lake Co., Indiana.

Dowitcher, *Limnodromus griseus*.—Five individuals were collected on Lake George as follows: July 17, 1936, one specimen; July 20, 1936, one; and September 7, 1936, three. Three of the specimens were identified by the late Dr. Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, Indiana, as the Inland Dowitcher, *L. g. hendersoni*. One (No. 5036), taken September 7, is now in the possession of Mr. Alex Bognar, and two specimens (July 20 and September 7) are in the Butler collection at Purdue University. The other two birds were identified as Long-billed Dowitchers, *L. g. scolopaceus*. The specimen of July 17 is in the Butler collection, while the specimen (No. 5035) taken on September 7 has been kept by Alex Bognar.

Stilt Sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*.—A starving Stilt Sandpiper with a broken wing was found on November 2, 1936, on a muskrat house at Lake George.

Marbled Godwit, *Limosa fedoa*.—One specimen was collected on the mudflats of Lake George by Alex Bognar, September 7, 1936.

Wilson's Phalarope, *Steganopus tricolor*.—A rare and local summer resident. Three breeding records of this species from Lake George are as follows: May 30, 1936,

four eggs; June 3, 1936, four eggs; and June 5, 1937, four eggs. It is to the 1937 breeding record that Eifrig (1938) has referred.

Common Tern, *Sterna h. hirundo*.—This species is known to have bred on four occasions at the Edison Electric plant, Lake Michigan, Lake Co., Indiana. Three eggs were found on June 13, 1934; this nesting was successful. The following year the species again bred in the same locality, and five eggs were found in a nest on June 23, 1935. These eggs were collected and now are in the Butler collection at Purdue University. The adults re-nested that year, and on July 2, two eggs were found near the spot where the five had been taken. A nest with two eggs, found on June 2, 1936, constitutes the fourth breeding record. The female of this breeding pair was collected on June 13, 1936, and is now in the Butler collection. The two eggs were subsequently deserted and were collected on June 28. They are now in the possession of Dr. A. Trevenning Harris of Gary, Indiana. Although three adults were observed in the same locality on June 4, 1937 (Eifrig, 1938), the species is not known to have bred again in the locality. Ford, Sanborn, and Coursen (Program Activities Chicago Acad. Sci., 5: 44, 1934) do not list any breeding records of the Common Tern in the Chicago region. Lyon (Aud. Ann. Bull., 27: 29, 1937) records this species as having bred north of Chicago, but the present data appear to afford the most easterly limit of the tern's breeding range along the southern shore of Lake Michigan.

Orange-crowned Warbler, *Vermivora c. celata*.—A very late autumnal date of occurrence is that of an immature individual collected on December 2, 1936, near Whiting, Lake Co., Indiana. The specimen is now in the possession of the author.—HARRY M. SMITH, *Department of Zoology and Physiology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.*

---

#### NOTES AND NEWS

THE Tenth International Ornithological Congress, by invitation of the Swedish Ornithological Society, will be held at Upsala, Sweden, from June 10 to 17, 1950. Attendance is open to persons of all countries interested in any phase of ornithology. According to the preliminary program the Congress will convene in a general session on Saturday, June 10 at 2:00 p. m. The following day will be devoted to an excursion, and the ensuing week to meetings. Several excursions based on Lund are planned for the period June 3 to 9 before the sessions, and others departing from Upsala June 20 to July 3, following the meetings. Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. is President, and Prof. Sven Hörstadius, Zoologiska Institutionen, Upsala, Sweden, Secretary for the Congress. To ensure quarters and places on the excursions, applications for registration should be addressed before February 28, 1950, to X International Ornithological Congress, Upsala, Sweden.

THE present format of the cover of 'The Auk' was authorized by action of the A. O. U. Council at the Buffalo meeting in October, 1949. It is hoped that the majority of the membership will approve.

FORMER students and friends of Dr. Erwin Stresemann are publishing a Festschrift—"Ornithologie als Biologische Wissenschaft" (Carl Winter, Lutherstrasse 59, Heidelberg)—in honor of his sixtieth birthday. There are 28 contributors of original papers in English, German and French on all phases of ornithology. The regular price is \$5.50, but members of the A. O. U. may get copies at \$3.50, provided their orders are received before March 1, 1950, by Dr. Ernst Mayr, American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, New York.