

bly safely assume that these southward movements are caused by failure of food in the more northern parts of the bird's winter range, but what seems to be corroborative evidence is usually lacking. Such evidence is given by Miss Althea R. Sherman, who writes that in that part of north-eastern Iowa, near McGregor, the severe weather of last April killed the mountain ash fruit buds so that the grosbeaks find none there this winter. It should be possible to study the conditions which force these northern birds south periodically. Coöperative study should be carried into this field.

LYNDS JONES.

RECORDS FROM THE TRI-RESERVOIR REGION IN OHIO IN 1910.

Besides the interesting records of *Otocorys alpestris alpestris* and *Ampelis garrula* given in the March, 1910, number of the Bulletin, the following seem worthy of special mention:

1. February 21st, Bonaparte Gull flying over the canal.
2. March 3 and November 21, each date, one Short-eared Owl.
3. March 5, first Red-winged Blackbirds. Earliest date in region.
4. February 16, Snow Geese seen. Exact status of species not to be recognized.
5. March 12, two male Redheads shot at Loramie Reservoir. First record for this reservoir, while it is common at the Lewiston. The same date brought the Baldpate female shot, also an early date; March 13 bringing in the first Lesser Scaup, March 14 the first Pied-billed Grebe, both earlier than in 1909.
6. A fine male Shoveller shot on April 9, Loramie Reservoir.
7. A fine female Osprey shot on April 25, Loramie Reservoir.
8. A fine female Loon shot on April 21, Loramie Reservoir. The Green-winged Teal appeared March 18, a week earlier than in 1909, the Woodcock March 16, the Blue-winged Teal March 29, the Pectoral Sandpiper March 22, (earliest state record), all very early dates.
9. The Prothonotary Warbler was seen, but not taken May 10 at the Grand Reservoir; the same date the Sanderling showed up, my first and only spring record for this species.
10. The Common Tern was seen May 8, the Black Tern on May 10.
11. May 25 a nest of the King Rail, with eleven eggs, was found in the tall grass of a small pool of water not deeper than twelve inches, perhaps sixty feet square, not more than seventy-five feet away from the public highway.
12. On September 1, a rainy, squally day, thousands of Sandpipers on the Grand Reservoir. On a three and a half mile strip I counted over 900 Semipalmated Sandpipers, something like 300

Least Sandpipers, 200 Semipalmated Plovers, 18 Black Terns, 2 Sanderlings, 1 Pectoral Sandpiper, 7 Golden Plovers, 2 Black-bellied Plovers, many Greater Yellow-legs and Yellow-legs and Wilson's Snipe.

13. On October 25 I shot an immature male of the Red-backed Sandpiper at the Grand Reservoir, my first positive record for this region.

14. On November 15 I shot and saw my last Woodcock for the season, a good late date, and on December 3 a fine female of the Wood Duck was shot at the Loramie Reservoir and brought in to me on December 5.

W. F. HENNINGER.

NOTES FROM NORTH-EASTERN ILLINOIS.

The fall of 1910 seems to have been exceptional in bringing to us the Evening Grosbeak at an unusual date. Other species of interest recorded were the Red Crossbill, seen here November 12, though unquestionably heard as early as October 10, and the Siskin, which was reported from Addison, this county, by Professor Eifrig.

Here the Siskin's movements appear to be very erratic. Evening Grosbeaks were noted at Lincoln and Jackson Parks, Chicago, during the latter half of October, and reported from Lake Forest more than ordinarily plentiful. A solitary female was observed at Glen Ellyn by the writer November 2, the first appearance of the species here to my knowledge since December, 1889, during which season it was seen at several places in this corner of the state. This bird did not tarry long, as was to be expected in the shortage of its accustomed food, the persistent fruit of the box-elder, which the past spring was entirely killed in the blossom by the April freeze-up. This fact may account for the early arrival of Grosbeaks this fall, as the abnormal weather of that period covered a wide area. It will doubtless be shown, too, that the birds have gone much farther south this year than usual on that account.

that account.

In a letter to the writer, dated January 22, 1911, Miss Elizabeth Eldridge, of Plainfield, contributes some interesting facts relating to the present status of the Prairie Hen in this part of the state. She writes that during a walk last November sixty of them were counted in a pasture near their home, and since then others, as many as twenty at one time, have come about the place.

Last season a brood of nine was hatched from a nest in the roadway not far from their house. Such reports are encouraging compared with one received last fall from St. Charles on the Fox