

On Sunday morning, May 23, while we were at the breakfast table, and extraordinary note called our attention to a Yellow-headed Blackbird perched on a post of the yard fence. Later in the day another bird of the same kind was observed, and both stayed near the house during the entire day, but after that were not seen. Another pleasure was the repetition of the Black Terns. They had been recorded in 1916, and this spring they were observed on May 14 and May 22. The latter day they followed the men working in the fields, often touching the ground to obtain the food they were seeking.

The Herring Gulls have been observed several times the past season, namely: January 5, May 10, 11 and 12, and June 23, and October. The June record would point to the fact that they were nesting near, as there were but two birds observed. The May records were of large numbers, observed in the fields that were being cultivated. No doubt the birds were gathering food from the fresh earth.

Last winter was enlivened by continued presence of Redpolls and Cedar Waxwings. The Redpolls have not been in this vicinity for many years and the Waxwings but twice during the last fifteen years.

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A FEW INTERESTING SPRING MIGRATION RECORDS FROM LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

During the spring of 1917 I was in Lincoln, Nebraska, for a short time on vacation, and while there secured a few interesting migration records for that locality. The most important of these are listed below. Most of them are substantiated by specimens, taken at the time, which are deposited in my private collection at Lincoln. *Lobipes lobatus* (Linnaeus).—Northern Phalarope.

On May 10, a single female of this species was taken along Oak Creek in the neighborhood of Capital Beach. Wilson Phalaropes (*Steganopus tricolor*) were abundant during the whole period of migration as usual, but I saw only the one individual of the present species.

Vireosylva philadelphia (Cassin).—Philadelphia Vireo.

I secured a female Philadelphia Vireo May 16 in the strip of woodland bordering Salt Creek between Lincoln and Jamaica. The species has been observed but rarely in Nebraska and, so far as I know, there are no other specimens from the state extant.

There has been some difference of opinion about the song of this

species, but the bird I obtained had the song of *V. olivacea* with little variation, no more than I have observed among various individuals of the latter species.

Protonotaria citrea (Boddaert).—Prothonotary Warbler.

There is one record for the Prothonotary Warbler at Lincoln. I am now able to supplement this with another on the basis of a fine male which I collected on May 14, from a willow overhanging Salt Creek south of Lincoln. The species is apparently much rarer now in eastern Nebraska than in past years, a fact which makes this westerly record of particular interest.

Dendroica castanea (Wilson).—Bay-breasted Warbler.

The Bay-breasted Warbler has never been common in Nebraska. Several years ago I took a single specimen at Lincoln, and on May 17 of the present year I secured another, both males. This year's capture was found in a low tree at the edge of an open field, in the company of a flock of Clay-colored Sparrows (*Spizella pallida*), where it was, to say the least, conspicuous.

Dendroica palmarum (Gmelin).—Palm Warbler.

Palm Warblers seem to have visited eastern Nebraska in greater numbers, during the last few years, than formerly, and have been noted by various observers. I have records of two occurrences at Lincoln this spring, the first a single male which I saw and secured on May 8 along Steven's Creek, and the second a bird which I saw, but did not take, along Oak Creek.

Polioptila caerulea (Linnaeus).—Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

Although rather common along the Missouri River in eastern Nebraska, the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher is rather rare in the vicinity of Lincoln, according to my observations. My first record for that locality is a male, which I secured on May 14.

Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola (Ridgway).—Willow Thrush.

I noted Willow Thrushes a number of times at Lincoln in May of this year and secured a male specimen on the 14th of that month. The species was commoner than usual this year, I believe.

JOHN T. ZIMMER.

Port Moresby, New Guinea, Sept. 25, 1917.