

April 21st Mr. Helmberger reported four pale blue eggs in a nest about a foot below the opening, and on May 1st I found the nest with five eggs and the female incubating. She left the nest at our approach, but was back in the tree when we withdrew and would not go on the nest as long as we were in sight.

This seems to be the first reported nesting for Ohio.

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Huron, Ohio.

(On May 15 a Starling in full plumage and full voice was noted on Catawba Island, a few miles east of Port Clinton, Ohio. This bird was seen by three persons, including the writer, who are familiar with the species.—Lynds Jones.)

DENVER BIRDS

Since the last list published, of Denver birds, in this Bulletin (September, 1917), the writer has seen the following species, and subspecies within the corporate limits of this city:

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)—One appeared in a small lake in Washington Park April 27, 1920, and remained thereabouts all summer; another (or the same individual) appeared in the same place this spring.

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)—One seen in Washington Park April 24, 1920.

Buffle-head Duck (*Charitonetta albeola*)—Two males, and two females were seen in Washington Park October 26, 1919.

Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*)—One seen in Washington Park April 24, 1920.

Batchelder's Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens homorus*)—One noted in Cheeseman Park September 29, 1920, and on April 3, 1921.

Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis bercalis*)—One seen in Cheeseman Park May 13, 1921.

Western Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis difficilis*)—One detected in Cheeseman Park September 3, 1919.

Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli trailli*)—One seen on September 1 and 2, 1917, and on September 26, 1920, all in Cheeseman Park.

Clarke's Crow (*Nucifraga columbiana*)—A pair remained in the neighborhood of the Country Club and Cheeseman Park from January 1 to April 30, 1920.

Townsend's Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*)—Four were seen in Cheeseman Park by Dr. A. K. Fisher and the writer on September 23, 1920.

Pileolated Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pilcolata*)—One seen in Cheeseman Park September 5, 1917, and on September 14 and 23, 1920, all in Cheesman Park.

Olive-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*). All seen in Cheeseman Park June 2, 1920.

These are the first records for Denver, judging by published records, and the writer's experience; the Denver List, mentioned above, gave 187 species and subspecies. The present additions swell the list to 199.

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THE LONG-BILLED MARSH WRENS OF NEBRASKA

Long-billed Marsh Wrens (*Telmatodytes palustris* subsp.) occur very commonly in suitable localities over practically the whole of Nebraska, at least as migrants. At Lincoln they arrive in early to middle April (April 6, 1913; April 14, 1917), become numerous during latter April and early May, and pass on by the middle of May (May 12, 1918; May 13, 1917). Early in September they again appear (Sept. 2, 1919; Sept. 8, 1908), become numerous later in that month, and then mostly pass on, a few lingering until late October (Oct. 23, 1909). This status is typical for this species over the greater part of southern Nebraska, except that in very favorable localities a pair may now and then remain to nest (cf. Tout, *Proc. N. O. U.*, ii, p. 45). In the marshy tracts along the Missouri River these birds nest more commonly, and have been found occasionally nesting near Omaha in June and July (*vide* Samuel Aughey, I. S. Trostler, L. Skow, etc.). About many of the lakes of the Sand-hill Region of Nebraska they now nest abundantly (cf. J. S. Hunter, *Proc. N. O. U.*, ii, p. 83), and formerly did so much farther to the eastward, even to Holt County.

When Ridgway described *T. p. iliacus*, the Prairie Marsh Wren, in 1903, largely restricting the typical Long-billed Marsh Wren, *T. p. palustris*, to the region east of the Alleghenies, our Nebraska Long-billed Marsh Wrens were, of course, all referred in 1904 to the newly differentiated form (*Prelim. Rev. Birds Nebraska*, p. 110).

But as specimens of migrating Long-billed Marsh Wrens were collected at Lincoln from time to time, it became evident that two distinct forms were passing through this locality each spring and fall. The less common of these two forms, apparently present for only a comparatively short period in April and September (April 20-24; Sept. 12-28), has the sides of the back, rump and upper tail coverts ochraceous tawny or russet, with the sides and flanks cinnamon buff, and obviously represents *T. p. iliacus* Ridgway. But the more common form has the sides of the back, rump and upper tail coverts darker and less reddish, about cinnamon brown, and the sides and flanks deep wood brown, thus agreeing in coloration with *T. p. palustris* (Wilson). This form is known to arrive in latter April and lingers into May, then reappears in early September and remains until late October or early November (April 29-May 6; Sept. 8-Oct. 23, or Nov. 2).

However, since Ridgway in 1904 gave the range of *T. p. palustris*