

Some Kentucky Bird Notes.—On October 28, 1924, I saw about 150 Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) circling over a field about two miles from Bowling Green. On November 17, 1924, I again saw about the same number near the same place. I rarely see more than a dozen Turkey Vultures at any one time, especially in the late fall or early winter.

In late November, Mr. Carl D. Herdman, of my home town, called me by telephone to tell me to watch Central Park for Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus pinus*). Several times I have visited the park and have found from 1000 to 1500 Pine Siskins roosting high up in maples. Professor L. Y. Lancaster and I hoped to trap some of them but were unable to reach them with a tall step-ladder and a long-handled net. The number of people passing at all hours of the day prevented our using traps.

I have in my possession a specimen of the Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*) taken on the farm of A. T. Allbritten, near New Providence, Calloway County, Kentucky, January 3, 1925. This establishes a new winter record for this part of the state.—GORDON WILSON, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

Some Bird Notes from Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky.—Although I am in the habit of spending much of my leisure on Barren River and Drake's Creek, on only one occasion have I seen many Pied-billed Grebes (*Podilymbus podiceps*). On November 22, 1924, in a ten-mile trip, I counted ten of these birds. Not one of them took to the wing, but all quietly submerged when the boat came near. One miscalculated the speed of the boat and rose alongside it, not over five feet away.

On June 3, 1924, I saw at close range and studied carefully a flock of twelve or fifteen strange water birds, which were passing from one pond to another. I took careful notes on the birds and consulted Professor Gordon Wilson, who identified them as the Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*), the first record of the species for this area, so far as I know.

On December 26, 1924, I saw the Wilson's Snipe, the Marsh Hawk, the Red-headed Woodpecker and the Cowbird, all quite rare here in the winter. On January 3, 1925, I found the Belted Kingfisher and the Bronzed Grackle.

On January 12, 1925, I caught and banded a Southern Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens pubescens*). As usual, it gave its S. O. S. call. In five seconds a dozen or more English Sparrows were near me, threatening me with their beaks and raising a lot of noise. Under ordinary conditions this woodpecker and the English Sparrow are inveterate enemies. Trouble seems to be a leveler, even in birdland.—L. Y. LANCASTER, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

Some Notes on the Song of the Whip-poor-Will.—When we moved to the little farm which is our present home, in the early part of the year 1912, we watched eagerly for the coming of the spring migrants, that we might know what sort of bird neighbors we were to have. One evening early in April we were delighted to hear the song of a Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*) from a piece of pine woods, one corner of which was only 150 yards from the house. We noticed instantly that the song, while it had all the sweet, clear tone of the ordinary Whip-poor-will song, was not normal. It had what we might term an extra syllable in it, or, to be more accurate, it had an unusual addition to the first syllable. If one will imagine the song whistled "Whickup-poor-will," instead of "Whip-poor-will," he will have this unusual song exactly. This bird.