

## GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by M. H. Swenk

**The Pine Grosbeak in South Dakota.**—During November of 1929, I saw a Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) in company with three Robins in the vicinity of Lake Poinsett, Brookings County, South Dakota. This is a rare bird in this state in my experience.—ADRIAN LARSON, *Arlington, S. D.*

**A Burrowing Owl Record for Hancock County, Illinois.**—On April 9, 1930, Mr. Marvin Fenton of Hamilton, Illinois, brought to the writer a specimen of Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea*) to be mounted for the museum of Carthage College. Mr. Fenton secured this bird, a male, in the lowlands between Hamilton and Warsaw, Illinois. He did not succeed in locating the female, if one were present.—EARL L. LAMBERT, *Carthage, Ill.*

**Lesser Snow Geese at Fox Lake, Wisconsin.**—A flock of Lesser Snow Geese (*Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus*), conservatively estimated to number 500, spent about two weeks at Fox Lake (Dodge County) in November, 1929. They rested on the lake and fed on the Prison Farm about three miles distant. On November 14, Mr. G. L. Wedge, of Fox Lake, shot at the geese while they were feeding at the farm. Though none fell, he knew that some had been hit. The birds returned to the lake, where two that were afflicted with body wounds were taken by him. Another bird was killed on November 15, 1929.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wis.*

**The Starling in Northern Louisiana.**—A flock of about 100 Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) appeared near Monroe, Louisiana, on January 23, 1930. A specimen was collected to verify the identification. This is the first occurrence in the state, as far as I can learn. The same flock was seen regularly for about two weeks. Smaller flocks were observed at widely distributed points throughout March, these dwindling in number until the last individual was seen, on April 6.—GEORGE LOWERY, JR., *West Monroe, La.*

**Nesting of the Starling in Hancock County, Illinois.**—What appear to be the first records of the nesting of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in this region, as far as the writer can ascertain, have recently been reported. The children of Rev. Paul Buelow, who lives one-fourth of a mile north of the city limits of Carthage, on Scofield Street, found a nest of Starlings in a hollow cross-beam in their barn, on May 7, 1930. At that time definitive feathers were appearing. I went to see the nest, which contained, as nearly as I could ascertain, four young Starlings. The adult birds were carrying food from an adjacent orchard. They were very shy and difficult to approach.

Mr. Charles Rice, whose home is located midway between Dallas City and LaHarpe, in the northern part of the County, reports a nest of Starlings in an old water storage tank on a windmill on their farm.—EARL L. LAMBERT, *Carthage, Ill.*

**A Flicker Migration in Iowa.**—On October 2, 1927, the writer witnessed a migration flight of the common Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus luteus*). The birds were first noticed about 4 p. m., and were flying in a general southeast direction. They flew well above the tree tops and at a very steady pace. One bird would not be out of sight before another one would come flying over. Once in a while a bird would seem to lose sight of his companions and circle

around once or twice before starting out in the right direction. On only one occasion did I notice two birds flying at all close together. This flight lasted for some time, and over one hundred Flickers passed overhead during the period of observation.—WILLIAM YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

**Brewer's Blackbird Nesting in Illinois.**—On June 17, 1929, the nest of a Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) was found by a nurseryman, who pointed it out to C. E. Holcombe of Zion, Illinois. Mr. Holcombe watched the nest, and on June 26 called me to assist in the identification of the bird. On arriving at Winthrop Harbor, about half way from the railroad to Lake Michigan on the main road to the beach, and about 300 feet south of the road, we first observed there were four adult birds, so we waited until we found where the females were feeding, and in this way located the second nest. The original nest had five fully grown young in it, and the second one, which I discovered, had three slightly smaller birds and one dead bird in the nest. All eight were banded. This I believe is the first record of the Brewer's Blackbird nesting and being banded in the state of Illinois. C. E. Holcombe and Wm. Farrar of Zion, banded a nest of five and a nest of three young birds on June 28, 1930, on the "Flats" near Twenty-second Street, Zion, Illinois.—W. I. LYON, *Waukegan, Ill.*

[EDITOR'S NOTE. We find in a recent *Oologist* (XLVII, June, 1930, page 72) a note concerning the breeding of Brewer's Blackbird near Delavan, Wisconsin, in 1928. Mr. A. J. Franzen, of the Field Museum, also made a trip to the same locality on May 19, 1929, finding a colony of eleven Brewer's Blackbirds. He collected three specimens, and remarks, "I am convinced that the new invaders are Brewers".]

**An Unusual Number of Wintering Birds at Hillsboro, Ohio.**—The open winter of 1928-29 accounts for the increased number of birds here mentioned:

Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*). Very abundant where grain is fed.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*). More than the usual number have remained as residents.

Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*). Three arrived November 15 and in a few days the number was increased to seven, and on December 31 to thirty. They feed on frozen apples.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*). Very abundant this fall and winter. Usually about the same throughout the year.

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa satrapa*). A rather common and general winter resident.

Robin (*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*) and Bluebird (*Sialia sialis sialis*). Unusually common. (Males).—KATIE M. ROADS, *Hillsboro, Ohio.*

**Additions to the Easter Birds of Little Egypt.**—In the WILSON BULLETIN for March, 1929, Mr. A. Sidney Hyde and I published a list of 112 species of birds found during the Easter period in southern Illinois. Since this survey was made, in 1927, I have made two more trips through the region under consideration during the same period of the year, and it is considered advisable to add to the published list the twenty-one additional records made during 1928 and 1930. In order to correlate these with the records of the previous paper, the species are listed here in reference to the associations in which they were found: