

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:

1, upland oak-hickory; 1a, bushy clearings in oak-hickory. 2, cypress swamp; 3, open fields; 4, aquatic; 5, general or local situations.

Water-turkey (<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>).....	2
Double-crested Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax auritus auritus</i>).....	4
Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>).....	4
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>).....	4
Blue-winged Teal (<i>Querquedula discors</i>).....	4
Shoveller (<i>Spatula clypeata</i>).....	4
Canada Goose (<i>Branta canadensis canadensis</i>).....	4
Bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>).....	3
Black-crowned Night Heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax naevius</i>).....	3
King Rail (<i>Rallus elegans</i>).....	2, 4
Coot (<i>Fulica americana americana</i>).....	4
Wilson's Snipe (<i>Capella gallinago delicata</i>).....	2, 4
Sharp-shinned Hawk (<i>Accipiter velox</i>).....	1
Rough-legged Hawk (<i>Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis</i>).....	1
Henslow's Sparrow (<i>Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi</i>).....	3
Lincoln's Sparrow (<i>Melospiza lincolni lincolni</i>).....	3
Tennessee Warbler (<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>).....	1
Sycamore Warbler (<i>Dendroica dominica albilora</i>).....	2
Ovenbird (<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>).....	1a, 1
Canada Warbler (<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>).....	1, 3
Chickadee (<i>Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus</i>).....	1, 3

--ALVIN R. CAHN, *University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.*

Migration Records from North Dakota.--I have recently compiled my notes on migration at Fargo. These cover a period of twenty years, but are not very extensive, especially for the first ten years. For the last ten years they have been more systematic, and since 1925 more thorough within a certain range, on account of trapping operations (see *Bird Banding*, I, pp. 67-69). Spring arrival dates are at hand for some sixty species for five or more years. It is interesting to note that the addition of the last six years has not changed the average date materially in most cases.

Compared with the records of Norman Criddle at Aweme, Manitoba (*Auk*, XXXIX, pp. 41-49), the dates at Fargo are quite uniformly four or five days earlier until about April 20. After that date the difference is small and more often is earlier at Aweme. Small differences would no doubt be expected at that time of the year, and careful study would be needed to show whether they are significant or are the result of the relative closeness of observation or of abundance of birds. Some outstanding differences in the first group are the Robin, Bronzed Grackle, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, and Chipping Sparrow which are 10, 10, 11, and 13 days earlier, respectively, at Fargo.

The common Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) is such a familiar bird that observational errors can hardly enter into the case. The records for this species show such a marked peculiarity that I thought it worth while to question whether others have made similar observations. The average date of arrival to 1923, inclusive, was May 17 (ten years' record), the latest being May 21, in 1910. In 1924 the date was May 30, since when it has been May 22, 23, 22, 24, 21 (new average, May 19). It seems only natural to suggest that the birds suffered a marked reduction in 1924 and have been less abundant since. I believe such to be the case, but have no data.—O. A. STEVENS, *Fargo, N. Dak.*

Notes on the Nesting Habits of Bluebirds.--During the summer of 1927 I had a pair of Bluebirds nest in a bird house I had put up on a grape-vine