

water. A Killdeer (*Oxyechus v. vociferus*) feeding under my observation was instantly killed when it ran its head into a steel trap that some trapper had placed along the shore of a small stream and failed to recover. A brood of Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) that I had banded, after being tortured in an insect-infested nest, leaped to their watery grave below. Mr. Charles Guthrie of West Point, Illinois, told me that he placed a cover on a chimney at his home one spring and the following September removed it and found the skeletons of several Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) in the chimney well. Mr. Nor Roe of Dallas City, Illinois, informs me that a Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) last spring flew into a window at his home. Upon questioning Mr. Roe I learned that a shade had been pulled down, forming a mirror in which the bird saw its image. A Chimney Swift which had been banded (No. 687741) by me at West Point, Illinois, on September 9, 1932, was killed when it struck a wire near Stillwell, Illinois, on May 18, 1933. Stillwell is a little more than two miles from the place where the bird was banded.—LAWRENCE E. HUNTER, *Dallas City, Ill.*

Migration of Hawks in Wisconsin.—Supplementing the article by Ralph Beebe, "Influence of the Great Lakes on the Migration of Birds" (WILSON BULLETIN, XLV, No. 3, p. 118), the following notations may be of interest. Similar observations of bird migrations have been carried on rather intensively by a group of Milwaukee ornithologists since 1921 at the mouth of Bar Creek, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, about forty miles north of Milwaukee.

Mr. Beebe indicates that the flight of raptors is well developed at Whitefish Point on Lake Superior and crosses Northern Michigan through Luce and Schoolcraft Counties to follow the north and west shore of Lake Michigan. Personal observation shows the route to continue through Door County, Wisconsin, and along the shore so that as far south as the vicinity of Bar Creek it is very narrowly defined in an air highway from a quarter to half a mile wide.

At Bar Creek the flight of raptors is sometimes most spectacular. On numerous occasions censuses of hawks have been made of which the following notes are examples:

September 25, 1921. H. L. Stoddard and the writer took counts of the number of hawks passing a certain point for five-minute periods. Eight such counts were made during the day and the average number of birds per hour calculated. A reasonably conservative estimate indicated that 2,040 hawks passed between 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. These were largely Sharp-shinned Hawks and Cooper's Hawks, although nine species were listed.

November 2, 1924. With L. Friedman, the writer noted approximately 300 hawks, mainly Buteo, seen from 7:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. Ten species were listed.

September 28, 1930. Flight of hawks, mainly Broad-winged, but including thirteen species of raptors. Four counts for fifteen-minute periods during the day, averaged, gave a very conservative estimate of 5,280 birds passing a given point.

October 1, 1933. M. Deusing, O. J. Gromme, and the writer made an approximate count of 2,200 migrating hawks. Twelve species were noted.

These are fair indications of the number of birds that pass at this point along the west shore of Lake Michigan. Hawks drift through from September 10 to November 5 and of course vary in abundance from year to year. Two or three miles back from the lake, the flight is practically absent, indicating how narrow and well defined the lane of flight is.

The migration of hawks has been seen in the city of Milwaukee along the bluffs that form the water front. In flights over the city it has been observed that the raptors travel at a great height (800 to 1,500 feet I should judge). The direction of flight south from the city has not been ascertained by observation.

Abundance of hawks in migration seems directly related to the movement of passerine birds. When there is a concentrated migration of warblers and sparrows, it is a corollary that a fine flight of raptors may be expected.—CLARENCE S. JUNG, *Milwaukee, Wis.*

The Louisiana Paroquet in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana.—Recently, Mr. Charles C. Deam of Bluffton, Indiana, loaned the writer a copy of a very rare publication by David Thomas entitled, "Travels through the Western Country in the Summer of 1816". This book was published in 1819 by David Rumsey, Auburn, New York, and is the diary of a journey through the western parts of New York and Pennsylvania, the northern projection of Virginia (now West Virginia), the southern part of Ohio, the northern part of Kentucky, and the interior and western parts of Indiana. It is carefully and authoritatively written, and the broad interests and training of the author are shown by the space devoted to the botany, zoology, geography, geology, industry, and agriculture of the regions visited. Many bird species are mentioned, especially the now extinct Louisiana Paroquet (which of course was then known as the Carolina Paroquet). As these references are not readily accessible and have apparently been lost to the ornithological world, the most important notes are quoted below.

Thomas speaks of seeing wild "parroquets" in Kentucky shortly after leaving Cincinnati. He writes: "These birds, which are about the size of wild pigeons, are also sometimes seen on the Miami." A footnote adds, "Drake says on the Scioto." (Both of these streams are in Ohio). On the banks of Indian Creek, Kentucky, he writes: "On the approach of any large bird the Parroquets immediately commence flying round and round in flocks, screaming most hideously. In this way they escape the hawks."

Forty miles west of Louisville, in the state of Indiana, Thomas writes: "The paroquet commits depredations on the wheat in harvest, but it is a bird of uncommon beauty. The head is red, the neck yellow, and the body a light green." Again at French Lick, Indiana, he writes: "This place is the favorite residence of the paroquet, flocks of which are continually flying around. These birds seem to delight in screaming."

North of Vincennes, Indiana, Thomas mentions paroquets eating boring insects of cottonwood trees, "To procure this food, the paroquets have been busily employed, at times, through the day; but though they have become so familiar; and though they excel all the birds of this country in beauty of plumage, their scream is so discordant, and their fierceness of disposition so apparent, as to preclude every sensation of attachment. These birds build their nests in hollow trees. The strength of their necks is remarkable; and we are assured that when both wings and feet are tied, they can climb trees by striking their bills into the bark."

A quotation is also given from an old "Topographical Description of the State of Ohio", as follows: "The green paroquet with a yellow crown, a species of parrot, is very common. It has a harsh, unpleasant note, and although easily tamed, it cannot be taught to imitate the human voice. The habits of these birds in some respects are singular. They are always seen in flocks, which retire at