

emaciation, but their breast contours indicated an exhaustion of reserve. The stomachs of both were empty, save for a small amount of gravel and hemp seed debris. There were no recognizable injuries.

The snow revealed plainly how the birds picked up intact had met death. The heavier had died quietly in the night at the base of a tree on the exact spot upon which it had alighted. The other was found in early afternoon, no more than a few hours after death. It had terminated its last flight with a twenty-inch slide on the snow. On December 11, one weakly flying dove was flushed in late afternoon from its probable night roost under the roots of a tree overhanging the creek. Feathers were found January 7 at about the place where this bird was last seen.

So far as I have been able to determine, the only Mourning Dove to survive in this general area of about five square miles was one seen on January 21 near a farm yard, where it doubtless had access to grain.—PAUL L. ERRINGTON, *Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.*

**Some Bird Notes from Utah.**—During the past several years, while collecting birds in the vicinity of Provo, Utah, the following three rather interesting bird records have been made by the writer. Assistance in identifications was kindly given by Dr. Clarence Cottam, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., and Mr. C. Lynn Hayward, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

On September 30, 1932, in a flooded meadow just south of Provo, two specimens of the Eastern Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus griseus*) were taken. Both were females in the winter plumage. They are Nos. 831 and 832, Brigham Young University collection.

On February 22, 1934, at the mouth of Provo River on Utah Lake, a large white gull was seen feeding with a mixed flock of Ring-billed and California Gulls. An attempt was made to collect the stranger, but he proved to be too wary. On February 28 he was joined by a second bird of the same species. The two seemed to have little, if any, affinity for each other, but were seen a number of times in the same flocks of other gulls. After a number of attempts, one of the birds was finally collected with a small-calibre rifle, on March 14, 1934. It was determined as a Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*), a male in typical second-year plumage. On subsequent visits to the lake the remaining bird was seen until April 15.

On the evening of February 22, 1934, three strange finches were seen going to roost on the top of some piles a few rods out in the water on the east shore of Utah Lake, near the mouth of Provo River. Since boots were not available, no attempt was made to collect them that evening. However, three nights later the birds returned to the same roost, the male and one of the females coming to rest on the same pile. A shot sent the female tumbling into the water, but the male, though apparently wounded, escaped with the other female into the dusk. Examination revealed the bird to be an Eastern Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*). This skin, together with that of the Glaucous Gull, remains in the writer's collection.—D. ELMER JOHNSON, *Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.*

**A Blue-winged Warbler Record for Decatur County, Indiana.**—On June 12, 1934, while searching for a bird's nest that a neighbor had told me about, I had the pleasure of placing bands upon three immature Blue-winged Warblers (*Vermivora pinus*). From the description of the nest for which I was searching that had been given me, I believed it to be that of the Grasshopper Sparrow.