

A particular aspen tree noted by us seemed to be a highly valued nesting site. The tree was about twelve inches in diameter, partially dead, and perforated with many holes. On June 12 we noted in this single tree three nests of the Western House Wren (*Troglodytes aëdon parkmani*), a pair of Violet-green Swallows (*Tachycineta thalassina lepida*) building the nest, two nests of the Red-naped Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*) containing young birds, and a nest of the Batchelder Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens leucurus*). There were, then, at least six nests in this one tree at the same time. The busy atmosphere in the vicinity of this particular tree, produced by the cries of the young birds, the feeding activities of the parents, and the nest building process, were typical of this whole area.

An interesting breeder of these aspen groves is the Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*). Four of their nests were found with only a little search and I regard this species as one of the most common breeding forms in the aspen habitat. On June 12, when the nests were noted, one of them contained five fresh eggs and the remainder from one to four. The nests were usually built on a projecting branch of a small tree about ten or twelve feet from the ground. They were open affairs composed almost entirely of fine dry twigs woven together in such a way as to make a firm structure and yet one so open that the eggs could faintly be discerned by looking up through the nest from beneath. While we were investigating the nests the tanagers remained in the close vicinity, uttering throaty chirps. When I first heard the full tanager song I mistook it for a Robin's, so nearly did it resemble that bird's song in general form. But the tone in the case of the tanager is much more mellow and has a finer quality, which to my mind is surpassed by few of the mountain singers.

Another species which I am confident breeds on Mount Timpanogos is the Purple Martin (*Progne subis subis*). This bird is of interest in that region because to my knowledge it is the only place in the state where the species has been found. Each summer considerable numbers of these birds may be seen at any time feeding over a small pond known as Salamander Lake. The exact nesting locality on the mountain has to my knowledge not yet been discovered.—C. LYNN HAYWARD, *Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.*

**Prairie Falcon Records from Northwestern Iowa.**—The seeming lack of definite records of the Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) within recent years in Iowa seems ample justification for the publishing of these occurrences in 1934 and 1935.

An extremely large individual, undoubtedly a female, was seen by Mr. Logan J. Bennett and the writer near Union Slough, northeast of Burt, Kossuth County, January 11, 1934. The color and moustache marks were noted as the bird perched on a fence post. Mr. Bennett noted another Prairie Falcon the next week (January, 1934) north of Akron, Plymouth County. A bird of this species was noted in Kossuth County by Dr. Paul L. Errington on January 26, 1934. A Prairie Falcon was seen to wonderful advantage by the writer on February 22, 1934. It was watched as it darted over Whitford Slough, three miles west of Ruthven, Clay County. On January 6, 1935, Mr. James Stevenson and the writer noted two Prairie Falcons. The first, undoubtedly a male, was seen six miles southeast of Webb in Clay County. As it dashed low over a cornfield a large flock of Lapland Longspurs was alarmed and flew up in great confusion. The second bird was seen sitting in a cottonwood tree in a farmer's backyard four miles northeast of

Dickens, Clay County. This specimen, collected by the writer, proved to be a female. The stomach contained the legs, feet, and feathers of a Lapland Longspur. There are at least three other preserved Iowa specimens of the Prairie Falcon.—PHILIP A. DUMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa*.

**The Golden Plover in Indiana.**—On May 6, 1934, while driving about twelve miles southeast of this city, we came across a flock of over forty American Golden Plovers (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) which brought a thrill to me as it did on May 4, 1929, when we encountered a flock of about fifty of these birds twenty-six miles north of here. These are the only ones I ever saw. The birds seen May 6, 1934, were in a clay plowed field, where their gold and black mottled backs blended in with the newly plowed soil, when they were at rest. I had stopped to look for birds along a small stream which flowed through the field, when the plovers were startled and rose in a body, flying in close formation, swinging high and then low, piping their pleasing notes as they went. They circled and came back, then were away again, doing this for three times, when they alighted again in a hollow. We stayed on to get a better view of them, for at first we could not tell whether they were the Golden or the Black-bellied species. After they settled in the hollow and did not move about, depending upon their color to protect them, I crept through the fence and went as close as they would allow, to get a better view. They sat still for some time, then as I approached stood at attention, seeming to depend upon one leader to tell them when it was time to go. I had a fine look at them in their beautiful spring plumage of jet black below and mottled gold and black above, with a white "question mark" on either side of the head running down the sides. The face was black, as was the throat joining the black underparts. But a few of the birds were not so marked. The backs were as the others, but they had no black about the face, neck or breast, although the belly was blackish, which made me think they were not yet in full breeding plumage. The markings about the face were gray and white instead of black and white as in the most of them. I noticed as the birds waited in the field a few would venture about slyly and seemingly not intending to attract attention. As they sat on the ground they faced me and I could hardly get a good view of their backs. Some of the birds bobbed their heads occasionally as I watched them. I approached to within 100 or 150 feet before they suddenly arose and disappeared over the brow of the hill. The plovers were near a little traveled side road.—MRS. HORACE P. COOK, *Anderson, Ind.*

**Notes on Some Winter Birds of Southwestern Ohio.**—Following are the records of the winter occurrences of fifteen species of birds in southwestern Ohio that seem worthy of publication. These have been obtained by field work done in the Cincinnati region during the last five years. Several of the records have appeared before (*Proceedings of the Junior Society of Natural Sciences, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1930-32*), in part, but for completeness it is deemed desirable to list all of them below:

Old Squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*). Mr. Cleveland P. Grant showed me a single female bird feeding just above the mouth of the Big Miami River in Hamilton County, Ohio, on December 31, 1933. I collected the duck, with his aid, and have deposited it in the Ohio State Museum. This is the only Old Squaw record that I know of for Hamilton County.

Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*). Most Killdeers depart from southwestern Ohio by December 15 and do not return until late February. However, the species