

A second flock of Whooping Cranes.—On March 20, 1952, I was seeking to study the Lesser Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*) about ten miles southeast of Arnett, Ellis County, Oklahoma. It was a beautiful spring day, with clear sky and balmy temperature. From time to time another and yet another flock of Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) would fly past, all going practically due north. About 4 p.m. a flock of at least 200 Sandhill Cranes flew directly over my head, “bugling” loudly. I glanced at the flock then, but did not notice any as being different from the others in this brief belly view.

When this flock was between a quarter and half a mile north of me, it evidently encountered a thermal, because it began an upward spiral. This maneuver is common among cranes. When the flock was at the east side of the circle, I noticed a gleam of white at one edge of the flock, and focussed my 8 × 30 binoculars on it. The sun shone on half a dozen snowy white birds, with sharply marked black primaries. My observations totalled at least a minute with good focus.

For an instant I thought there must be White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) in the flock. But pelicans flap and coast . . . these birds flew like all the other cranes, with steady beats and a curious quick upward flip of the wings each time. Their long legs trailed behind, their long necks stretched out in front. They, too, were cranes.

Two days later I went down to the Aransas Wildlife Refuge in Texas where the Whooping Cranes (*Grus americana*) winter. One of the assistants to whom I talked did indeed think that some of theirs might have started north, and been the ones I saw. But the director, Mr. Julian Howard, wrote to me that still later counts revealed that all of their Whooping Cranes were still in Texas at that time. He also said that he had a number of other records of a possible additional small flock of Whooping Cranes, presumably wintering in Mexico, but all the other records were more questionable than mine.

Having collected birds and prepared skins, I am well aware of the lack of certainty involved in all sight records. The present record, however, is based upon birds of such conspicuous marking that it is worthy of notice.—MAX W. DELAUBENFELS, *Department of Zoology, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, April 23, 1953.*

[See Robinson, 1953, *Wilson Bull.*, 65:211, for a sight record of a Whooping Crane in south-central Kansas on March 23, 1952. It seems probable that this record might pertain to one of the birds reported by Prof. deLaubenfels.—Ed.]

Additional notes on the birds of southwestern Kansas.—In the fall of 1952, Richard R. Graber and I visited Morton County, Kansas for three days, September 2–5. Among the birds that we collected were two species not heretofore reported from Kansas and several not reported in the fall. We made most of our observations in a large grove of cottonwoods along the Cimarron River about 8 miles south of Richfield, and about 6 miles east of Kansas highway 27.

Since there are no published accounts of early fall migration in western Kansas, I have included in the following list, species of especial interest as far as distribution or migration are concerned. It is not, however, a complete list of species encountered.

I am grateful to Dr. George Attwood of the U. S. Soil Conservation Station, Elkhart, Kansas, for permission to collect in the area. I wish to thank Dr. Allan R. Phillips for identifying specimens and Dr. George M. Sutton for the use of his collection.

Stellula calliope. Calliope Hummingbird.—While I did not see a single hummingbird in four months of field work in the spring of 1950, on September 3 I saw and collected an immature female (RRG 1807) which measured: exposed culmen, 14; wing, 45; tail, 24