



The migration was early until May when snow, rain, and cold started retarding the later migration so that in the northern part it was not complete by May 31.

Ibises and Cranes.—The White-faced Ibis made an unusual incursion into this area. Starting in the Great Salt Lake region, where it is a regular visitant, a high of 200 were seen at Bear River Marshes. Seventy-five were seen near Vernal in eastern Utah, April 9, by Thorne—the highest number ever seen in that area. Reames found one near Durango on May 9; Warkley had one at Ocean Lake in central Wyoming on May 21; and Gage had one at Casper, May 31. These last two observations are most unusual. Thompson reported 4 Sandhill Cranes in Northeastern Utah, April 10.

Waterfowl.—The waterfowl migration was 2 to 3 weeks early. As usual the greatest concentrations were reported by Vanez Wilson from Bear River Refuge. The peak number was of Pintail, 72,000 on March 18; next, Green-winged Teal 30,800 on April 9; and Mallard and Scaup 10,000 each, March 18 and April 9; other waterfowl were in lesser numbers. The peak of swans was 2100 on March 18. The spring movement was spread over a longer period this year, but the total number of waterfowl moving through was about the same as in the past few years. The amateur ornithologist who goes West without seeing Bear River Marshes is like the fellow who goes to New York during migration without going to Central Park. Thompson reported 2 Blue Geese on Farmington Bay, farther down Great Salt Lake, on March 15. On April 20 he had 2 Hooded Mergansers near Provo in central Utah. These were the only unusual records of waterfowl.

Hawks.—Floyd Thompson, the U.S. game management agent in Salt Lake City, reported an increasing number of Bald Eagles in Utah during the past 7 years. The first encouraging report of a hawk we have had, always in the past only decreases have been reported. John Brandt found a nest of the Bald Eagle along the cliffs of the Rio Grande in southern Colorado in April.

Shorebirds.—The shorebird migration was much as usual. Fewer Mountain Plover than previously were found on their breeding ground, May 11, on Route 20 in the Big Horn Basin (OKS). The high report of Am. Avocets was 3500 at Farmington Bay on April 4 (Thompson). Eight Black-necked Stilts got as far north as Nampa, Idaho, April 22 (Shaw). The high for Long-billed Curlew was 150 at the Bear River Marshes on April 21; and 150 Baird's Sandpipers on April 7 in the same area. The Red Knot, a most un-

GREAT BASIN, CENTRAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.—The past few years have seen a steady rise in the bird clubs in this Region although all are totally independent of one another. This spring saw the organization of a new one, the Wyoming Audubon Society in Casper. Now every state in this Region, except Nevada, has at least one bird club.

The drought and warmth continued in this Region.

usual shorebird in this Region, showed up with 2 seen at Farmington Bay by Lockerbie, May 8, and one at Casper, Wyo., on May 30 (OKS). Wilson's Phalarope continues the most common breeding shorebird. The Northern Phalarope is a regular migrant in Wyoming with a high of 100 seen at Ocean Lake (Wyoming Audubon Society).

Owls.—Brandt found 9 nests of the Horned Owl along the riverbottoms in San Luis valley near Alamosa in southern Colorado. This points up the fact that something like this can be done almost anywhere in the cottonwood riverbottoms of this Region, where the Horned Owl is actually a very common bird.

Goatsuckers. Woodpeckers.—Poor-wills were reported by Don Thatcher in Genesee Mt. Park west of Denver on May 31, and by Don Watson at Mesa Verde National Park on May 7. Mrs. Shaw reported a Pileated Woodpecker from Warm Lake north of Nampa, Idaho, on May 23.

Perching Birds.—Lockerbie had a Bewick's Wren on May 31. Am. Robins were reported in flocks by the 1000 in Utah in April—a very large migration (Lockerbie). The Bohemian Waxwing left most of the Region by early April.

The warbler migration was as undistinguished as usual although Watson had more Virginia's Warblers than ever before at Mesa Verde National Park. He reported far more species of warbler (11) than from any other part of this whole Region. In general, if Bear River is the place to see water birds, then Mesa Verde with Don Watson, the Park Archeologist, is the best place to see land birds. Oppie Reames had a Myrtle Warbler at Durango for her first in the Region. However, Watson reported the bird regularly from Mesa Verde. Lockerbie had an Am. Redstart at Salt Lake, the first observation there in 14 years. Moving east to central Wyoming, the Am. Redstart is almost a regular migrant but the adult male black plumage has not been seen (OKS).—DR. OLIVER K. SCOTT, 437 East 13th St., Casper, Wyo.