

foraging around the packing houses located at the various towns, particularly Terre Haute (twenty or twenty-two miles south) and Armiesburg, in Parke county, on the old Wabash & Erie Canal (seven or eight miles distant) west and north.

A roost is reliably reported to have existed some eight years ago about one mile northwest of Brown's Valley, Montgomery county, Indiana (about thirteen miles southwest of Crawfordsville). This is said not to exist there at present.

The same person, a Rev. Mr. Kendall, of Dana, formerly of Brown's Valley, who reported the Brown's Valley roost, stated that another was located about one mile north of Guion (the crossing of the T. H. & L. Division of the Vandalia and the L. D. & W. Railroad) in the timber not far from Little Raccoon Creek.

The last two roosts mentioned seem not to have been as large as those of Eastern Illinois.

Those acquainted with the Illinois roosts state that the crows are not in the habit of feeding near the roost, though they are some times destructive to corn in the roasting-ear stage.

The roosts are very noisy. The birds will often alight two and three deep on limbs, bending the branches and splitting the tree tops. The settling down for the night is accompanied by cries and caws, crashing of limbs and the continuous flutter and flapping of wings as the birds move about to find vacant perches.

Nearly all with whom I have talked of these roosts state that the crows will defend the roost against an ordinary intrusion by a single person or by a few persons, showing great pugnacity. However, when a general onslaught is made and the battle seems too much, they arise and move away. They have been known to ruin fields of corn which had attained a height of several feet on alighting after a flight from such attacks.

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BRUNNICH'S GUILLEMOT (*URIA LOMVIA*) AN ADDITION TO THE BIRDS OF INDIANA. BY A. W. BUTLER.

The effects of storms upon birds are always of great interest. It makes no difference whether this is the flight of migrants during a dark and stormy night against the protection of the lights of a lighthouse or of a lighting tower, or the death-dealing effects of a chilling storm upon

our great lakes at the height of the migrating season, or the bewildering influences of a wide-extended storm area, which causes these wanderers to lose their way or scatters birds far from their natural homes. These conditions are so sudden and their results are so unusual and in many cases almost entirely unexpected, that it is but rarely that one can take the opportunity or find available the material for very satisfactory study of the conditions and results.

It has been my good fortune, since our last meeting, to have received some very interesting information bearing upon the dispersal of birds by storms. To one of these I shall refer at this time. Brunnich's Murre, a bird of the North Atlantic, which is seldom found far south of New England, and is never believed to have been authentically reported far from the ocean, has been taken in such localities as indicate that just before the middle of December, 1896, some great storm must have driven a number of these birds far inland and dispersed them far south along the Atlantic coast. They were found in Michigan, Western Indiana, in Ohio, and as far south as South Carolina.

While at Indianapolis the last week in December, 1896, Prof. W. S. Blatchley, State Geologist of Indiana, told me of a strange bird that had been taken near there. His information was that it was some sort of a Guillemot. I learned it had been sent for mounting to Mr. J. E. Beasley, at Lebanon, Ind., and that the same taxidermist had received others.

Upon my return home I found a letter from my friend, Mr. Ruthven Deane, informing me that Mr. F. M. Woodruff, of the Chicago Academy of Science, had received a Murre from Indiana. A few days later this information was supplemented by a letter from Mr. Woodruff, informing me that the specimen was *Uria lomvia*.

In looking over my accumulated mail I found a report from Mr. A. W. Hamilton, Zanesville, Ind., of the capture of a specimen near there. Prof. E. S. Moseley wrote me of the capture of four specimens near Sandusky, O., and Mr. J. E. Beasley in a note said he had received four specimens. The total number of records received in a few days was ten. I give herewith data concerning the specimens.

The first specimen mentioned above was brought to Mr. F. M. Noe, a dealer in natural history specimens, of Indianapolis, Dec. 17, 1896, by a boy, who told him it had been taken alive the preceding Sunday, Dec. 13, near Schofield's old mill, on Fall Creek, about seven miles north of that

city. The specimen is now in the State Museum at the Capitol. The specimen reported by Mr. Hamilton was taken by Mr. J. W. Roe, of Zanesville, Ind., in the northern part of Wells County, Dec. 18, 1896. It was first observed slowly moving about in an open field and was shot at long range. This bird is now in my collection.

On December 28, Mr. J. E. Beasley wrote me that he had in his possession four of these birds from four different Indiana localities. One was the specimen sent by Mr. Noe. Another was brought to him alive by Mr. David Johnson, from Hazelrigg, Boone County, December 18. Mr. A. W. Beck, of Hazelrigg, informs me that it was captured alive about December 15. Mr. Johnson was driving along the road near that town and saw the bird in a field near by. He caught it and kept it two or three days. It was a persistent diver when put into the water; would offer to fight when approached, and did not make much effort to get away.

The third bird was sent to him by Mr. J. F. Warner, of Fowler, Benton County. Mr. Warner has written me the bird was captured on the road about three miles west of Fowler by a teamster, whose name is unknown to him, about Dec. 20. He adds that he never saw but one other bird of this kind. It was caught near Reynolds, White County, Indiana, by Mr. Linek, a night watchman on the Panhandle Railroad, in March, 1869. He adds: "It lived three or four days and died in my possession, but was not preserved."

The fourth was received by the taxidermist, about Dec. 20, from Mr. A. C. Littleton, Pickard, Ill. It was caught by Mr. Abel Christy, about three-fourths of a mile north of that place, Dec. 10, and was kept alive until it was sent to be mounted, but died on the road.

Prof. E. L. Moseley, Sandusky, Ohio, informs me that the four specimens he reported were taken within twenty miles of Sandusky, Dec. 19, 1896.

A fine adult male was taken by a twelve-year-old boy on the Iroquois River, Iroquois Township, Newton County, Ind., one and a half miles from Foresman, near what is known as the old Indian Ford, Dec. 31, 1896. It was shipped to a firm on South Water street, Chicago, where Mr. F. M. Woodruff obtained it, and it is now in his collection. He obtained the information given above from the Postmaster at Foresman, Ind., and kindly sent it to me.

The "Bulletin" of the Michigan Ornithological Club, January, 1897, p. 10, refers to a Murre identified as *Uria troile*, which Mr. N. A. Wood informs me is shown by re-examination to be *Uria lomvia*. The specimen is an adult male and was shot from a flock of several near Gibraltar, Mich., Dec. 26, 1896, by some duck hunters. The specimen is, I understand, in the museum of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In the same publication, on page 8, is a reference to two "Black Guillemots" taken at the St. Clair Flats, near Detroit, Mich. From a letter received from Mr. W. A. Davidson, Detroit, Mich., I gather that one of the two birds noted is in the possession of Mr. C. Havens, of that city. The other belongs to a lighthouse keeper, whose name he does not know, at the St. Clair Flats. Evidently both specimens are *Uria lomvia*. It is possible a careful examination of the specimens will show that these also belong to this species. They were all taken within a few days. Only twenty-one days elapsed from the date when the first was obtained until the last was in the hands of a naturalist. This is its first record from Indiana, except that reported by Mr. Warner, which, unfortunately, is not verified by the specimen. It will be of interest to hear of other records of the occurrence of this species inland. It will be noted that there is a specimen preserved in a public museum in Indiana and in Michigan to verify the records from those States.

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NOTES ON THE BIRDS OBSERVED IN THE VICINITY OF RICHMOND, WAYNE COUNTY, INDIANA. BY ALDEN H. HADLEY.

The following is a list of the birds observed in the vicinity of Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, together with some brief notes relative to their distribution, abundance and migrations. It is not to be supposed that this list is complete, though I believe it represents as many species as can ordinarily be observed in the course of one year, including especially the fall and spring migrations.

There are obviously many species which are comparatively rare in any given locality, and it is on this account that the necessity arises for observations extending over a period of several years before a complete catalogue can be obtained.

Again, every ornithologist has observed that a certain bird hitherto unreported and considered as rare may suddenly become quite common and then disappear as mysteriously as it came. Such facts combine to increase the difficulty of ever obtaining a list of all the birds which may, at some time or other,