

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.

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,

pass through a given locality. The difficulty is further heightened when it is remembered that some of the migratory birds pass by us without so much as lighting, and in the night-time at that.

While speaking of migrations, it might here be noted that some of those species which are comparatively uncommon or rare during the fall migrations are common or abundant during the spring migrations, and vice versa. To my knowledge a satisfactory explanation of this has never been given, though it would seem probable, amongst those species where this is true, that there is a difference between the lines of migration pursued by the fall migrants and those of spring.

Again there are other species which are sometimes resident and sometimes migratory, being swayed back and forth by extremes of temperature. Also those species some individuals of which are always resident and some always migratory. But these facts will be duly exemplified in the list which is now submitted.

1. *Podilymbus podiceps* (Linn.) Pied-billed Grebe.
Found occasionally on our streams and ponds.
2. *Urinator imber* (Gunn.) Loon.
Sometimes observed during migrations. One was killed on the reservoir, east of Richmond, on April 8, 1897.
3. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis* (Gmel.) Black Tern.
During the heavy freshet of last summer (1896) a flock of these birds was observed in the neighborhood of Thistlewaithe's pond, north of Richmond.
4. *Anas boschas* (Linn.) Mallard, "Wild Duck."
Common during the migrations, when flocks of them frequently settle down for several days.
5. *Anas discors* (Linn.) Blue winged Teal.
A moderately common migrant.
6. *Branta canadensis* (Linn.) Canada Goose.
A common migrant; arrives generally about the first of March and begins to pass through on its southward flight during the latter week in October.
7. *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montg.) American Bittern.
A by no means common bird in this vicinity, but often found during the migrations.
8. *Ardea herodias* (Linn.) Great Blue Heron.
A rather uncommon bird in this locality and I have yet to find it breeding.
9. *Ardea candidissima* (Gmel.) Snowy Heron.
Stragglers are occasionally noted. One this spring (1897) on April 27.

10. *Ardea virescens* (Linn.) Green Heron.

An abundant summer resident; arrives about April 15 and begins to nest in the early part of May.

11. *Porzana carolina* (Linn.) Sora.

I have observed two individuals of this species here, on April 11 and 20. It is probable, however, that it may have been the same individual, as the second one seen was observed at the same spot where the first had been seen.

12. *Philohela minor* (Gmel.) American Woodcock.

Not very common, but occasionally noted during the migrations.

13. *Gallinago delicata* (Ord.) Wilson's Snipe.

A rather common migrant; arrives during the latter part of March.

14. *Totanus solitarius* (Wils.) Solitary Sandpiper.

A moderately common bird during the migrations; arrives generally during the latter part of April.

15. *Actitis macularia* (Linn.) Spotted Sandpiper.

A common summer resident. Especially abundant during the latter part of the summer and early fall, at which time those mostly seen are birds of the year.

16. *Aegialitis vocifera* (Linn.) Killdeer.

A common summer resident, arriving very early in the spring, generally about the first of March.

17. *Colinus virginianus* (Linn.) Bobwhite.

A moderately common resident, though growing alarmingly scarce for the last year or two, and it would seem inevitable that unless legislation shall provide other measures for its protection it will ere long become well nigh extirpated in many localities.

18. *Zenaidura macroura* (Linn.) Mourning Dove.

An abundant bird and irregularly migratory.

19. *Cathartes aura* (Linn.) Turkey Vulture.

An abundant bird; irregularly retiring southward on the approach of winter and reappearing about the middle of March.

20. *Accipiter velox* (Wils.) Sharp-shinned Hawk.

A moderately common hawk, and one of the few that are an unmitigated nuisance, preying almost exclusively upon birds and poultry.

21. *Accipiter cooperi* (Bonap.) Cooper's Hawk.

A moderately common hawk in this vicinity.

22. *Buteo borealis* (Gmel.) Red-tailed Hawk.

Moderately common, though never abundant. The hawk most frequently, and very often falsely, accredited with all the barnyard depredations.

23. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Linn.) Bald Eagle.

Occasionally reported as passing through.

24. *Falco sparverius* (Linn.) American Sparrow Hawk.

An abundant hawk.

25. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* (Gmel.) Osprey.

Occurring casually along the White Water, though I have no record of it breeding.

26. *Syrnium nebulosum* (Forst.) Barred Owl.

A moderately common, or rather uncommon, resident.

27. *Megascops asio* (Linn.) Screech Owl.

An abundant owl. Resident.

28. *Bubo virginianus* (Gmel.) Great-horned Owl.

A tolerably common resident.

29. *Nyctea nyctea* (Linn.) Snowy Owl.

Occasionally straggling down during winter.

30. *Coccyzus americanus* (Linn.) Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

A remarkably abundant bird in this vicinity; more abundant, I believe, than I have ever observed it elsewhere. Arrives usually during the first week in May and becomes common about a week after the first migrants have put in their appearance.

31. *Ceryle alcyon* (Linn.) Belted Kingfisher.

An abundant bird along all our creeks and brooks, and only forced southward by their freezing over. I had thought that during the past winter (1896-97), when the temperature went down as low as 18 or 20 degrees below zero, they certainly had all left our streams and retired to the South. I was, however, informed by a boy who works near a mill race that during the coldest days, when the river was frozen over to a thickness of several inches, he observed a pair of these birds which frequented the mill race to avail themselves of the flood of water which at regular intervals was turned into the race from the ice-bound river, by this means being enabled to obtain at least enough of their finny prey to furnish them with a tolerable subsistence. An instance of this kind has never come under my notice before, though I doubt not that *Alcyon* often avails himself of such agencies when stern nature would have ordered him otherwise.

32. *Dryobates villosus* (Linn.) Hairy Woodpecker.
A common resident.
33. *Dryobates pubescens* (Linn.) Downy Woodpecker.
An abundant resident.
34. *Sphyrapicus varius* (Linn.) Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.
A moderately common migrant. Not known to breed. Was first noted this spring on April 7, and was first noted during fall migrations on September 26.
35. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linn.) Red-headed Woodpecker.
An exceedingly abundant bird and irregularly migratory. In years when beechnuts are unusually abundant I have found the woods literally alive with these birds as late as the last week in December. Then upon the advent of prolonged spells of severe weather, they retreat southward, and again put in their appearance a few days after the middle of April.
36. *Melanerpes carolinus* (Linn.) Red-bellied Woodpecker.
A by no means abundant, though a tolerably evenly distributed, resident.
37. *Colaptes auratus* (Linn.) Flicker.
An abundant bird; mostly migratory. Unlike other woodpeckers, it is fast becoming a ground-feeding bird and losing some of the typical picarian characters.
38. *Astrostomus vociferans* (Wils.) Whippoorwill.
A moderately common, or rather uncommon, summer resident.
39. *Chordeiles virginianus* (Gmel.) Night-Hawk.
A common summer resident; arrives about May 20. Most noticeably abundant, however, toward the latter part of the summer and early fall, when large flocks of them may be seen of afternoons performing their wonderful aerial evolutions.
40. *Chattura pelagica* (Linn.) Chimney Swift.
An abundant summer resident; arrives about April 12 and departs southward in early fall.
41. *Trochilus colubris* (Linn.) Ruby-throated Humming-bird.
A common summer resident; arrives during the first week in May.
42. *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linn.) King-bird.
An abundant summer resident; usually puts in its appearance about April 24.
43. *Sayornis phoebe* (Lath.) Phoebe.
A common summer resident; arrives during the last week in March.

44. *Contopus virens* (Linn.) Wood-pewee.
An abundant summer resident; arrives usually during the last week in April, and I have last noted it on October 8.
45. *Empidonax flaviventris* (Baird.) Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.
A moderately common migrant.
46. *Empidonax minimus* (Baird.) Least Flycatcher.
An abundant migrant. Was first noted this spring (1897) on April 22.
47. *Myiarchus crinitus* (Linn.) Crested Flycatcher.
An abundant summer resident; usually arrives about the same time as *minimus*. First noted this season on April 24.
48. *Otocoris alpestris* (Linn.) Horned Lark.
An abundant winter resident; first flocks generally arrive during the latter part of November, and all have retreated northward by the middle of February, seldom later.
49. *Cyanocitta cristata* (Linn.) Blue Jay.
An abundant resident.
50. *Corvus americanus* (Aud.) American Crow.
An abundant resident; nests early in April.
51. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linn.) Bobolink.
A casual summer resident. During the summer of 1897 as many as eight or ten pairs were noted. It seems to be quite local in its breeding habits here. The majority of those seen were found in a meadow about three miles northeast of Richmond.
52. *Molothrus ater* (Bodd.) Cowbird.
An abundant summer resident, arriving as early as March 26, though not becoming common until later.
53. *Agelaius phoeniceus* (Linn.) Red winged Blackbird.
An abundant summer resident. I have first noted it as early as March 10, and have last noted it in the fall as late as October 30. Breeds in the various small marshy meadows and around the ponds in the vicinity of Richmond.
54. *Sturnella magna* (Linn.) Meadow Lark.
An abundant summer resident, arriving early and staying late. This season I first observed them on February 16.
55. *Icterus spurius* (Linn.) Orchard Oriole.
A moderately common bird during the breeding season, building its nest of dried grass intricately interwoven. Arrives during the latter part of April. Retires southward during the last of August.

56. *Icterus galbula* (Linn.) Baltimore Oriole.

A common summer resident, arriving this spring (1897) on the 24th of April. A pair nests each season on the campus of Earlham College.

57. *Quiscalus quiscula arvens* (Ridgw.) Bronzed Grackle.

A very abundant summer resident, arriving as early as February 21.

58. *Carpodacus purpureus* (Gmel.) Purple Finch.

A common migrant; rather spasmodically abundant, but usually more numerous during the spring migrations. Arrives during the spring migrations about March 20, and the last flocks have usually disappeared northward by April 11. I have first seen it on October 22 during the fall migrations. Comparatively few birds are seen with the typical male plumage which, as Burroughs says, gives the bird the appearance of having been dipped in pokeberry juice. I have found the Purple Finch wintering very abundantly in North Carolina. They preferably seek a country clothed in cedars and conifers.

59. *Spinus tristis* (Linn.) American Gold-finch.

A common and irregularly migratory bird. Nests late in summer.

60. *Spinus pinus* (Wils.) Pine Siskin.

An abundant migrant. *Much more* abundant during spring than during fall migrations. Last fall ('96) I only noted one individual, while during the following spring it was *remarkably abundant*, appearing about March 20 and not entirely disappearing northward until May 17.

61. *Pooecetes gramineus* (Gmel.) Vesper Sparrow.

A common summer resident; arrives about March 16, becoming common a week later, when their songs may be heard in the fields and along the hedges.

62. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna* (Wils.) Savanna Sparrow.

I have only observed two individuals of this species here, one on March 26 and the other on April 29. It is by no means a common bird here.

63. *Chondestes grammacus* (Say.) Lark Sparrow.

An uncommon bird in this vicinity, its regular range being farther to the westward, and it being rather a bird of the prairies. During the spring of 1897 I observed two birds of this species, on April 30 and May 13.

64. *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (Forst.) White-crowned Sparrow.

An abundant migrant, arriving later in the spring than *albicollis*. Was first observed this season on April 30 and had vanished northward by May 16. During fall migrations I have first noted it on October 15.

65. *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmel.) White-throated Sparrow.

An abundant migrant, arriving about April 15 and disappearing northward about the same time as *Leucophrys*. First arrives during fall migrations about Oct. 8 and vanishes southward by the middle of November.

66. *Spizella monticola* (Gmel.) Tree Sparrow.

An abundant winter resident; arrives about November 1 and disappears northward again by the last of March.

67. *Spizella socialis* (Wils.) Chipping Sparrow.

A common summer resident; arrives about April 1st.

68. *Spizella pusilla* (Wils.) Field Sparrow.

A common summer resident; was first seen this spring on March 26th.

69. *Junco hyemalis* (Linn.) Slate-colored Junco.

An abundant winter resident; arrives towards the latter part of September. All have vanished northward by the 26th of April, or thereabouts.

70. *Melospiza fasciata* (Gmel.) Song Sparrow.

A common resident and one of the few birds whose song may be heard almost every month in the year.

71. *Melospiza georgiana* (Lath.) Swamp Sparrow.

A common though not abundant migrant; arrives about the middle of April and all have passed northward by about May 5. I have first noted it during the fall migrations on October 15.

72. *Passerella iliaca* (Merr.) Fox Sparrow.

An abundant migrant and the largest of the sparrows; arrives about March 26th and vanishes northward by the middle of April. I have first observed it during the fall migrations on October 8, and last on October 30.

73. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linn.) Towhee.

A common resident.

74. *Cardinalis cardinalis* (Linn.) Cardinal.

A common resident.

75. *Habia ludoviciana* (Linn.) Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

A moderately common or rather uncommon migrant; have only observed it during the spring migrations. First observed it on April 26 and last saw it on May 10. Probably not more than 10 individuals in all.

76. *Passerina cyanea* (Linn.) Indigo Bunting.

An abundant summer resident; put in its appearance this spring on April 25. Disappears southward during the latter part of September.

77. *Spiza americana* (Gmel.) Dickcissel.

A common summer resident, nesting in the meadows. Arrives during the first week in May.

78. *Piranga erythromelas* (Vieill.) Scarlet Tanager.

A common bird during the spring migrations; was first observed this season on April 23 and had disappeared northward by the 10th of May. The males and females consort together throughout the migrations.

79. *Progne subis* (Linn.) Purple Martin.

An abundant summer resident, arriving about the last week in March and becoming common a week later.

80. *Petrochelidon lunifrons* (Say.) Cliff Swallow.

A common summer resident.

81. *Chelidon erythrogaster* (Bodd.) Barn Swallow.

An abundant summer resident; was first noted this season on April 22.

82. *Clivicola riparia* (Linn.) Cliff Swallow.

A very uncommon, or scarce, summer resident in the immediate vicinity of Richmond.

83. *Ampelis cedrorum* (Vieill.) Cedar Waxwing.

An abundant and irregularly migratory bird, and gregarious. Probably resident some years. A bird that wanders widely about, largely according to food supply. It is, however, probably most abundant during spring and fall. It nests rather late in summer.

84. *Lanius borealis* (Vieill.) Northern Shrike.

A casual winter resident.

85. *Lanius ludovicianus* (Linn.) Loggerhead Shrike.

A rather uncommon summer resident. I first noted it this season on March 22. Those specimens which I have taken here seem to more nearly grade into *ludovicianus* than into *excubitorides*.

86. *Vireo olivaceus* (Linn.) Red-eyed Vireo.

An abundant summer resident, arriving during the latter part of April. It disappears in the fall by the middle of September. It is an untiring songster, and one of the few birds whose warblings may be heard in the woodland during the heat of noonday.

87. *Vireo gilvus* (Vieill.) Warbling Vireo.

An abundant summer resident and an untiring songster, singing from the time of its arrival in the spring until the first weeks of September. I first noted it this season on April 22.

88. *Vireo flavifrons* (Vieill.) Yellow-throated Vireo.

A moderately common bird for the space of a few days during the spring migrations. I have failed to observe it during the fall migrations. It is also probable that some individuals of this species may nest here. I have taken a male on June 26 and have failed to note any more from that time until the following spring. It arrives during the spring migrations about the same time as *gilvus* and I failed to observe any this season later than April 24. It is a large, stoutly built bird for a vireo.

89. *Vireo solitarius* (Wils.) Blue-headed Vireo.

A rather uncommon migrant. During the spring of 1897 I observed but two individuals; on April 26 and 30. During the preceding fall migrations I took one specimen on September 25.

90. *Vireo noveboracensis* (Gmel.) White-eyed Vireo.

I have only taken one specimen here, and that on August 4.

91. *Mniotilta varia* (Linn.) Black and White Warbler.

An abundant migrant. Was first observed this season on April 17, though not becoming common until the last of April and disappearing northward by May 16. During the fall migrations I have first noted it on September 12 and last on September 26.

92. *Helminthophila pinus* (Linn.) Blue-winged Warbler.

A rather rare migrant. I observed but one specimen during the spring of 1897 and it was taken on April 24. During the preceding fall I took but one specimen, and that on September 28.

93. *Helminthophila chrysoptera* (Linn.) Golden-winged Warbler.

Another rare migrant. I noted but two this spring. Both were seen on April 22.

94. *Helminthophila ruficapilla* (Wils.) Nashville Warbler.

A very abundant warbler during the spring migrations. I have first noted it on April 24 and last saw it on May 10. This is a warbler which preferably keeps to the tall timber and is more difficult of identification on that account.

95. *Helminthophila celata* (Say.) Orange-crowned Warbler.

A rather rare migrant. But two were seen during the spring of 1897. On May 1 and 4.

96. *Helminthophila peregrina* (Wils.) Tennessee Warbler.

An abundant fall migrant, appearing during the first of September and vanishing southward by the last of the same month. The flight and habits of this species are very similar to *ruficapilla*.

97. *Dendroica tigrina* (Gmel.) Cape May Warbler.

A very rare migrant. I have noted one on September 30.

98. *Dendroica aestiva* (Gmel.) Summer Warbler.

A common summer resident; arrives about the 20th of April and becomes quite common a few days later. Disappears southward in early fall.

99. *Dendroica caerulescens* (Gmel.) Black-throated Blue Warbler.

A common spring migrant, but rather scarce during fall migrations. Arrives during first week in May and disappears northward by about May 10. Hence it lingers for a much less length of time than some of the warblers which may be found from almost the middle of April until the middle of May. One of the later warblers to arrive during the fall migrations.

100. *Dendroica coronata* (Linn.) Myrtle Warbler.

An abundant migrant. One of the latest to arrive in fall and one of the earliest in spring. I have first noted it in the fall on September 26 and first during the spring migrations on April 22. I have found this bird wintering very abundantly both in North Carolina and Florida, and in the first-mentioned State it apparently seemed little discommoded by the deep snows which were of frequent occurrence during that winter.

101. *Dendroica maculosa* (Gmel.) Magnolia Warbler.

One of the most abundant of any of the warblers during the migrations and about equally abundant during each of the migrations. It is, too, one of the later warblers to arrive in the spring. I have first noted it on May 8 and last on May 16. During the fall migrations it puts in its appearance about September 6 with a number of other warblers, such as the Black-throated Green, the Blackburnian, the Tennessee, the Redstart and the Chestnut-sided. I have last observed it on October 3, though quite a time before this the majority of them have departed southward.

102. *Dendroica pensylvanica* (Linn.) Chestnut-sided Warbler.

A common migrant; more abundant during the spring than during the fall migrations. Arrives about May 6 or 7, and vanishes northward by May 16. In the fall migrations it arrives during the first week in September.

103. *Dendroica castanea* (Wills.) Bay-breasted Warbler.

A rather uncommon migrant; more frequently to be observed during spring migrations, when it arrives during the first week in May. I have first noted it in the fall on September 12.

104. *Dendroica striata* (Forst.) Black-poll Warbler.

This is the bird which brings up the rear guard of the great army of warblers during their northward flight, and was first seen this spring on May 19, being quite common for a few days and then disappearing. It prefers the tops of the taller trees, and may be seen slipping along the branches much after the fashion of the Black and White Creeper, and occasionally uttering its rather weak note, which somewhat resembles that of the Chipping Sparrow, and is very deceptive as to telling the whereabouts of the bird.

105. *Dendroica blackburnia* (Gmel.) Blackburnian Warbler.

An abundant migrant. I have first noted it on April 22, though it does not become common until during the first week in May, and I have last seen it on May 19. The females do not become common until towards the middle of May. During the fall migrations it arrives about the 6th of September, and I have observed it as late as October 13.

106. *Dendroica virens* (Gmel.) Black-throated Green Warbler.

An abundant migrant, its migration schedule conforming to that of *blackburnia*, though perhaps more individuals of *blackburnia* linger later during the spring migrations than does *virens*; and this may also be true of the fall migrations. The larger number of these birds which one sees during the fall migrations, being birds of the year, have not yet attained to the exquisite loveliness of the adult males, and even the adult males lack to a great extent the beauty of plumage which characterizes them during the spring migrations. The black of the throat is partially concealed (especially in the case of birds of the year) by an intermixture of white, which gives the whole throat and fore parts a grayish cast.

107. *Dendroica vigorsii* (Aud.) Pine Warbler.

A rare migrant. Two were noted during the spring of 1897, on April 25 and 26.

108. *Dendroica palmarum* (Gmel.) Palm Warbler.

A moderately common, or rather uncommon, migrant; more frequently to be observed during the spring migrations. Was first seen this season on April 22 and last seen on May 16. During the fall migrations it may be looked for during the last of September or first of October.

109. *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linn.) Oven Bird.

A common migrant; has not been found to breed. Arrives during the first week in May. During the fall migrations I have first observed it on September 7.

110. *Seiurus montacilla* (Vieill.) Water Thrush.

A moderately common migrant; arrives during first week in May. I have taken a female on July 25, and it possibly may be found to breed here.

111. *Geothlypis trichas* (Linn.) Maryland Yellow-throat.

A common summer resident, making the thickets and brakes resound with its lively notes. Arrives about April 24 and retires again southward by the middle or latter part of September.

112. *Icteria virens* (Linn.) Yellow-breasted Chat.

A common summer resident; usually arrives during the first week in May.

113. *Sylvania pusilla* (Wils.) Wilson's Warbler.

A rather uncommon spring migrant. I have first noted it on May 16, at the same time with *canadensis*, when a few days later both species disappeared northward. Neither of these two species were "common," though, during the few days that seemed to constitute their time for passing through, careful searching never failed to reveal two or three individuals of each species on each day that search was made.

114. *Sylvania canadensis* (Linn.) Canadian Warbler.

A rather uncommon spring migrant (I have yet to note either *canadensis* or *pusilla* during the fall migrations), conforming as regards its abundance and migration habits in all respects to *pusilla*.

115. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.) American Redstart.

An abundant migrant; has been first noted on April 15, though not becoming common until the latter part of the month, and I have last seen it on May 19. I have taken a female on July 22, though this is quite unusual. During the fall migrations it arrives during the first week in September, and I have last noted it on September 26.

116. *Anthus pensilvanicus* (Lath.) American Pipit.

An abundant migrant; especially during the spring migrations, when I have first noted it on April 22, and last on May 4. It passes over in large straggling flocks, which occasionally light in the plowed fields or pastures. Its note is querulous and flight undulatory.

117. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* (Linn.) Catbird.

An abundant summer resident; arrived this season on April 24.

118. *Harporhynchus rufus* (Linn.) Brown Trasher.

An abundant summer resident; first observed this season on March 30, though not becoming common for a week or two later.

119. *Thryothorus bewickii* (Aud.) Bewicks Wren.

A rather uncommon or rare bird in this locality and I have yet to find it breeding. I first noted it this spring on April 15, and observed three or four more individuals within the next two weeks and have seen no others since.

120. *Troglodytes aëdon* (Vieill.) House Wren.

A common, though not abundant summer resident, arriving this season on April 19.

121. *Troglodytes hyemalis* (Vieill.) Winter Wren.

A rather uncommon winter resident; arrives during the latter part of September and perhaps most individuals retire somewhat farther to the south. I have taken one specimen as late in the spring as May 5.

122. *Cistothorus palustris* (Wils.) Long-billed Marsh Wren.

I have observed but one individual of this species here, and it was taken on May 17.

123. *Certhia familiaris americana* (Bonap.) Brown Creeper.

An abundant migrant, and probably some individuals as winter residents. I have first noted them, during the fall migrations, on September 19. It is common from that time until the Christmas holidays, and if the winter is unusually "open" it may be seen at intervals throughout the entire winter. It, however, begins to be again common by the latter part of March and disappears northward by about April 20.

124. *Sitta carolinensis* (Lath.) White-breasted Nuthatch.

A common resident.

125. *Sitta canadensis* (Linn.) Red-breasted Nuthatch.

A common bird during late fall and early winter, with some individuals, probably, as winter residents. I have found it quite abundant during the latter part of December. Then, during a month or so of severe weather, they apparently nearly all retreat southward. I have last noted it in spring on May 3.

126. *Parus bicolor* (Linn.) Tufted Titmouse.

A common resident.

127. *Parus atricapillus* (Linn.) Chickadee.

A common resident, though not as abundant as *bicolor*.

128. *Regulus satrapa* (Licht.) Golden-crowned Kinglet.

A very abundant bird during fall and early winter, when for the most part it then retires to the southward, though it may sometimes be a winter resident.

It does not become common in spring until in the latter part of March or first of April, and all have retired northward by the end of April. During the fall migrations I have first observed it on September 25.

129. *Regulus calendula* (Linn.) Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

An abundant migrant, though hardly so numerous as *satrapa*. Arrives during the fall migrations perhaps a week before *satrapa*, and I have first noted it during the spring migrations on April 12, or about a week after *satrapa* appears, and it vanishes northward by May 1. This is not nearly so hardy a bird as the Golden-crowned, and it winters much farther to the southward.

130. *Poliophtila cerulea* (Linn.) Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

An abundant migrant and a rather rare summer resident; appeared this season on April 20, and had almost entirely passed on northward by the first of May.

131. *Turdus mustelinus* (Gmel.) Wood Thrush.

A rather uncommon summer resident, arriving this season on April 24.

132. *Turdus fuscescens* (Steph.) Wilson's Thrush.

A moderately common migrant; arrives about first of May.

133. *Turdus aliciae* (Baird.) Gray-cheeked Thrush.

An abundant fall migrant; arrives about the middle of September and vanishes southward by the first week in October. I have yet to note it during the spring migrations.

134. *Turdus ustalatus swainsonii* (Cab.) Olive-backed Thrush.

A common migrant; more abundant in fall than in spring. This year I first noted it on April 23, and during the fall migrations I have first observed it on September 7, and it probably vanishes southward by the end of September.

135. *Turdus aonalaschkae pallasi* (Cab.) Hermit Thrush.

An abundant and probably the most abundant thrush during the migrations; especially abundant in spring. First appeared this season on April 11, and I last saw it on May 18. On its southward flight it arrives during the latter part of September.

136. *Merula migratoria* (Linn.) American Robin.

An abundant summer resident; sometimes arrives as early as the 14th of February, and I have seen one as late as the 15th of December.

137. *Sialia sialis*. (Linn.) Blue Bird.

Until within the last two or three years the Blue Bird was a common summer resident, but of late it has become almost a rarity. In fact, I failed to find

it breeding here at all during the summers of '95 and '96, and have also failed this ('97). This rarity of the Blue Bird seems to be due to a severe spell of weather which occurred late in the spring of '95 (I believe it was) and which seemed to have worked great havoc not only in the case of the Blue Bird, but in some other instances. Still I have observed a few individuals during the migrations. I first noted it this spring on February 16, and probably altogether saw not more than twelve or fifteen individuals, and none of these remained with us. During the fall of '96 I failed to note it at all until on October 3, when I saw three. It yet remains to be seen whether after a few years nature will restore the equilibrium, and whether we will again have with us "the blessed Blue Bird, bearing the sky upon her back."

NOTES ON INDIANA HERONRIES. BY A. W. BUTLER.

The Great Blue Herons have for years been known to breed throughout the State, some places singly, at others in small companies, and again in considerable numbers. The Black-crowned Night Heron also breeds in heronries often near to or included in a nesting community of the last mentioned species. The Yellow-crowned Night Heron has only been reported as breeding in Knox county, where it attains its most northern breeding range. There Mr. Robert Ridgway found a community of about a hundred pairs nesting in the tall ash and sweet gum trees in a creek bottom near Monteur's Pond, in April, 1881. From the same vicinity Mr. Ridgway reported the Snowy Heron as breeding. The American Egret has been known to breed in the lower Wabash Valley. This was supposed to be its most northern breeding ground. Late in the summer, after the duties to the family were done they were supposed to wander farther to the northward, even reaching northern Indiana, Michigan and Ontario. This supposition seemed to be further borne out by the fact that there were, with very few exceptions, no records north of southern Indiana at the time of the spring migrations. It seemed quite unusual that they should wander northward in such numbers after the nesting season, consequently when I began to hear of one or two pairs being found in company with some colony of Great Blue Herons I was prepared to believe that if the right locality was found they might still be found breeding in some numbers in the northern part of this State, provided man's agency had not in some way destroyed them.