

f. THE BIRDS OF WINONA LAKE.

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During the summer of 1902, from June 21 to August 28, while a student at the Indiana University Biological Station I devoted all of my time to a field study of the birds about Winona Lake. I present here my notes on the occurrence and habits of the birds observed.

The region about Winona Lake was fully described in the Proceedings Indiana Academy of Science for 1901 and a detailed description is not necessary. Suffice it to say that the lake is surrounded by swamps, flooded in times of extreme high water, and by hills reaching a height of forty feet. The vegetation varies from the aquatics in the margin of the lake to swamp-grasses and bushes in the marshes, and to oak forests on the hills.

Observations on birds were all made within a radius of one mile from the lake shore. In the following list the numbers in brackets refer to the A. O. U. Code and Check-list.

[6] *Podilymbus podiceps* (Linn.). Pied-billed Grebe.

This Grebe is not common around Winona Lake. I have only seen it twice, both times near the reedy shores of the western side.

[190] *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montag.). American Bittern.

I have flushed this bird several times in a small swamp at the southeastern corner of the lake, but have been unable to find a nest.

[191] *Ardetta exilis* (Gmel.). Least Bittern. Fig. 3.

This bird is rather common in the small swamps bordering on the lake, but owing to the lateness of the season when I arrived, I was able to find but one nest which contained at the time three pure white eggs. I found this nest on July 23, in the middle of a swamp. It was a platform of grasses set in the swamp grass.

[194] *Ardea herodias* Linn. Great Blue Heron.

This bird has been identified flying over the lake several times. I have never flushed it.

[201] *Ardea virescens* Linn. Green Heron.

This species is common around the lake and undoubtedly nested in the vicinity in numbers in the spring. I found several old nests that I believe were built by this bird.

[214] *Porzana carolina* (Linn.). Sora.

I flushed three of these rails in a cornfield near a swamp, in the latter part of July. After a short flight they dropped into a marsh, and I failed to find them again.



[256] *Totanus solitarius* (Wils.). Solitary Sandpiper.

This bird is probably not rare around the lake although I flushed it but three times. It stays in rather removed places. Twice I saw it on a sandbar on the western side of the lake.

- [263] *Actitis macularia* (Linn.). Spotted Sandpiper.

The most common wader around the lake.

- [273] *Egialitis vocifera* (Linn.). Killdeer.

Common. Often seen along railroad and on golf links.

- [289] *Colinus virginianus* (Linn.). Bobwhite. Figs. 1 and 2.

Very common.

- [316] *Zenaidura macroura* (Linn.). Mourning Dove. Fig. 4.

Very common around the lake, nesting all through the summer in all sorts of places. It seems to prefer places near lake shore. I found one nest on a brush pile, about twenty feet from the lake in a very exposed position; another in a tree overhanging the lake, in a small hollow, where the limb joined the trunk. The nest in the latter case consisted of two or three dead leaves.

- [325] *Cathartes aura* (Linn.). Turkey Buzzard.

Common.

- [331] *Circus hudsonius* (Linn.). Marsh Hawk.

Common around the lake. Nests in marshy places near small inlets.

- [333] *Accipiter cooperi* (Bonap.). Cooper's Hawk.

Not common. I have identified one specimen while flying.

- [337] *Buteo borealis* (Gmel.). Red-tailed Hawk.

Not rare. I have identified it several times. It is, however, much more common farther south.

- [360] *Falco sparverius* Linn. Sparrow Hawk.

Not rare. I have identified it several times, but it is not common.

- [368] *Syrnium nebulosum* (Forst.). Barred Owl.

Rare. One specimen was shot here in the summer of 1901. Personally, I have never seen it here.

- [373] *Megascops asio* (Linn.). Screech Owl.

Common. Breeds in numbers although all young were out when I arrived.

- [375] *Bubo virginianus* (Gmel.). Great Horned Owl.

I have heard this owl twice during the summer. Probably not very common.

- [387] *Coccyzus americanus* (Linn.). Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

Very common. Breeds commonly all during summer.

- [388] *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* (Wils.). Black-billed Cuckoo. Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8.



Common, but not easily seen. I found one nest on the side of a rather steep hill, the female was sitting on the nest. I took a negative of her just as she was. I then scared her off the nest and found that she only had one egg. This was on the morning of July 13. I came back every morning and made negatives of her on the nest in different positions, afterwards scaring her off, but I found only one egg until July 17. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th I found two eggs. The eggs were smaller than those of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo and did not have the bluish cast. The nest is a much better affair than the Yellow-billed Cuckoo builds. By the 18th I could approach my hand within eighteen inches of the cuckoo before she left the nest. Whenever she left her nest she generally flew about thirty feet and then sat perfectly motionless until I left. She hardly ever uttered a sound. Her positions on the nest were at times rather acrobatic. This is illustrated to some extent by the photographs. On July 24 the first egg was hatched into one of the ugliest young birds I have ever seen. On July 26 egg number two had disappeared but the young cuckoo was thriving. On July 27 feathers were pretty well started. On July 28 everything was as usual, on the afternoon of the 30th the bird had disappeared. It did not seem ready to leave the nest but probably the mother coaxed it off early on account of my visits.

[390] *Ceryle alcyon* (Linn.). Belted Kingfisher.

Very common. I found one nest in a railroad bank. Another in a steep bank along a creek.

[393] *Dryobates villosus* (Linn.). Hairy Woodpecker.

Four individuals of this species were seen this summer.

[394] *Dryobates pubescens* (Linn.). Downy Woodpecker.

Very common.

[402] *Sphyrapicus varius* (Linn.). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.

Common.

[406] *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linn.). Red-headed Woodpecker.

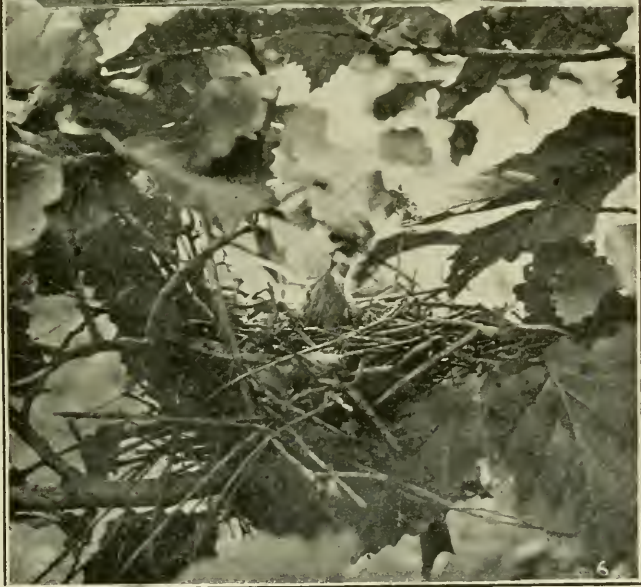
Very common. These Woodpeckers have become very tame, especially on the Winona Assembly ground. They frequently hop around in the road like English Sparrows.

[412] *Colaptes auratus* (Linn.). Flicker.

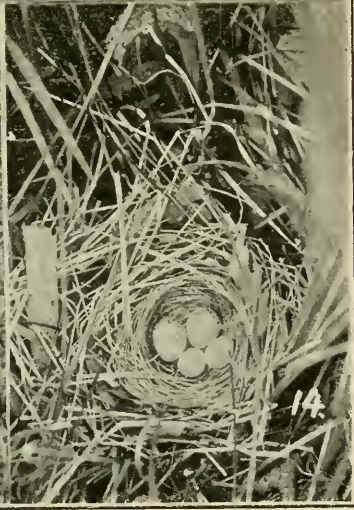
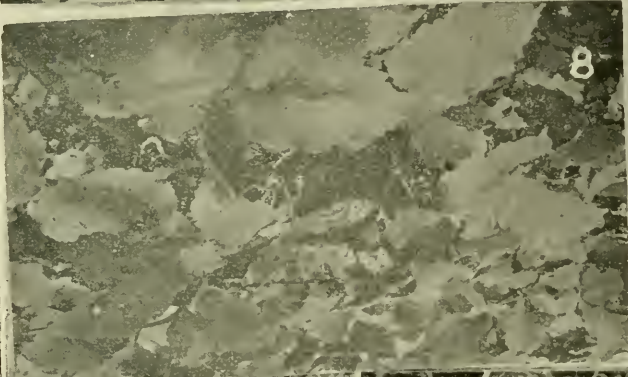
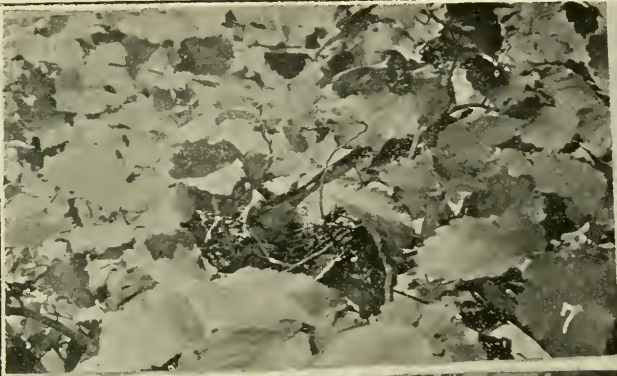
Very common.

[417] *Antrostomus vociferus* (Wils.). Whip-poor-will. Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.

Common. Often heard, but rarely seen. I found one nest on June 27. I was crossing an old and rotten rail fence at the top of a woody embank-



ment which sloped off sharply to Cherry Creek. The hill was covered with young willows, weeds and old dry leaves. Large red oaks were scattered plentifully here and there. The top rail on the fence broke with my weight and I dropped with a crash on the other side. It seemed that at almost the same time, I heard a loud chuck. About five feet in front of me a female Whip-poor-will was lying; she looked as if I had fallen upon her. She lay with outspread wings, with head and tail up, the middle part of her body sagging down as if her back were broken. Somewhat deceived, I started toward her but she edged away, still going through various contortive tricks. I looked around and stepped cautiously in the direction from which I thought she came, the frightened bird, all the while, giving a series of angry chucks. Finally in a bunch of poison ivy, I found an elliptical brown and lilac spotted egg in the least indentation in the dry leaves. About six inches away was the shell of another egg. But where was the young bird? At last I saw it; not only saw it but comprehended that it was a young Whip-poor-will. It lay close to the egg, and looked something like a piece of mouldy earth. A few feet away it seemed to fade right into the ground. It was perfectly helpless and was apparently not more than an hour old. I took a negative of it and left immediately so as to allow the mother to go back on the nest. When I stole back softly, in five minutes, she was brooding. She resembled perfectly the dead leaves around her. If she had not been frightened by the breaking rail, I would never have discovered her. I left at eleven o'clock (June 21) and returned at four o'clock that afternoon and the unhatched egg was chipped in one place. I reached the nest next morning at eight o'clock and young Whip-poor-will No. 2 was just out of the shell. There was still a piece of shell sticking to the down on its back. I judged that No. 2 was about twenty-one hours younger than No. 1. I took a negative of the two young ones and left. I had read that a mother Whip-poor-will carried her young away a distance if they are handled. I resolved, therefore, although I did not put much faith in the statement, to build a pen around the nest. This I did on the afternoon of June 28. When I went up softly I could now put my hand within two feet of the old female before she would move. When she did go she jumped up in a hurry, kicking the young several inches apart, where they lay very still. She would fall within three or four feet of me and go through the broken back performance, giving at the same time hoarse but vigorous chucks. After



a time she would fly off twenty or thirty feet and sit either on a stump or lengthwise on a limb or log. She always sat lengthwise with her head toward me and apparently did not move an eyelid while I was there. I would scarcely leave the nest until she would be back brooding. Her flight was always perfectly noiseless. In leaving the nest the bird never emitted a sound, but as soon as she fell to the ground she always gave the same rapid series of hoarse chucks.

Her large full eye was always very noticeable at such times. I returned at 9 a. m. June 29. The young one No. 2 was just about two-thirds the size of the older one. The day was cold and raw and the older bird commenced to utter a shrill peet. This sound was perfectly indistinguishable to me at a distance of ten feet. However, it reached the ears of the mother who sat thirty feet away. She immediately became restless and commenced to fly from one object to another until I took the hint and left. I was scarcely forty feet away when I saw the mother fly to the nest.

I returned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day (July 29). The older of the young ones could now toddle around some and was not quite as helpless. The mother bird in rising kicked the two little birds about two feet apart. The younger lay perfectly still where she kicked it, but the older one toddled on about one foot farther and hid under a leaf where it was perfectly indistinguishable.

On the next day, June 30, the older bird could run quite lively for a short distance. It ran with extended wings, as a quail does. The younger was still helpless. On this day I searched the entire neighborhood to see if I could scare up the male bird. I had never seen him yet. I hunted in vain. I returned to the nest and while gazing at the mother bird brooding I saw to my astonishment a large mosquito light on her head near the base of her bill. The mosquito probed around awhile and then crawled out to the very tip of her bill, stayed there meditating for a minute and then flew away. All the while the mother bird never moved a muscle.

I returned to the pen on the morning of July 1 and found the birds where I had left them. The younger bird could now move around pretty lively, but was much smaller than the other. The old bird was getting accustomed to my presence now, so that I could photograph her with the lens of the camera not more than three feet from her, without scaring her from the nest. After taking the negative I approached my hand within six inches of her before she quietly but quickly flew away. She still per-



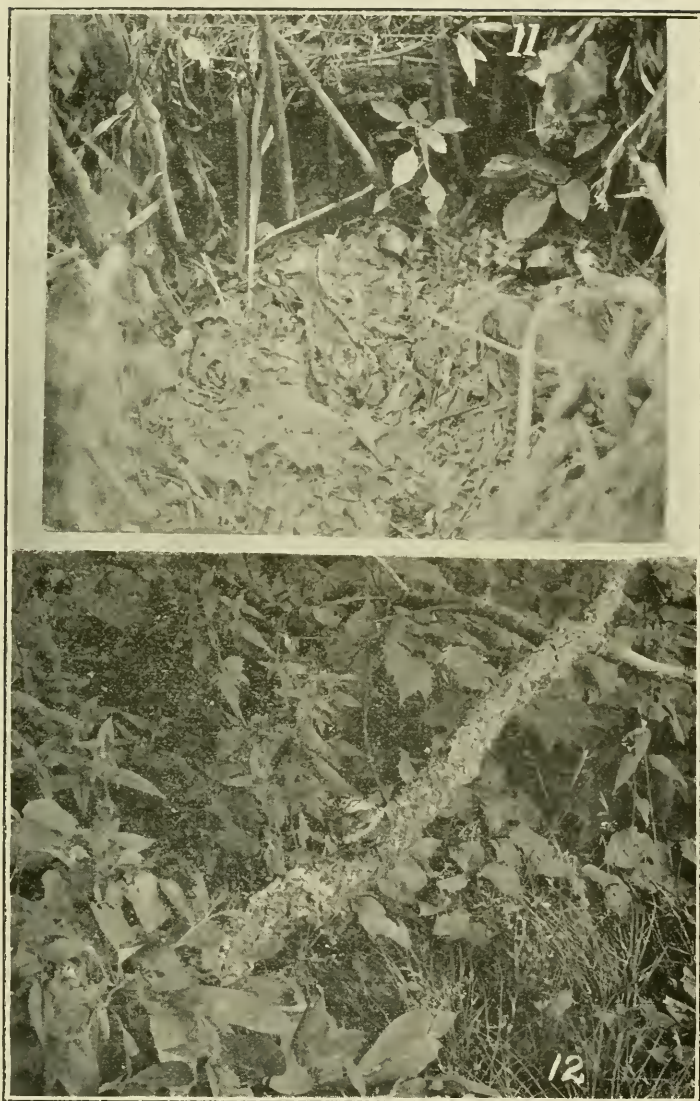
sisted in her acrobatic tricks to try to draw me away from the nest and she did in fact go through this same performance every time I visited her.

On the next day, July 2, I scared the mother from the nest by touching her on the head and the two little Whip-poor-wills both ran and hid under a leaf. It took some little time for me to find them again. The older now had promise of future feathers. Nothing was visible on the younger but down.

July 3, when I attempted to scare the mother bird from the nest she flew around my head quite fiercely, touching my ear once with her wing and then fell to the ground in her usual attitude of broken-back misery. The older of the two young ones now had the beginning of some mottled feathers.

At 9 o'clock on the following morning, July 4, I arrived at the pen. Imagine my surprise and chagrin to find the enclosure empty. Apparently I was wrong and Whip-poor-wills did carry their young away. I decided she could not carry them very far away so I commenced to beat the bushes around the pen. About ten feet north of the pen I flushed the mother bird. I looked down just in time to see young Whip-poor-will No. 1 run under a leaf but did not see No. 2 at all. I looked around under the leaves for a few minutes and finally discovered No. 2 sitting calmly on an old leaf right before my eyes. I brought them together and photographed them. It was a warm day and they were directly in the sun's rays. In a short time I noticed that their throats began to vibrate rapidly and each uttered a few shrill peets. Both, then, almost simultaneously toddled off and stopped in the shelter of a little weed. I left them and examined the pen. I found several places where even the old Whip-poor-will could get through. I therefore decided that she had coaxed them to follow her instead of carrying them. So, to prove it, I brought a box with the bottom knocked out and about one and one-half feet high, and placed this over the nest. I reasoned that if she carried them she could carry them out of that box without any trouble; if she coaxed them they could not get out as one and one-half feet was too much for the young ones.

I returned three days later, July 7. The family were still there just as I had left them. Whip-poor-will No. 1 now had a much better coat of feathers, and quills were beginning to appear on No. 2. I made a visit to the nest once every day now for four days and after scaring the Whip-poor-will off would retire to a distance and then slip back softly. I found that the mother bird invariably lit on the edge of the box before going to



the nest. She always lit on the north side of the box. No new developments appeared until four days later, on July 11. When I arrived at fifteen minutes of nine on the following morning, I set my camera down and walked boldly up to the nest to inspect. A little noise never scared the old bird. When I got about five feet from the box a bird sprang out, but not the homely little female. This was a Whip-poor-will undoubtedly, but it had a white ring around its neck and also displayed two dazzling white tail feathers. At last I had found the male brooding. He did not fall at my feet as did the female but flew to a log about thirty feet away, eyed me with evident disapproval, uttered a few protesting chucks and then with a flirt of his white tail feathers vanished among the bushes. I now turned to the nest and to my surprise found only one bird there and that was Whip-poor-will No. 2. It was all made plain now. The mother had succeeded in getting the older one to fly over but the younger was not able to do so. Therefore, she had spirited the older away, leaving her mate to brood the younger. I retreated about thirty feet and sat down to watch developments. In about ten minutes the male Whip-poor-will appeared, lit on the edge of the box opposite to the side that the female always lit on, sat there two or three minutes and then dropped in. I approached and tried to get a photograph of him but he absolutely refused to sit for me and so I left. I returned twice the next day, July 12, to get a negative, but he was just as wild as ever. When I arrived at the box at 8:30 the following morning, July 13, the box was empty; the last bird had flown. Thus is the history of the family for sixteen days, that being the time required for them both to fly. They would have probably remained near the old nest several days longer if they had been undisturbed.

[420] *Chordeiles virginianus* (Gmel.). Night Hawk.

Not rare. I saw it three times during the summer.

[423] *Chertura pelagica* (Linn.). Chimney Swift.

[428] *Trochilus colubris* Linn. Ruby-throated Humming bird.

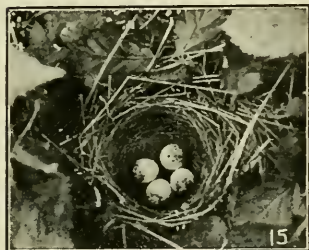
Rather common. I have been unable to find a nest but have seen this bird very often.

[444] *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linn.). King Bird.

Very common. One of the liveliest and commonest birds around the lake.

[452] *Myiarchus crinitus* (Linn.). Great Crested Flycatcher.

Common.

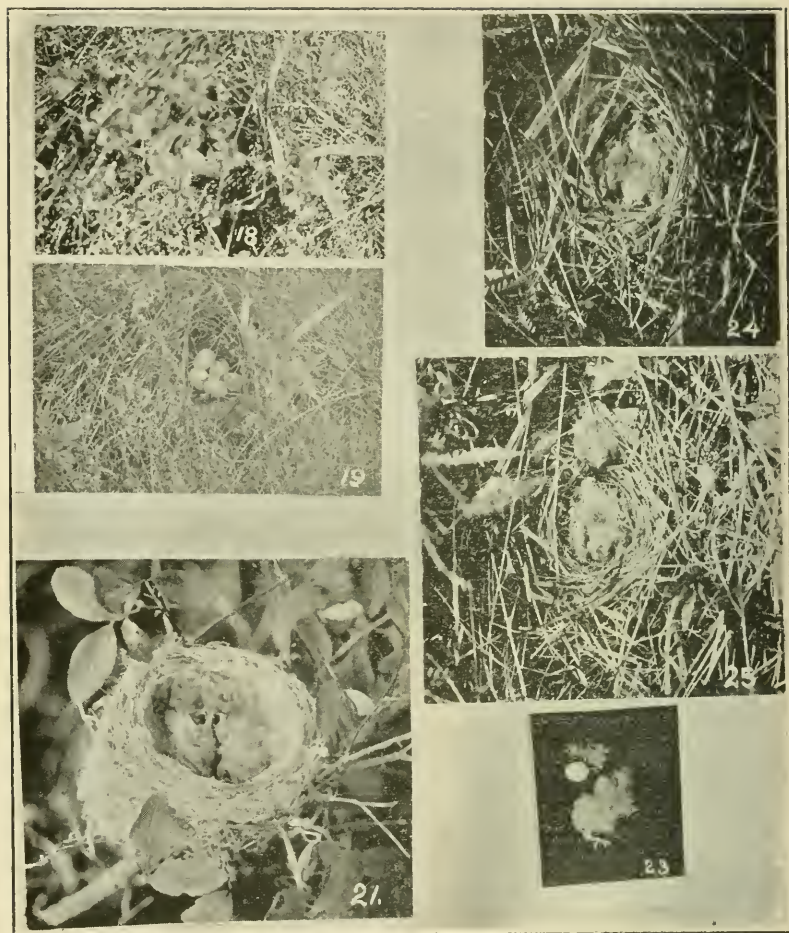


[456] *Sayornis phoebe* (Lath.). Phoebe. Fig. 17.

Common. Breeding all through the summer. I found one nest under the veranda roof of one of the hotels. I took the negative shown in Fig. 17 on July 7. The nest was under a small bridge near the station. It contained four young almost ready to fly.

[461] *Contopus virens* (Linn.). Wood Pewee.

Very common. These birds are very common in the Assembly grounds and have become tame. I found several nests; one with fresh eggs on July 21.



[465] *Empidonax rivescens* (Vicill.). Acadian Flycatcher.

I shot one of these July 7, the only one I have identified during the summer.

[477] *Cyanocitta cristata* (Linn.). Blue Jay.

Very common. These birds have become very tame in the park, eating remains of lunches, etc. I have often seen one take a bath in a certain little trough of running water; crowds of people passing within eight or ten feet. I found one nest under the porch roof of one of the cottages.

[488] *Corvus americanus* Aud. Crow.

Common. These birds' lives seem to be a burden to them around the lake on account of the numerous Kingbirds who attack them at every opportunity.

[494] *Dolichonyx orizivorus* (Linn.). Bobolink. Fig. 13.

Common. These birds are to be found in large flocks around the lake in boggy meadows. I have found several nests. Fig. 13 represents a nest in a clump of swamp grass on the edge of a small swamp.

[495] *Molothrus ater* (Bodd.). Cowbird. Fig. 14.

Common. These birds seem to have a preference for the nest of the Maryland Yellow-throat. It is an exceptional thing to find a nest of this little warbler without its young Cowbird or Cowbird eggs. The negative of the two cowbird's eggs in the nest of a Maryland Yellow-throat was taken July 1.

[497] *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* (Bonap.). Yellow-headed Blackbird.

Rare. I have seen only one of these birds this summer. It was sitting on an old fence post in a dense swamp.

[498] *Agelaius phoeniceus* (Linn.). Red-winged Blackbird.

Very common. These birds nest in large numbers around Winona Lake.

[501] *Sturnella magna* (Linn.). Meadow Lark. Figs. 18 and 19.

Very common. Numerous nests were found on the golf links near the lake until the middle of August. The photographs of the Meadow Lark's nest were taken July 17. On July 25 the young had left the nest.

[506] *Icterus sparivus* (Linn.). Orchard Oriole.

Not common. I have only seen three pairs this summer.

[507] *Icterus galbula* (Linn.). Baltimore Oriole.

Common.

[511b] *Quiscalus quiscula wneus* (Ridgw.). Purple Grackle.

Very common. This bird is quite common in the park. It is found extensively also in meadows a mile or so back from the lake.

[529] *Spinus tristis* (Linn.). American Gold Finch.

Common. These beautiful birds are quite common around the lake. I have often seen them taking a bath at a certain sandy beach on the southeast shore of the lake.

[540] *Pooecetes gramineus* (Gmel.). Vesper Sparrow.

Not rare. This sparrow is fairly common in the higher meadows back of the lake.

[—] *Passer domesticus* (Linn.). English Sparrow.

Very common.

[542a] *Ammodramus sandwielensis savanna* (Wils.). Savanna Sparrow.

Not common. I shot two of these sparrows in a bushy pasture, rather higher than surrounding fields. They are very difficult to see as they run through the grass and will rise only as a last resort.

[546] *Ammodramus savannarum passerinus* (Wils.). Grasshopper Sparrow.

Rare. I shot one of these sparrows in a clover field. It is the only one I have identified here this summer.

[547] *Ammodramus henslowii* (Aud.). Henslow's Sparrow.

Rare. I have succeeded in taking one of these sparrows in a wet meadow. It arose from a tuft of grass and dived into a willow bush.

[560] *Spizella socialis* (Wils.). Chipping Sparrow.

Common. This sparrow does not seem to breed here as commonly as in most places in this State.

[563] *Spizella pusilla* (Wils.). Field Sparrow. Fig. 15.

Very common. The photograph was taken July 11. The nest was situated about six inches above the ground in a clump of grass.

[581] *Melospiza fasciata* (Gmel.). Song Sparrow.

Very common. Always to be seen, rain or shine, sitting on the top of small willow trees near the lake on the eastern side. The photograph of its nest was taken July 8.

[584] *Melospiza georgiana* (Lath.). Swamp Sparrow.

Not rare. I have seen only five or six of these dark colored sparrows this summer.

[587] *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linn.). Towhee.

Very common. A bird whose power of song is of no mean order. Always to be found among the hazel bushes around the lake scratching among the dead leaves. I found a nest with eggs as late as August 20. They keep singing throughout August. With the exception of the Wood Pewee this is the most abundant species seen about the lake in August.

[593] *Cardinalis cardinalis* (Linn.). Cardinal Grosbeak.

Common. To be heard at all times of day from some lofty perch.

[595] *Habia ludoviciana* (Linn.). Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Not rare. I have seen this beautiful bird several times and heard it much oftener. It is generally flitting around in a double row of old willows in the park.



[598] *Passerina cyanea* (Linn.). Indigo Bunting.

Very common. Its song is one of the most persistent all through the summer.

[604] *Spiza americana* (Gmel.). Dickcissel.

Not common. This bird is not as common as in southern and central Indiana. I have only seen ten or twelve individuals this summer.

[608] *Piranga erythronelas* Vieill. Scarlet Tanager. Fig. 20.

Common. I have succeeded in finding but one nest of this bird this summer but they are doubtless fairly common. I photographed the nest on August 2. It then contained three eggs. The nest was on the horizontal limb of a red oak, about six feet from the trunk and twelve feet from the ground.

[610] *Piranga rubra* (Linn.). Summer Redbird.

Rare. I have seen but one individual of this species.

[611] *Progne subis* (Linn.). Purple Martin.

Common.

[612] *Petrochelidon lunifrons* (Say). Cliff Swallow.

Not rare. This bird is not often seen. It is more common inland than near the lake.

[613] *Chelidon erythrogaster* (Bodd.). Barn Swallow.

Common. Often seen skimming the air near and over the lake.

[614] *Tachycineta bicolor* (Vieill.). Tree Swallow.

Common. Living in dead trees close to the lake. Often seen skimming over the surface of the lake seemingly within three or four inches of the water.

[616] *Clivicola riparia* (Linn.). Bank Swallow.

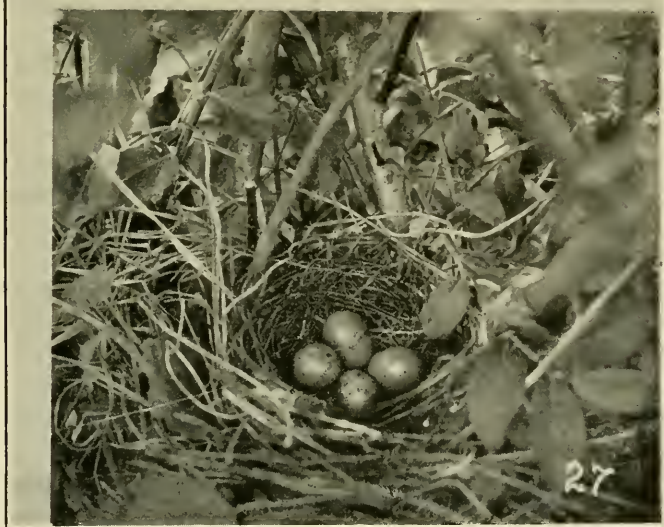
Common. Found nesting in the bank of the railroad and various places.

[619] *Ampelis cedrorum* (Vieill.). Cedar Bird.

Not common. I have seen three pairs this summer. On August 19 I found a pair of these birds in a swamp with two young. They had left the nest.

[622] *Lanius ludovicianus* Linn. Loggerhead Shrike.

This bird is not very common around the lake. I have seen two individuals. Their nesting time is so much earlier than when I arrived that all that did nest here had left to wander over the country.



[624] *Vireo olivaceus* (Linn.). Red-eyed Vireo.

Common. Probably much more common than they seem, as they are rather hard to identify if they do not sing. A most curious bird. I have seen one of these little birds follow me over one hundred yards from pure curiosity apparently.

[627] *Vireo gilvus* (Vieill.). Warbling Vireo.

Fairly common. This little bird is much oftener heard than seen. It prefers lofty perches, generally around damp places. I have in mind a very large willow near the lake shore, in swampy ground, that often offers a perch for one of these songsters.

[628] *Vireo flavifrons* Vieill. Yellow-throated Vireo.

Not common. At least I have not often recognized it.

[636] *Mniotilta varia* (Linn.). Black and White Warbler.

Rare. I have seen but one specimen of this warbler. It was picking industriously at an old gnarled root of a white oak. The tree was on the bank of Cherry Creek, about one half a mile up from the mouth. I searched all around the tree but could find no signs of a nest.

[652] *Dendroica aestiva* (Gmel.). Yellow Warbler. Fig. 21.

Very common. This bird's nest is very often found in young willows and in rose bushes around the lake. In this region they seem to prefer swampy places for nesting. I have frequently seen males of this species with the chestnut stripes few or wanting entirely. The nest in the photograph was taken on July 1. It was situated in a wild rose bush on the edge of a swamp.

[658] *Dendroica rara* (Wils.). Cerulean Warbler.

Rare. I have noted two of this species. I shot one of them. It was hunting over the bark of an old oak, up in the topmost branches. The other one was in the top of a large sycamore.

[674] *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linn.). Oven Bird.

Rare. The rather damp forests do not seem to be adapted to this bird. I secured one specimen and recognized it at another time.

[675] *Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmel.). Water Thrush.

Not rare. This is a hard bird to identify and is perhaps more common than it seems. I have found one nest on the bank of Cherry Creek.

[676] *Seiurus motacilla* (Vieill.). Louisiana Water Thrush.

Not rare. To be seen at times along Cherry Creek and the lake shore. They are very quick in their movements and hard to see.

[677] *Geothlypis formosa* (Wils.). Kentucky Warbler.

Not rare. These birds inhabit the low wet woods so abundant in this region. I have found one nest here.

[681] *Geothlypis trichas* (Linn.). Maryland Yellow-throat. Figs. 22, 23, 24, 25.

This is the most common warbler around Lake Winona. In fact it is, probably, excepting the song-sparrow, the most common songster here. I have found numerous nests; generally in rather damp ground at the bottom of a clump of weeds, about four or five inches up. When you approach the nest of eggs the female will noisily drop over the side and run away through the weeds, from which it is almost impossible to flush her. When their young are hatched they resent intrusion, often flying by you within three or four feet.

On the morning of July 23, I found a nest containing three eggs of the Maryland Yellow-throat and one of the Cowbird. It was in a bunch of weeds within six inches of the ground. The place was rather damp and about twenty yards from the lake shore. It was so cleverly concealed I would never have found it had not the female jumped up. I took a negative and left, coming back twice a day till July 26. On my first trip in the morning the eggs were still unhatched but at 3 o'clock in the afternoon I found the Cowbird and one Maryland Yellow-throat hatched and another almost out as the shell was chipped considerably. I came back at 5 o'clock and the second Maryland Yellow-throat was out.

On coming back next morning things were the same; two birds and one egg. The young Maryland Yellow-throats kept their mouths open all the time while the Cowbird never opened its mouth. The young Maryland Yellow-throats were continuously struggling to maintain their place and keep the Cowbird from smothering them.

On the 28th the extra egg had disappeared and was not to be seen around the nest.

On the 29th things were as usual and on the 30th they were also the same. On the 31st the last born Maryland Yellow-throat had disappeared and was not to be seen around the nest. The Cowbird and the remaining Maryland Yellow-throat had feathered out pretty well by this time. On August 4 the Cowbird was occupying the entire nest and the Maryland Yellow-throat was sitting on the edge. They were both ready to leave. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock the nest was empty. The vociferous cries

of the old birds assured me that they were in the weeds thereabouts, and so I left them.

[683] *Icteria virens* (Linn.). Yellow-breasted Chat. Fig. 26.

Not common. I found only one nest of this bird. It was in a bush three feet up on a steep bank sloping down Cherry Creek from Chicago Hill. I photographed it on July 13. It then contained three eggs.

[687] *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.). American Redstart.

Common. This little bird is often seen flashing from some perch after an insect and then returning to its lookout again. I found one nest in the fork of a sapling about eight feet up.

[704] *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* (Linn.). Catbird. Fig. 27.

Very common. Nesting in damp thickets largely. The nest in the photograph was discovered July 2. It was situated in a bush in swampy ground near the lake shore.

[705] *Harporhynchus rufus* (Linn.). Brown Thrasher.

Very common. A bird having, as a rule, extreme devotion to nest and seemingly without fear when disturbed.

[718] *Thryothorus ludovicianus* (Lath.). Carolina Wren.

Rare. I have seen but one specimen of this wren and that was about four miles away from the lake, near an old abandoned log hut. I hunted diligently for a nest but failed to find one or to see the mate.

[721] *Troglodytes aëdon* Vieill. House Wren.

Not common. I have seen but nine specimens of this wren during two months of summer. I can not account for it as twenty or thirty miles from here they are common. The large number of Jays in the park and around the lake may have something to do with it.

[724] *Cistothorus stellaris* (Lisht.). Short-billed Marsh Wren.

Rare. I noticed one of these birds sitting on a reed in a marsh, singing. The marsh was full of the long-billed wren, but I have only seen the short-billed wren once in this locality.

[725] *Cistothorus palustris* (Wils.). Long-billed Marsh Wren.

Common. They are confined to the little swamps around the lake. I found twenty-six nests within twelve square feet in one swamp. The nests are globular with a very small entrance in one side which often takes quite a search to find. They are generally lined with vegetable down or moss.

[727] *Sitta carolinensis* Lath. White-breasted Nuthatch.

Common. These birds are often seen around the lake. I have watched a pair hunt over a willow within four feet of my window.

[728] *Sitta canadensis* Linn. Red-breasted Nuthatch.

Rare. I have seen one specimen in company with a pair of White-breasted Nuthatches. These were hunting on some large oaks near Tippecanoe River, a few miles away from the lake. They worked within twenty feet of me at one time.

[731] *Parus bicolor* Linn. Tufted Titmouse.

Common. Generally to be heard and then seen.

[735] *Parus atricapillus* Linn. Chickadee.

Very common. To be seen about the first of August in large flocks among the trees. Noted by their wheezy note and industrious tapping.

[751] *Poliophtila caerulea* (Linn.). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

Not common. I have seen only four individuals.

[755] *Turdus mustelinus* Gmel. Wood Thrush.

Common. Their music is often heard around the lake.

[761] *Merula migratoria* (Linn.). Robin.

Very common.

[766] *Sialia sialis* (Linn.). Bluebird.

Not common. Bluebirds seem to avoid this locality for some reason. I have not seen over thirteen or fourteen specimens this summer.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES.

Figure 1. Nest of a Bob White just as found.

Figure 2. The same nest with the grass which concealed it pushed aside. The eggs themselves were not touched.

Figure 3. The nest and eggs of a Least Bittern. It is a mere platform of swamp grass about two feet above the water. The water was about three feet deep.

Figure 4. The nest of a Mourning Dove. The nest was in a very exposed position on a brush pile. It was about twenty feet from the lake shore.

Figure 5. The nest and eggs of a Black-billed Cuckoo. It was on the hanging limb of an oak about five feet from the ground.

Figure 6. The same nest with one young bird.

Figure 7. A back view of the Black-billed Cuckoo sitting on her nest.

- Figure 8. A side view of the Black-billed Cuckoo on her nest.
- Figure 9. Nest of Whip-poor-will with a young Whip-poor-will, of part of the shell it came from and of an unhatched egg.
- Figure 10. A view of the two young Whip-poor-wills, showing difference in size, caused by about twenty-one hours difference in age.
- Figure 11. Female Whip-poor-will brooding in a pen place around the nest.
- Figure 12. Whip-poor-will lengthwise on a log, resembling a knot.
- Figure 13. Bobolink's nest in a clump of swamp grass. One side of the clump of grass is cut away to expose the nest.
- Figure 14. Nest of a Maryland Yellow-throat with two Cowbird eggs.
- Figure 15. Field Sparrow's nest and eggs.
- Figure 16. Female Whip-poor-will brooding. The two young have their heads out in front. They are in a box placed around them after she had coaxed the young away from the first pen.
- Figure 17. Phoebe's nest with young.
- Figure 18. Nest of a Meadowlark.
- Figure 19. The same nest with the grass pushed aside so as to expose the eggs.
- Figure 20. The nest of a Scarlet Tanager. It was on a horizontal limb of a red oak, placed about six feet from the trunk of the tree and about twelve feet from the ground.
- Figure 21. The nest and young of a Summer Warbler. The nest was in a wild rose bush.
- Figure 22. The nest and three eggs of a Maryland Yellow-throat and one of a Cowbird.
- Figure 23. One young Cowbird, two young Maryland Yellow-throats and one egg of the Maryland Yellow-throat.
- Figure 24. One surviving young Maryland Yellow-throat and the young Cowbird. Same nest as in Fig. 22.
- Figure 25. The young Maryland Yellow-throat pushed upon the edge of the nest by the Cowbird, while the Cowbird comfortably fills the nest. Same nest as in Figs. 22 and 24.
- Figure 26. The nest and eggs of a Yellow-breasted Chat. The nest is situated in the fork of a bush about two and one-half feet from the ground.
- Figure 27. The nest and eggs of a Catbird. The nest was in a bush at the edge of a swamp.