

BIRDS OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY, III

LOUIS A. TEST and FREDERICK H. TEST, West Lafayette

92. *Anrostomus Vociferus Vociferus* (Wilson). Eastern Whip-poor-will. (417.) Formerly very common and still not uncommon in the more extensive and less accessible woodlands where it readily makes itself known at night, but is rarely seen. Summer resident and migrant. Probably arrives about the first of May. Our earliest record is April 25, 1902 from the records of the Purdue Bird Club. Fall records are lacking, due probably to the fact that the bird is less noisy at this time and is seldom seen.

93. *Chordeiles Minor Minor* (Forster). Eastern Nighthawk. (420.) A common summer resident and regular migrant, the nighthawk is conspicuous in the evenings pursuing its insect prey in both town and country. It seems most abundant during the fall migrations in August and September, when large flocks are often seen in the air at sunset. The nighthawk nests commonly in cities, laying its eggs on the flat graveled roofs of tall buildings. During the summer of 1920 a nest was found on the roof of the Purdue University Armory and several photographs taken of it. These birds usually arrive early in May, but we have two April dates, April 26, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club) and April 14, 1929 (M. W. Gardner). In the fall the majority leave in September but there is one late date, Nov. 21, 1928 (D. R. Burtsfield). The nighthawk is unquestionably very beneficial because of its destruction of insect life.

94. *Chaetura Pelagica* (Linnaeus). Chimney Swift. (423.) Abundant migrant and summer resident throughout the county. In spring and fall they often congregate in large flocks to roost in a particular chimney. They usually arrive in the spring about the middle of April and leave about the end of the first week in October. Early and late dates of first arrival are April 7, 1925, and April 21, 1932. Early and late dates of departure are October 6, 1931, and October 21, 1925. Banding records show that these birds return to the same locality year after year. An interesting record is that of a chimney swift banded here on Sept. 6, 1929, and captured Oct. 5, 1930, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, by Wyman R. Green.

95. *Archilochus Colubris* (Linnaeus). Ruby-throated Hummingbird. (428.) A common summer resident usually arriving early in May and leaving toward the end of September. Early and late dates of arrival are April 30, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club) and May 15, 1931. Early and late dates of departure are September 20, 1928 (M. W. Gardner) and September 28, 1931. The hummingbird nests commonly throughout the county, usually in thick woods, but is not particular as to the species

of tree chosen for its nest. We have taken nests from oak, hickory, hard maple and sycamore. Hummingbirds are fond of congregating around jewel weed in the late summer.

96. *Megoceryle Alcyon Alcyon* (Linnaeus). Eastern Belted Kingfisher. (390.) The Kingfisher is a common summer resident along the streams of the county, and apparently a few remain throughout the winter, at least occasionally. No stream or pond is complete without its pair of kingfishers. The birds become common in March and the most seem to leave in October. Winter dates are February 22, 1928, and December 17, 1904 (G. R. Jenkins).

97. *Colaptes Auratus Luteus* Bangs. Northern Flicker. (412a.) The flicker is an abundant summer resident, and a few remain throughout the winter. Whether these winter birds are really all year residents or merely birds which nested farther north has not been determined. In the winter one of their principal foods is hackberries. The flickers usually become common early in March. It will be interesting to observe what effect the rapid increase in the starling will have upon the nesting of flickers.

98. *Centurus Carolinus* (Linnaeus). Red-bellied Woodpecker. (409.) This beautiful woodpecker is not very common in the county but is more abundant farther south. It is a resident, some nesting in the county, but is somewhat more common in the winter when they occasionally are seen in the towns. It is usually met with in the heavily wooded areas, especially during the nesting season. As the woods have disappeared this desirable bird has become less common, which is to be regretted, as it is both handsome and beneficial.

99. *Melanerpes Erythrocephalus* (Linnaeus). Red-headed Woodpecker. (406.) This striking and familiar bird is a common summer resident and, locally, a winter resident, at least, occasionally. The winter of 1928-1929 they were particularly common near Lafayette and were seen on several occasions in various localities. In the winter they are concentrated in rather restricted areas, usually in oak groves. In the spring they become common about the middle of April and begin nesting late in May. The past few years the birds have seemed less common than formerly. As the starlings have become more abundant and appropriated the woodpecker holes as nesting sites it is possible some are unable to raise their customary broods or they have been driven to other localities not much frequented by the starlings. It is also of interest that the red-headed woodpecker seems to be killed more frequently by automobiles than any other species of bird, but it seems doubtful if this occurs often enough to make any appreciable decrease in the bird population.

100. *Sphyrapicus Varius Varius* (Linnaeus). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. (402.) The yellow-bellied sapsucker is a regular and common migrant in both spring and fall, and occasionally one is seen in the winter. There are no summer records, and there is no evidence that it nests in the county. In the spring it is most common early in April and

in the fall, in late September and early October. Early and late spring dates are March 23, 1928 (M. W. Gardner) and May 1, 1932. Early and late fall dates are September 22, 1928 (D. R. Burtsfield) and October 25, 1924. Winter dates are January 5, 1906, and January 3, 1929.

101. *Dryobates Villosus Villosus* (Linnaeus). Eastern Hairy Woodpecker. (393.) The hairy woodpecker is not very common in Tippecanoe county but seems to be a permanent resident wherever found, though it is more frequently seen in the spring and fall. This bird sometimes comes into the towns but is more often seen in the heavily wooded areas than near habitations. We have no records of any nest actually being found. There are skins from the vicinity of Lafayette in our collections.

102. *Dryobates Pubescens Medianus* (Swainson). Northern Downy Woodpecker. (394c.) The downy woodpecker is a common resident everywhere throughout the county, frequenting not only dense and open woods but orchards and towns. In general, many seem to frequent the towns in the winter and return to the woods during the nesting season, though this movement can hardly be said to be universal. Banding records indicate that the downy woodpecker is a permanent resident, the same individuals remaining the year round. Skins and eggs taken in the county are in our collections.

103. *Tyrannus Tyrannus* (Linnaeus). Eastern Kingbird. (444.) This nervous flycatcher is a most characteristic and common sight of the road sides at all times during the summer. It arrives during the latter part of April and first part of May, our earliest date being April 24, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club). Usually two broods are raised, and the southward migration is started in the middle of September. A set of eggs taken June 7 had incubation advanced. For the past six years a pair of kingbirds has nested in an elm in front of the writer's home at the edge of West Lafayette where their pugnacious dispositions have seemingly had no effect on the rest of the neighborhood bird life. One of the adults was caught and banded when it flew to the ground and fed on bread crumbs beneath a drop trap. Indications are that this species has increased in numbers, as it prefers orchards and cleared land to heavy timber.

104. *Myiarchus Crinitus Boreus* Bangs. Northern Crested Flycatcher. (452a.) Arriving at the same time as the last species, our earliest record being for April 24, 1902, and 1904 (Purdue Bird Club) this loud-voiced flycatcher makes his presence known much more often by sound than by sight. He is a common summer resident, also leaving early in the fall. As deep woods are the favorite habitat, there has probably been a decrease in numbers as the land has been cleared, although individuals may often be seen in West Lafayette. Two sets of eggs, taken June 11 and June 28, with incubation begun, were both taken from nests containing pieces of snake skin.

105. *Sayornis Phoebe* (Latham). Eastern Phoebe. (456.) This, our earliest flycatcher to arrive in the spring, is also the last species to leave, extreme dates of its stay being March 18, 1893, 1903 and 1927,

and Oct. 12, 1932. The majority of the birds are here by the first week in April and nesting begins soon after, downy young having been found early in May (D. R. Burtsfield). Nesting birds can be found wherever there is a suitable structure against which to build the nest near water. The twitch of a Phoebe's tail is a sure field mark. Rarely, a set of eggs is found in which the usual pure white is sparingly spotted with reddish-brown. No perceptible change in numbers has been noticed in the Phoebe population over the last 40 years.

106. *Empidonax Flaviventris* (Baird and Baird). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. (463.) Seemingly a rare migrant, as we have only two definite records, May 22, 1931, and August 20, 1932. It is probably a more regular migrant than these records indicate, possibly overlooked because of its secretive habits.

107. *Empidonax Virescens* (Vieillot). Acadian Flycatcher. (465.) A fairly common migrant and summer resident. Bottoms of ravines and river bottoms are the favorite habitat of this unsuspecting bird, which is usually first located by its single short note. The nest can always be recognized by the debris hanging from it and from its position near the end of a limb and not far from the ground. The only dates we have are spring records, ranging from May 4, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), to May 26, 1931.

108. *Empidonax Trailli Trailli* (Audubon). Alder Flycatcher. (466a.) Not much is known about the present status of this species in Tippecanoe County, but it is a migrant and summer resident. The only three records available are April 28, 1897, May 10, 1903 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 24, 1929, which are sight records, and a set of 3 eggs taken July 5, 1892, on the outskirts of West Lafayette. The bird was shot for identification.

109. *Empidonax Minimus* (Baird and Baird). Least Flycatcher. (467.) A common migrant and probably a summer resident although we have no nesting records for it. Spring dates extend from May 2, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), to May 20, 1927 (M. W. Gardner), and fall dates from September 13 to 25 (both by D. R. Burtsfield). This species can be found almost any time during spring migration in fairly open woods and scrub timber, where its sharp "che-bee" readily identifies it.

110. *Mniotilta Virens* (Linnaeus). Eastern Wood Pewee. (461.) This common flycatcher, so characteristic of the more or less open woods, is a considerably later arrival than the phoebe, which it so closely resembles. Our earliest date is April 28, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club), but the majority of the birds usually arrive during the first two weeks in May. The wood pewee also leaves early, most of them having left by early October. Wood pewees breed in the county in considerable numbers. Eggs and skins taken in the county are in our collections.

111. *Otocoris Alpestris Alpestris* (Linnaeus). Northern Horned Lark. (474.) This is a form upon which more work must be done before its status in this area can be stated. At present we have no definite

records for it, which is probably due to observers confusing it with the next form. In fact, it would be nearly impossible to make an accurate determination without the bird in one's hand. As its winter range includes all of northern Indiana it undoubtedly occurs here as a winter resident.

112. *Otocoris Alpestris Praticola* Henshaw. Prairie Horned Lark. (474b.) All the horned lark records we have are referred to this form because of the difficulty in distinguishing between it and the preceding form, and this bird nests commonly in the county and is known to be a permanent resident in this part of the country. Due to the horned lark's habit of nesting very early in the spring, young able to fly have been found on April 25, 1893. This bird seems to have decreased in numbers here in the past 40 years, possibly because much of this county was formerly prairie, and a larger area is now cultivated in such a way as to furnish unsuitable nesting sites. In the 1890's several nests were found on the Purdue campus. Skins and eggs taken in the county are in our collection.

113. *Iridoprocne Bicolor* (Vieillot). Tree Swallow. (614.) Apparently the tree swallow is not common in the county though it undoubtedly occurs as a migrant, and a few nest. The only locality where they have been observed nesting is in dead willow trees at the Willow Pond about 6 miles north of Lafayette. They have been observed nesting there in June, 1930, July, 1931, and July, 1932. The earliest date of arrival is March 29, 1932, and a late summer date is August 8, 1932.

114. *Riparia Riparia Riparia* (Linnaeus). Bank Swallow. (616.) Migrant and common summer resident along the streams wherever suitable banks are found for their nesting burrows. Here they often congregate in large numbers along with the less common rough-winged swallow. The bank swallow usually arrives in April and begins nesting in May. An exceptionally early date is March 20, 1897, and an average date would be April 27 (1927).

115. *Stelgidopteryx Ruficollis Serripennis* (Audubon). Rough-winged Swallow. (617.) The rough-winged swallow does not seem to be as common as the last species but is a regular migrant and breeds. It is found associated with the bank swallow to some extent. It probably is very often confused with the bank swallow and as a result there are few migration dates. A spring date is April 30, 1932.

116. *Hirundo Erythrogaster* Boddaert. Barn Swallow. (613.) The barn swallow is a common migrant and summer resident. Seemingly, it is not so common as 30 or 40 years ago but still nests commonly in suitable barns. It was found nesting at Scipio's at the same time as the cliff swallows. The spring migrants usually arrive about the middle of April. An early date of arrival is April 11, 1931, and a late date May 4, 1924. The only fall record is September 9, 1931.

117. *Petrochelidon Albifrons Albifrons* (Rafinesque). Northern Cliff Swallow. (612.) This interesting swallow formerly was fairly

common in the county but is now quite rare. It is a migrant and summer resident, seeming to arrive early in May, but we have few definite dates. May 9, 1931, five were seen. The last nesting colony observed in the county was on the farm of O. A. Scipio on the river road six miles south of Lafayette in the summer of 1928. Here there was a colony with 30 nests under the eaves on the south side of the barn. The birds did not return in 1929 perhaps because the barn was painted that spring and the old nests destroyed. A set of eggs is in our collection taken from a nest under the eaves of a barn in West Lafayette, June 20, 1890.

118. *Progne Subis Subis* (Linnaeus). Purple Martin. (611.) The purple martin is a migrant and common summer resident wherever they find suitable nesting places, usually preferring the martin boxes put up for them. Apparently only one brood is reared in a season. They usually begin to arrive late in March and are common early in April. In the fall they leave in August or early September. Before leaving they collect in large flocks, usually on the telephone wires where it would seem as if their combined weights must surely break the wire. Early dates of arrival and late dates of departure are March 21, 1925, and September 9, 1931.

119. *Cyanocitta Cristata Cristata* (Linnaeus). Northern Blue Jay. (477.) The blue jay is a common resident, being one of the characteristic birds of the county both winter and summer. They nest commonly in the towns as well as in the country. They come readily to feeding stations and do not appear to interfere seriously with other birds. Banding records show that at least some individuals are residents the year round and generally are restricted to rather limited areas. There is no direct evidence that any of the birds migrate, though they are frequently seen in small flocks in the fall and winter. All banding returns have been within a mile of the place where the bird was originally banded. Both eggs and skins taken at Lafayette are in our collection.

120. *Corvus Brachyrhynchos Brachyrhynchos* Brehm. Eastern Crow. (488.) The crow is one of the common and characteristic birds of the county. A generally distributed resident, it nests commonly in the early spring, eggs being laid about April 1, and the young leaving the nest late in May. There is a large crow roost just south of the southern edge of the county, not far from road 52, and morning and evening large numbers can be seen flying over road 52. The increase in population and destruction of our forests seem to have had little effect upon the crow, and the numbers seem approximately the same as 40 years ago. They seem to adjust themselves well to changing conditions.

121. *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus* (Linnaeus). Black-capped Chickadee. (735.) The black-capped chickadee nests in the county and is probably a resident though to what extent the individuals remain in the same locality for the entire year is not known. This chickadee is not common anywhere in this area and in some places is quite rare. It seems to have decreased greatly in the past 25 years for it formerly was fairly common throughout the county.

122. *Penthestes Carolinensis Carolinensis* (Audubon). Carolina Chickadee. (736.) There seems to be some confusion as to the relative abundance of this and the preceding species, so that it is very difficult to estimate the relative abundance of the two species. A specimen which was undoubtedly *P. C. Carolensis* was secured in the northern part of the county January 23, 1931. Whether it was a more or less accidental occurrence or is more common than has been assumed has not yet been determined, but unquestionably both species should be included in the birds of the county. Both probably breed here.

123. *Baeolophus Bicolor* (Linnaeus). Tufted Titmouse. (731.) The tufted titmouse is a common resident of the county and nests in considerable numbers. It is found both in the towns and the less settled wooded districts, but is more common in the towns during the winter and early spring. The numbers of titmice do not seem to have changed materially in the past 40 years.

124. *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis* Latham. White-breasted Nuthatch. (727.) The white-breasted nuthatch breeds in the county and is a common resident. This bird is more abundant during the winter than in the nesting season and at that time comes commonly into the towns. They are usually seen in pairs during the winter and perhaps remain mated during the entire year. The abundance of this species does not seem to have changed appreciably during the past 40 years.

125. *Sitta canadensis* Linnaeus. Red-breasted Nuthatch. (728.) This nuthatch is less common than the preceding. It does not nest in the county and is seen mostly during the spring and fall migrations, usually in April and October. Early and late spring dates are March 20, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 16, 1926 (M. W. Gardner). Two fall dates are September 25, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and October 25, 1924. Skins are in our collection.

126. *Certhia familiaris americana* Bonaparte. Brown Creeper. (726.) The brown creeper is a fairly common migrant both spring and fall, and some apparently are winter residents. There is no record of its nesting in the county, and all individuals seem to leave before May 1. The earliest fall date is September 26, 1928 (D. R. Burtsfield), and latest spring date is April 30, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club). Between September and April there are records for every month except December. They are most abundant in April and October.

127. *Troglodytes aedon aedon* Vieillot. Eastern House Wren. (721.) The house wren is a common summer resident and migrant all over the county, preferring the neighborhood of houses for its nesting sites. They usually arrive about the middle of April and leave in September. They are in full song on arrival. The earliest spring date of arrival is April 11, 1930, and the latest, May 4, 1924. The latest fall date is September 29, 1931. They become common within two or three days of the first arrival.

128. *Nannushiemalis hiemalis* (Vieillot). Eastern Winter Wren. (722.) The winter wren does not nest in the county and is found only

as a migrant and winter resident. It is not common and is found mostly in the more heavily wooded sections though sometimes is seen in towns, and around houses. The earliest fall date is September 13, 1894, and there are a few December dates. A late spring date is April 26, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club).

129. *Thryomanes bewicki bewicki* (Audubon). Bewick's Wren. (719.) The Bewick's wren is a regular migrant and summer resident but is far less common than the house wren, as it is a more southern species. It seems to be extending its range northward. The first report from the county was in 1891, when one nested in a mail box in West Lafayette. They seem to be slowly increasing and a number nest in this locality every summer. A few years ago a pair built a nest in an old lantern hanging on the porch of a farm house. The Bewick's wren arrives from two to four weeks earlier than the house wren and is usually in full song when it arrives. Early and late dates of arrival are March 16, 1927, and April 11, 1931. The only fall record is September 23, 1927.

130. *Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus* (Latham). Carolina Wren. (718.) This is one of the wrens which seems to have decreased in number in the past 40 years. While never abundant this far north it formerly was not uncommon but is now rarely seen. It is usually noticed in spring and early summer but is probably a resident, and a few nest in suitable localities, preferably near the water courses. A set of 5 eggs is in our collection taken July 15, 1893, near the site of the State Soldiers' Home, north of Lafayette.

131. *Telmadytes palustris dissaeptus* (Bangs). Prairie Marsh Wren. (725d.) This wren is not common but is occasionally seen throughout the county wherever suitable marshes occur. There is no authentic record of its nesting though it may do so, but summer records are lacking after May 22 (1904, Purdue Bird Club). Most of the records are for fall. These birds were seen fairly commonly a number of times at Headley's Lake in September, 1932, and specimens collected.

132. *Cistothorus stellaris* (Naumann). Short-billed Marsh Wren. Was considered quite rare in the county until the past two years when it has been seen in the late summer and fall in some numbers at Headley's Lake. They have been seen only in the late summer and fall and very possibly nest though there are no records of its doing so. The earliest date is July 30, 1932, and the latest October 19, 1932, both at Headley's Lake.

133. *Mimus polyglottos polyglottos* (Linnaeus.) Eastern Mockingbird. (703.) The mockingbird seemingly is a regular though rather rare resident, and there are a number of nesting records. Some have been seen in restricted localities all winter, though they seem more common in the summer. Thirty years ago mocking birds were nesting in the south part of the county and more recently nests have been found in other places. D. R. Burtsfield reports the following nesting records: Nest and two eggs, 10 miles north of West Lafayette on county farm

road, May 27, 1928; nest with one egg and one young, June 3, 1928, near Granville Bridge; three downy young in nest, July 13, 1930, a few miles west of town. Probably the mockingbird is slightly more common in the county now than thirty years ago.

134. *Dumetella carolinensis* (Linnaeus.) Catbird. (704.) The catbird is an abundant summer resident and nests commonly in the neighborhood of houses where it prefers the dense shrubbery. It usually arrives late in April and leaves early in October. It becomes common soon after the first arrivals make their appearance. Early and late dates of arrival are: April 17, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 4, 1928 (M. W. Gardner). A late fall date is October 9, 1928 (D. R. Burtsfield).

135. *Toxostoma rufum* (Linnaeus.) Brown Thrasher. (705.) Like the preceding species the brown thrasher is an abundant summer resident of the county wherever thickets or shrubbery are found. It nests commonly. The birds first make their appearance about April first and are soon in full song. They leave early in October. Early and late spring dates are March 25, 1893 and 1903 (Purdue Bird Club), and April 17, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club). A late fall date is October 22, 1931.

136. *Turdus migratorius migratorius* Linnaeus. Eastern Robin. (761.) The robin is an abundant summer resident, and some few always spend the winter in the county; so that there are records for every month in the year. They usually become common late in February and begin nesting early in April. Three broods are generally raised in a season. In the fall they collect more or less in flocks, and the most of them have left for the south by early November. Birds that nested in the county have been taken in Florida during the winter.

137. *Hylocichla mustelina* (Gmelin.) Wood Thrush. (755.) The wood thrush is a common migrant and summer resident, nesting commonly in the wooded sections. This bird usually arrives about the first of May and leaves in September or early October. Early and late dates of arrival are April 20, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 11, 1929 (M. W. Gardner.) A late fall date is October 29, 1932, when one was seen at Camp Tecumseh just outside the north line of Tippecanoe County.

138. *Hylocichla guttata faxoni* (Bangs and Penard.) Eastern Hermit Thrush. (7596.) The hermit thrush is a fairly common migrant both spring and fall, apparently more common in the spring. In the spring they usually arrive late in March or early in April and the most have left by the last of the month. Early dates of arrival and late dates of departure are March 21, 1927, and May 4, 1929 (D. R. Burtsfield). Fall dates are October 3, 1928, and October 19, 1928, both by D. R. Burtsfield.

139. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* (Tschudi.) Olive-backed Thrush. (758a.) The olive-backed thrush is probably the most abundant of the migrant thrushes in the county and is found during both spring

and fall. It is usually quite common in May and again in September. Early and late spring dates are April 27, 1929 (D. R. Burtsfield), and June 3, 1929. A late fall date is September 21, 1929 (D. R. Burtsfield). This thrush does not seem to have decreased in numbers in the past 40 years.

140. *Hylocichla minima aliciae* (Baird.) Gray-cheeked Thrush. (757.) This thrush is seen in the county only as a migrant in May and September. While fairly common, it is not so abundant as the preceding species. It seems to be holding its own in numbers in spite of the disappearance of much of our forested areas. Early dates of arrival and late dates of departure in spring are May 1, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 29, 1925. Fall dates are September 6, 1928 (D. R. Burtsfield), and October 2, 1926.

141. *Sialia sialis sialis* (Linnaeus). Eastern Bluebird. (766.) The bluebird is one of the earliest of the spring migrants and is a moderately common summer resident, though probably not so common as formerly. It arrives in February or early March and leaves in late October or November. Early and late dates of first arrival are February 5, 1927 and 1931 (C. L. Porter), and March 19, 1926. A late fall date is November 22, 1931. Because bluebirds arrive here with the first days of warm weather, cold snaps in the late spring always take quite a toll. The results of a heavy blizzard are noticeable for the following two or three years in the scarcity of bluebirds.

142. *Paliptila caerulea caerulea* (Linnaeus). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. (751.) The blue-gray gnatcatcher is a fairly common migrant and not uncommon summer resident. Early and late dates of arrival are April 17, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 15, 1929. Skins, nests and eggs taken in the county are in our collection.

143. *Regulus satrapa satrapa* (Lichtenstein). Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet. (748.) The golden-crowned kinglet is a regular and common spring and fall migrant and probably winter resident in some numbers. It is usually most common in March, April and October. Our latest spring date is May 11, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club), and the earliest fall date October 3, 1932. Winter dates are December 27, 1929, January 3, 1925, and February 4, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club). Our collection contains skins taken in this county. This kinglet has probably slightly decreased in the past 30 years.

144. *Corthylio calendula calendula* (Linnaeus). Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet. (749.) Like the former species this kinglet is not quite so common as formerly but is still a common migrant and possibly a winter resident. It seems more common in spring than fall, particularly so during April. The latest spring date is May 8, 1932. The earliest fall date is October 12, 1932. A winter date is December 30, 1929 (D. R. Burtsfield).

145. *Anthus spinoletta rubescens* (Tunstall). American Pipit. (697.) The Pipit formerly was a fairly common spring migrant in

the county, frequenting the meadows and open prairie, but now seems to be rare. We have obtained no records for the last ten years. An early spring record is March 18, 1903, and a late one May 8, 1904, both by the Purdue Bird Club. Skins of specimens taken in the county are in our collection.

146. *Bombycilla cedrorum* (Vieillot). Cedar Waxwing. (619.) While the cedar waxwing may be considered fairly common it is of irregular occurrence, sometimes being common for a few weeks then absent altogether for some months. It nests, some seasons fairly commonly and others apparently not at all. There are records for most of the months of the year, and there seems to be no one time in which it can be said to be most abundant. It certainly deserves to be called a nomad. Skins and eggs taken in the county are in our collection. This species seems about as common as formerly.

147. *Lanius borealis borealis* (Vieillot). Northern Shrike. (621.) Formerly the northern shrike was not uncommon as a winter visitor but seems to be quite rare in the past 25 years, and there have been no records in the past few years. Skins of specimens taken in the county are in our collection. Two dates are February 3, 1894 and February 28, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club).

148. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans* (Palmer). Migrant Shrike. (622e.) The migrant shrike is a moderately common migrant and summer resident, nesting regularly, especially in the prairie regions. The birds usually arrive in March and are nesting in April (nest with eggs April 23, 1932). Osage orange hedges are favorite nesting sites. Early and late dates of arrival are March 14, 1903 (Purdue Bird Club), and April 5, 1925.

149. *Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* (Linnaeus). Starling. (493.) The first record of the starling in Tippecanoe County is May 12, 1926 when two were seen in West Lafayette. The next record is October 31, 1926. Whether any nested in the county that year is not known, but they were reported a mile south of Lafayette January 1, 1927, and on January 4 were found at the farm of O. A. Scipio, 6 miles south of Lafayette. They were nesting at Scipio's May 27, 1927, and now nest commonly in the county. The starling is becoming abundant and is now found every month of the year. Some are undoubtedly residents but what proportion is resident and what is migratory has not been determined. Except at nesting time they are usually in flocks varying in size from a few individuals to several hundred. These flocks are often associated with flocks of bronzed grackles, red-winged blackbirds and cowbirds, particularly at roosting time. As yet the starling here is not a bird of the cities, being found mostly in the country and only coming into town to roost in the parks or shade trees. Large numbers roost in farm buildings in the winter. Their effect upon the native bird life is not marked as yet.

150. *Vireo griseus griseus* (Boddaert). White-eyed Vireo. (631.) The white-eyed vireo is apparently rare in this county as we have but

two records, April 28, 1894, and April 24, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club). It is not unlikely that it nests in the county but we have no records.

151. *Vireo flavifrons* (Vieillot). Yellow-throated Vireo. (628.) The yellow-throated vireo is not an uncommon migrant, and a few nest in the county. Apparently it was formerly more common than at present. It is most common in April and early May. Early and late spring dates are April 24, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 24, 1930 (M. W. Gardner).

152. *Vireo solitarius* (Wilson). Blue-headed Vireo. (629.) The blue-headed vireo is a rare migrant, and there are few records though they are scattered over 40 years. All are spring records. A recent and late date is May 24, 1929.

153. *Vireo olivaceus* (Linnaeus). Red-eyed Vireo. (624.) This is the most common of the vireos and is found commonly throughout the county during the migrations and during the nesting season, frequenting the heavily wooded sections. It is more often heard than seen, as it keeps well concealed in the foliage. The first birds usually arrive late in April or early in May. Early and late spring dates of arrival are April 24, 1897, and May 12, 1929. A fall date is September 4, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club).

154. *Vireo philadelphicus* (Cassin). Philadelphia Vireo. (626.) The Philadelphia vireo is a rare migrant, our early record being September 9, 1932, when a single specimen was taken on the Wea Creek about two miles south of Lafayette, along State Road 43. The specimen, the skin of which is in our collection, was an adult male.

155. *Vireo gilvus gilvus* (Vieillot). Eastern Warbling Vireo. (627.) The warbling vireo is a fairly common migrant and summer resident, often nesting in the shade trees of the towns as well as in the country. This species is much more frequently heard than seen. Early individuals usually arrive in May. Early and late dates of arrival are April 28, 1896, and May 8, 1927 (M. W. Gardner). This vireo is possibly slightly less common than formerly.

156. *Mniotilta varia* (Linnaeus). Black and White Warbler. (636.) The black and white warbler is a common migrant and has been found nesting in the wooded ravines along the Wabash river north of Lafayette. This early warbler usually arrives late in April or early in May and leaves in September. Early and late dates of arrival are April 18, 1896, and May 12, 1929 and 1931. Late fall dates are September 22, 1928, '29, '30. Skins and eggs are in our collection. This species seems about as common as formerly.

157. *Protonotaria citrea* (Boddaert). Prothonotary Warbler. (637.) The prothonotary warbler is a rare bird in the county, and there are few records. It probably nests, as indicated by a few summer records. Our only dates are April 30, 1927, May 15, 1929, and three June records. One was seen on an island in the Wabash River at Ross Camp, June 19, 23, 25, 1930, by D. R. Burtsfield.

158. *Helmitheros vermivorus* (Gmelin). Worm-eating Warbler. (639.) The worm-eating warbler is not a common species but is a migrant, and a few probably nest. It seems to prefer the heavily timbered ravines near the river. Early and late spring dates are May 8, 1897, and May 29, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club).

159. *Vermivora chrysoptera* (Linnaeus). Golden-winged Warbler. (642.) The golden-winged warbler seems to be quite rare as we have only two records, April 24, 1897, and May 14, 1929. There are no records of its nesting.

160. *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus). Blue-winged Warbler. (641.) The blue-winged warbler seems to be less common than formerly when it nested not uncommonly in the county. It seems to prefer the heavy second growth near the edge of the timber. Early and late spring dates are May 3, 1902, and May 20, 1904, both by the Purdue Bird Club. Skins from the county are in our collection.

161. *Vermivora peregrina* (Wilson). Tennessee Warbler. (647.) This is one of the most common warblers during the migration season but is often overlooked because it is inconspicuous. This species is most abundant about the middle of May and remains with us for only a week or two. Early and late dates are May 6, 1928, and May 25, 1929. A late fall date is October 5, 1929.

162. *Vermivora celata celata* (Say). Orange-crowned Warbler. (646.) This is one of the rarest of our warblers and we have but two sight records. These dates are May 16, 1903 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 13, 1931. A single individual was seen on the outskirts of West Lafayette on the latter date.

163. *Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla* (Wilson). Nashville Warbler. (645.) Nashville warblers are fairly common migrants, being more frequently reported in the spring than fall. They are most abundant about the middle of May. Early and late spring dates are April 26, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 25, 1929. Two fall dates are September 23, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and September 29, 1931.

164. *Compothlypis americana pusilla* (Wilson). Northern Parula Warbler. (648a.) This is one of the rarer warblers in the county, and there are few records for it, all for the spring migrations. The earliest date is April 28, 1893, and the latest May 16, 1929. These are both sight records.

165. *Dendroica aestiva aestiva* (Gmelin). Eastern Yellow Warbler. (652.) The yellow warbler is a fairly common migrant and summer resident. Formerly it nested commonly in the county but seems to be less common at present. Early arrivals usually come late in April and begin nesting late in May. Early and late dates of arrival are April 26, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 16, 1930 (M. W. Gardner).

166. *Dendroica magnolia* (Wilson). Magnolia Warbler. (657.) The magnolia warbler is a common migrant but does not nest. It usually

arrives during the first half of May and leaves late in the same month. Early spring dates of arrival and late dates of departure are May 4, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 26, 1931. Early and late fall dates are September 15, 1931, and October 5, 1929.

167. *Dendroica tigrina* (Gmelin). Cape May Warbler. (650.) This is not a common species but some are seen almost every year during the spring migrations, usually in May. Occasionally they appear to be fairly common for a day or two. An early spring date is April 28, 1896, and a late date is May 16, 1926. We have no fall records. Skins of individuals taken in the county are in our collection.

168. *Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens* (Gmelin). Black-throated Blue Warbler. (654.) This species is not a very common one but can hardly be called rare. It is a migrant and does not nest. It usually arrives early in May and leaves in the latter half of that month. Early and late dates are April 25, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 21, 1930 (M. W. Gardner). The black-throated blue warbler seems to prefer the more heavily wooded districts and possibly is less common than formerly.

169. *Dendroica coronata* (Linnaeus). Myrtle Warbler. (655.) This, the most abundant of our migrating warblers, is abundant in both spring and fall migrations but does not nest. It is usually the earliest of the warblers to arrive in the spring and the last to leave in the fall. Early and late spring dates are April 13, 1930 (M. W. Gardner), and May 12, 1929. Early and late fall dates are October 6, 1928 (D. R. Burtsfield), and October 27, 1929. There does not seem to be any material decrease in the numbers of these warblers in the past 40 years. Skins taken in the county are in our collection.

170. *Dendroica virens virens* (Gmelin). Black-throated Green Warbler. (667.) This very attractive little warbler is a fairly common spring and fall migrant but does not nest in the county. It is among the earliest of the warblers to arrive in the spring and is usually gone by the middle of May. In the fall most of them are gone by early October. Early and late spring dates are April 21, 1925, and May 24, 1929 (D. R. Burtsfield). Early and late fall dates are September 5, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and October 13, 1927. Skins taken in the county are in our collection. This warbler seems as common as formerly.

171. *Dendroica cerulea* (Wilson). Cerulean Warbler. (658.) This is a rather rare warbler in the county. It is usually seen during the spring migrations but may possibly nest as females have been taken as late as May 30 (1899), and this county is within its nesting range. This species is probably less common than formerly. An early date is April 24, 1897. Skins of specimens taken in the county are in our collection.

172. *Dendroica fusca* (Müller). Blackburnian Warbler. (662.) A common warbler especially during the spring migrations. Some seasons this species is very abundant and in others not common. It usually arrives early in May and leaves soon after the middle of the month. It

does not nest here. Early and late spring dates are April 29, 1893, and May 21, 1929. Fall dates are September 19, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and October 5, 1929, but the first arrivals probably reach here early in September. Skins of specimens taken in the county are in our collection.

173. *Dendroica dominica albilora* Ridgway. Sycamore Warbler. (663a.) Seemingly a rare species in the county as we have few records. There are no definite breeding records, but as the county is within the breeding range it seems that it should nest. Most of the records are for the latter part of April.

174. *Dendroica pennsylvanica* (Linnaeus). Chestnut-sided Warbler. (659.) This is a moderately common warbler during the spring migrations and less common in the fall. Its nesting grounds are farther north. It usually arrives early in May and is gone soon after the middle of the month. Early and late spring dates are April 27, 1892, and May 22, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club). Fall dates are September 5, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and October 5, 1929.

175. *Dendroica castanea* (Wilson). Bay-breasted Warbler. (660.) Usually the bay-breasted warbler is not common, but some years it seems to be quite so. It does not nest but is found as a migrant both spring and fall. In the spring these birds are found most commonly about the middle of May and in the fall in early October. Early and late spring dates are May 5, 1893, and May 25, 1929 (D. R. Burtsfield). The fall dates are October 2, 1929 (D. R. Burtsfield), and October 5, 1929. This species may have increased slightly in the past 30 years. Skins of this species taken in the county are in our collection.

176. *Dendroica striata* (Forster). Black-poll Warbler. 661.) Arriving rather later than the majority of the warblers the black-poll warbler is a not uncommon migrant but does not nest. It usually arrives about the middle of May and leaves toward the last of the month. Early and late spring dates are May 10 and May 28, 1902, both by the Purdue Bird Club. A fall date is September 30, 1931, although immature birds usually arrive earlier. Skins of this species taken in the county are in our collection.

177. *Dendroica pinus pinus* (Wilson). Northern Pine Warbler. (671.) This warbler is a regular but not very common migrant and does not seem to be quite as common as formerly. It does not nest but in the spring usually arrives fairly early. In the fall these birds arrive early in September and leave early in October. Early and late spring dates are April 27, 1892, and May 12, 1929 (M. W. Gardner). Early and late fall dates are September 5, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club), and October 5, 1929. Skins of this species taken in the county are in our collection.

178. *Dendroica palmarum palmarum* (Gmelin). Western Palm Warbler. (672.) This is one of our common migrating warblers, both in spring and fall. It arrives rather early, generally toward the last of

April, and has left by the middle of May. Early and late spring dates are April 24, 1897, and May 13, 1928 (M. W. Gardner). An early fall date is September 19, 1931, and a late one October 19, 1928 (D. R. Burtsfield). This warbler is easily recognized by the characteristic motion of its tail. Skins taken in the county are in our collection.

179. *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linnaeus). Oven-bird. (674.) While a common migrant and summer resident, the oven-bird does not seem to be as common as formerly, decreasing somewhat as the thick woods, its favorite nesting habitat, gradually have been cut off. It is still fairly common, especially during the migrations, often coming into the yards in the towns. Oven-birds usually arrive early in May. Early and late spring dates are April 20, 1903 (Purdue Bird Club), and May 19, 1931. A fall date is September 30, 1929.

180. *Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis* (Gmelin). Northern Water-Thrush. (675.) The Northern Water-Thrush is a migrant both spring and fall. Apparently it is not common judging from the few records. It is not known to nest in the county. An early spring date is May 11, 1928, and a fall date is September 28, 1929 (D. R. Burtsfield).

181. *Seiurus motacilla* (Vieillot). Louisiana Water-Thrush. (676.) The Louisiana Water-Thrush is a fairly common migrant and less common summer resident in the county. Birds usually arrive fairly early in the spring and we have an extremely early date as March 28, 1903 (Purdue Bird Club). Most of our dates are for late April or May. They probably nest soon after arrival as a set of three eggs, taken May 25, 1893, is in our collection.

182. *Oporonis formosus* (Wilson). Kentucky Warbler. (677.) This species is a common migrant and not uncommon summer resident in the more heavily wooded sections where it was formerly quite common. It usually arrives early in May, but an unusually early date is April 24, 1927 (M. W. Gardner). Most or all of the birds are gone by late August. August 29 is a late date. A nest and set of four eggs taken June 11, 1891 are in our collection.

183. *Oporonis agilis* (Wilson). Connecticut Warbler. (678.) This apparently is one of our rarest warblers in Tippecanoe County as we have only one record. This is a sight record by D. R. Burtsfield, May 25, 1929.

184. *Oporonis philadelphia* (Wilson). Mourning Warbler. (679.) The mourning warbler seems to be another rare species in Tippecanoe County and again we have but a single record, probably a sight record, May 28, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club).

185. *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla* (Swainson). Northern Yellow-Throat. (681d.) This yellow-throat is a common migrant and summer resident throughout the county, preferring moist or swampy locations. It arrives usually in April and leaves in August or September. Early and late dates are April 22, 1903 (Purdue Bird Club) and Sep-

tember 21, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club). Skins of this species taken in the county are in our collection.

186. *Icteria virens virens* (Linnaeus). Yellow-Breasted Chat. (683.) The yellow-breasted chat is a migrant and summer resident, less common than formerly, since most of the dense thickets have been cut off. Its retiring habits make it seem less common than it really is. It is more often heard than seen. An early spring date is May 4, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club). Skins and eggs taken in this county are in our collection.

187. *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla* (Wilson). Wilson's Warbler. (685.) The beautiful Wilson's Warbler is a not very common migrant, perhaps less common than formerly, but can hardly be called rare. From our records it seems to be a spring migrant only, as we have no fall records. An early date is May 12, 1892, and a late date May 27, 1929. It seems to have been more common in 1929 than is usual. Skins of specimens taken in the county are in our collection.

188. *Wilsonia canadensis* (Linnaeus). Canada Warbler. (686.) The Canada warbler is another species which cannot be considered common though we have a number of records, all during the spring migrations. It does not nest in the county, and migration occurs about the middle of May. Our earliest date is May 10, 1927 (M. W. Gardner). A late date is May 25, 1929 (D. R. Burtsfield). Skins of specimens taken in the county are in our collection.

189. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linnaeus). American Redstart. (687.) This beautiful warbler is a common migrant and summer resident in some numbers. It usually arrives late in April or early in May and begins nesting about the first of June. Our earliest date is April 24, 1904 (Purdue Bird Club). A late fall date is October 9, 1902 (Purdue Bird Club). This species has probably become slightly less common as the undergrowth has been cut off. Skins and eggs taken in the county are in our collection.

