

## BIRDS OF CARROLL COUNTY, INDIANA.

BY BARTON W. EVERMANN.

[Concluded from Vol. V, p. 351.]

73. *Coccyzus americanus*. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. — A common summer resident, arriving about the middle of May. Fresh eggs June 30, 1885.

74. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. — A common summer resident. Until 1884, the Black-billed seemed quite rare, but since then it has appeared to be more abundant than the Yellow-billed.

75. *Ceryle alcyon*. KINGFISHER. — A common summer resident, coming early, and remaining late in the autumn. A set of six eggs taken May 18, in which incubation had proceeded perhaps a week.

76. *Dryobates villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER.

77. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER. — These two familiar Woodpeckers are common residents of the County.

78. *Sphyrapicus varius*. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER. — A rather rare resident, most common in the spring. I have specimens obtained December 15, 1884, and January 11, 1885.

79. *Ceophlœus pileatus*. PILEATED WOODPECKER. — Formerly a not uncommon resident, but I have seen none in the County for several years, and I have no doubt they have left it permanently.

80. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER. — Our most abundant Woodpecker, usually going south in the autumn, but frequently remaining with us all winter. This it did during the winter of 1881–82 in great numbers. I saw one in the southern part of the County, January 14, 1888.

81. *Melanerpes carolinus*. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER. — A common resident, about as abundant in winter as in summer.

82. *Colaptes auratus*. 'YELLOWHAMMER.' — An abundant resident and one of our most valuable birds. Full sets of eggs may be found by May 4. In May and June, 1885, I obtained thirty-seven eggs in forty-nine days from a 'Yellowhammer' which had its nest near my house. The eggs were in seven sets, five, five, five, six, seven, four, and five eggs respectively.\*

83. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL. — Not uncommon as a summer resident, arriving from April 20 to May 1.

84. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK. — An abundant migrant, especially noticeable in the autumn.

85. *Chaetura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT. — An abundant summer resident, arriving about the last week in April. April 27, 1884. As an instance of

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\*See Davie's 'Nests and Eggs of N. A. Birds,' p. 90.

peculiar nidification of this species I would mention the following. A pair fastened their nest in 1884 upon the inside of the door of an out-house at the Vandalia depot in Camden. The birds entered the building through small holes made in the gables. This building was in daily use, but those who visited it were cautioned by the railroad agent to open the door with care so as not to jar the eggs from the nest. Four eggs were laid, one of which was jostled from the nest, the other three hatched, and the young were reared in safety. The nest was repaired and used again in 1885, and again in 1886, a brood being reared each season. Mr. R. S. Phipps, the Vandalia agent, informs me that the nest was not used in 1887.

86. *Trochilus colubris*. HUMMINGBIRD.—A common summer resident, arriving about May 8.

87. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. KINGBIRD.—The Kingbird is an abundant summer resident. It is first seen in the spring about the last of April. April 29, 1883; April 30, 1884; April 22, 1885.

88. *Myiarchus crinitus*. CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—A common summer resident. Arrives about the last of April. May 3, 1883; April 28, 1884; April 28, 1885.

89. *Sayornis phœbe*. PEWEE.—A common and familiar summer resident. First appears about the middle of March. March 17, 1884; March 31, 1885. Building by March 26, 1884.

90. *Contopus virens*. WOOD PEWEE.—Summer resident; common. Comes about April 24. Nest found June 18.

91. *Empidonax flaviventris*. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—A rare migrant.

92. *Empidonax acadicus*. ACADIAN FLYCATCHER.—This little bird is an abundant summer resident, arrives about May 15, and has full sets of eggs by June 15. This is one of the most frequent victims of the Cowbird.

93. *Empidonax pusillus traillii*. TRAIL'S FLYCATCHER.—Rare; probably a summer resident. June 10, 1885.

94. *Empidonax minimus*. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—Summer resident, but not common.

95. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.—Up to 1879, very rare; since then becoming more common every year, until it is now a common resident, most abundant, however, in winter and early spring.

96. *Cyanocitta cristata*. BLUE JAY.—An abundant resident, beginning to nest as early as April 10.

97. *Corvus corax sinuatus*. AMERICAN RAVEN.—The Raven was at one time a common resident, but now seems to have entirely disappeared.

98. *Corvus americanus*. AMERICAN CROW.—An abundant resident. Nest with three eggs April 16.

99. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK.—A rare spring migrant. Not noticed until 1883. May 6, 1883 and 1884.

100. *Molothrus ater*. COWBIRD.—An abundant summer resident, arriving about March 31. Among the victims of the Cowbird's parasitic

habit I have noticed the following:—Cardinal Grosbeak, Towhee, Red-eyed Vireo, Scarlet Tanager, Wood Thrush, Acadian Flycatcher, Indigo Bunting, Oven-bird, Worm-eating Warbler, Summer Yellowbird, Warbling Vireo, and Maryland Yellowthroat.

101. *Agelaius phœniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—In suitable places, this is one of our most abundant summer residents. Returns from the south as early as February 12.

102. *Sturnella magna*. MEADOWLARK.—An abundant summer resident, from the middle of March to late in October. Occasionally a few remain all winter.

103. *Icterus spurius*. ORCHARD ORIOLE.—From the last of April to September a common resident, growing more abundant of late years.

104. *Icterus galbula*. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—Summer resident, somewhat more common than the last. Arrives about April 24.

105. *Scolecophagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—Spring and autumn migrant, but not often seen.

106. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*. BRONZED GRACKLE.—A very abundant summer resident, returning from the south about March 15 and remaining until quite late in the autumn.

107. *Carpodacus purpureus*. PURPLE FINCH.—Frequently seen late in the autumn and early in the spring;—probably a winter resident. October 12 and 19, 1878; January 25, 1879; April 22, 1884.

108. *Loxia curvirostra minor*. AMERICAN CROSSBILL.—An irregular winter visitant. Not noticed in the County until about the middle of March, 1883, when a few were seen near Delphi. About a dozen were seen in the evergreens in the Court-yard in Delphi December 26, 1884. Four or five were seen in Camden, March 27, 1885, another April 13, and a large flock heard flying northward over Burlington, April 23, 1885.

109. *Loxia leucoptera*. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—A very rare winter visitor. I saw a single female at Burlington, March 8, 1885, and killed it with a stick. Several others had been seen a few days before in the same place. Some were caught in a trap, but were let go again. Another female was seen at Camden, March 16, 1885. These, together with my records of its appearance at Bloomington, February 6, 10, and 23, 1883, and Mr. F. M. Noe's Indianapolis record of about the same date, are, as far as I am informed, the only records of the occurrence of the White-winged Crossbill in Indiana.

110. *Acanthis linaria*. REDPOLL.—My only record of the occurrence of this species in Carroll County is that of a fine male which I shot at Camden, November 5, 1878. I saw another at Bloomington, December, 1882. These are the only records I have for Indiana.

111. *Spinus tristis*. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.—Resident, abundant during the summer.

112. *Spinus pinus*. PINE SISKIN.—A rare winter visitant.

113. *Plectrophenax nivalis*. SNOWFLAKE.—A rare winter visitant. My record of its occurrence in Carroll County shows:—January 15, 1884, saw two (♂ and ♀) near Pittsburg, both of which I got; January —, 1885,

two seen in the eastern part of the County; January —, 1885, a large flock seen in the eastern part of the County by Mr. J. C. Trent; February 13, 1885, three seen near Camden, two of which I got; February 23 and 24, 1885, two or three seen in the northwestern part of the County, two of which I secured.

114. *Pooecetes gramineus*. VESPER SPARROW.—An abundant summer resident, arriving last of March.

115. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*. SAVANNA SPARROW.—Migrant, not common.

116. *Ammodramus savannarum passerinus*. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—A very rare summer resident.

117. *Chondestes grammacus*. LARK FINCH. Until recently very rare, but now getting to be a rather common summer resident.

118. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—An abundant migrant in March and April, and September and October.

119. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—With the last an abundant migrant.

120. *Spizella monticola*. TREE SPARROW.—A common winter resident.

121. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—A common summer resident.

122. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—Common summer resident.

123. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—An abundant winter resident. Appears about the middle of October.

124. *Melospiza fasciata*. SONG SPARROW.—An abundant summer resident, and a few remain all winter.

125. *Melospiza lincolni*. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—A very rare migrant.

126. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.—A rare migrant.

127. *Passerella iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.—A common early migrant. March 30, 1884; March 18, 1880.

128. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. TOWHEE.—An abundant summer resident. I do not think any ever remain all winter. March 19, 1884; March 26, 1885.

129. *Cardinalis cardinalis*. CARDINAL.—A common resident.

130. *Habia ludoviciana*. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.—Summer resident, not very common. Most common during the migrations. May 5, 1884.

131. *Passerina cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.—A common summer resident.

132. *Spiza americana*. DICKCISSEL.—Common summer resident, growing more common each year.

133. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET TANAGER.—A common summer resident, arriving about May 5, 1884; April 23, 1885.

134. *Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.—A common summer resident. Arrives from the south as early as March 28.

135. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW.—This Swallow is an abundant summer resident. April 18, 1884.

136. *Chelidon erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW.—This is also abundant during the breeding season. April 24, 1884; April 16, 1885.

137. *Tachycineta bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.—Migrant, not very common.

138. *Clivicola riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.—An abundant summer resident. April 6, 1884; April 8, 1885.

139. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—Summer resident, but less common than the preceding.

140. *Ampelis garrulus*. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—I remember seeing a flock of half a dozen Waxwings on the cedar trees in my father's yard several years ago when I was a boy, which I felt sure were not the common Cedarbird with which I was quite familiar. I did not know at the time what they were, but I am now certain they were Bohemian Waxwings. They were seen in winter when there was a very heavy snow.

141. *Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.—A tolerably common summer resident.

142. *Lanius borealis*. NORTHERN SHRIKE.—Apparently a rare winter visitor. I have a fine male which I shot near Camden, January 19, 1884. I saw another January 8, of the same year.

143. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE.—Until recently a very rare resident, becoming more common since 1882. Seen oftenest along the hedges in the western (prairie) part of the County. Set of six eggs taken west of Pittsburg, May 10, 1884.

144. *Vireo olivaceus*. RED-EYED VIREO.—An abundant summer resident. Returned from the south May 5, 1884; May 4, 1885.

145. *Vireo philadelphicus*. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—A rare summer resident.

146. *Vireo gilvus*. WARBLING VIREO.—A rather common summer resident. May 2, 1884; May 6, 1885.

147. *Vireo flavifrons*. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.—A common migrant. May 5, 1884.

148. *Vireo solitarius*. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—A common migrant. May 10, 1884.

149. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER.—A very rare summer resident, but common during the migrations. April 26, 1885.

150. *Protonotaria citrea*. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—A rare summer resident. I have seen it at but two places in the County,—one near Camden, and the other in the Maple Swamp already mentioned in connection with the Great Blue Heron.

I first met with this delightful Warbler during my visit to this swamp May 21, 1883. It seemed to be the height of the breeding season, several pairs of birds were seen, and five nests of nice fresh eggs were secured. Another visit was made to the swamp May 21, 1885. Several unfinished nests were found, but laying had not yet begun. A number of Prothonotaries were seen chasing about, across and around the open spaces among the trees. The males were in full song, and I do not remember to have witnessed anything in bird-life more beautiful and interesting.\*

\*See 'Ornithologist and Oölogist' for July, 1886.

On May 7, 1885, I saw a single male in a small swamp near Camden. It is now in my collection. This seems to be a very rare species in Indiana, and its distribution in the State a little peculiar. As far as I know it has been noted only at points near the Wabash River.

151. *Helminthophila pinus*. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—A rather rare summer resident. I saw a nest of young just able to fly in July, 1879. Specimens taken May 4, 6, 11, and 21, 1885, and May 10, 1884.

152. *Helminthophila chrysoptera*. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.—One specimen shot near Camden, May 6, 1885, is the only one I have seen in the County.

153. *Helminthophila ruficapilla*. NASHVILLE WARBLER.—A common migrant. Common May 4-7, 1885.

154. *Helminthophila peregrina*. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—Migrant, usually less common than the preceding species. May 22, 1883. Very common May 14-19, 1885.

155. *Compsothlypis americana*. PARULA WARBLER.—A common migrant,—especially in spring of 1885, from May 4 to May 10.

156. *Dendroica tigrina*. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—Not a very common migrant. May 22, 1883; May 12, 1884; May 8-14, 1885.

157. *Dendroica æstiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.—Summer resident, not common. May 8, 1884; May 4 and 9, 1885.

158. *Dendroica cærulescens*. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—Migrant, a few seen almost every spring. May 7, 1884; May 5, 1885.

159. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.—This is perhaps the most abundant Warbler during the migrations. It is the first to arrive in the spring and remains latest in the autumn. April 30, 1878; May 22, 1883; April 20, 1884; April 15, 1885; October 5, 1878. At Bloomington, Indiana, this Warbler is a rare winter resident.

160. *Dendroica maculosa*. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—A common migrant. May 4, 1878; May 24, 1883; May 7, 1884; May 7, 12, and 18, 1885.

161. *Dendroica cærulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.—A common summer resident, but most abundant during the migrations. May 21, 1883; May 5, 1884; May 6, 1885.

162. *Dendroica pennsylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—Common migrant. May 22, 1883; May 7, 1884; May 4, 1885.

163. *Dendroica castanea*. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.—Tolerably common migrant. May 4, 1878; May 22, 1883; May 5, 1884; May 5, 1885. Very common from May 5 to May 20, 1885.

164. *Dendroica striata*. BLACKPOLL WARBLER.—A rather common migrant. May 21, 1883; May 21, 1885. More common some seasons than others.

165. *Dendroica blackburniæ*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—One of the less common Warblers in this State. May 24, 1883; April 28, 1885.

166. *Dendroica dominica albilora*. SYCAMORE WARBLER.—Summer resident, but not often seen. May 9, 1883; April 20, 1884; April 23, 1885.

167. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—A com-

mon migrant. May 3, 1883; May 5, 1884; April 28, 1885,—common until May 12.

168. *Dendroica vigorsii*. PINE WARBLER.—A rare migrant. A pair which I shot near Camden April 29, 1885, are the only ones I ever saw in the County.

169. *Dendroica palmarum*. PALM WARBLER.—A rather common spring migrant in some parts of the County. May 3, 1878; May 8, 1884; April 21, 1885. I have never noted it in the autumn.

170. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVEN-BIRD.—A common summer resident. May 4, 1885. Nest with full complement of eggs May 28, 1883.

171. *Seiurus noveboracensis*. WATER-THRUSH.—A rare migrant, possibly breeds here.

172. *Seiurus motacilla*. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—A rather rare summer resident. May 6, 1885; July, 1881.

173. *Geothlypis formosa*. KENTUCKY WARBLER.—Probably a rare summer resident.

174. *Geothlypis agilis*. CONNECTICUT WARBLER.—A rare migrant. May 21, 1883; May 21, 1885.

175. *Geothlypis philadelphia*. MOURNING WARBLER.—With the last a rare migrant. May 21, 1885.

176. *Geothlypis trichas*. MARYLAND YELLOWTHROAT.—A common summer resident. May 11, 1878; May 5, 1884; April 24, 1885. Found nest with five fresh eggs May 22, 1883. Saw young able to fly June 12, of same year.

177. *Icteria virens*. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT. Summer resident, but rather rare. Not seen prior to May 8, 1883, when I saw a pair or two near Burlington. In the summer of 1884 I saw them again in the same locality and another pair near Camden; another pair was found nesting near the Tippecanoe River in the western part of the County, May 5, 1885.

178. *Sylvania mitrata*. HOODED WARBLER.—Not very common migrant. Several seen May 5-18, 1885, near Camden.

179. *Sylvania pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER.—One killed near Camden, May 18, 1885, is the only specimen I have seen in the County.

180. *Sylvania canadensis*. CANADIAN WARBLER. Rather rare migrant. Took two near Burlington, May 24, 1883; several others obtained May 12-18, 1885, near Camden.

181. *Setophaga ruticilla*. AMERICAN REDSTART.—A common summer resident, apparently growing less common. May 3, 1883; May 6, 1884; May 4 and 6, 1885; nest and eggs June 13, 1883.

182. *Anthus pensilvanicus*. AMERICAN PIPIT.—A very rare migrant I saw a dozen or more March 19, 1879, while the snow still lay upon the ground. They were along the water's edge on Deer Creek above Camden. These are the only ones I have ever seen in the County.

183. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. CATBIRD.—As elsewhere east of the Mississippi, one of the most common and familiar birds. May 3, 1883; April 27, 1884; April 23, 1885. Full sets of eggs are to be found usually by May 21.

184. *Harporhynchus rufus*. BROWN THRASHER.—This is also a common and well-known summer resident, returning from the south about the first of April. April 3, 1884. Full clutches of eggs May 4, 1885.

185. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. CAROLINA WREN.—A rare resident, but apparently becoming more common from year to year. I do not remember to have seen this Wren until 1877, and from then up to 1879, I regarded it as a very rare bird. But in 1883-85 it seemed very much more common. October 10 and November 16, 1877; February 27, 1879; February 8 and 24, 1884.

186. *Troglodytes aëdon*. HOUSE WREN.—A tolerably common summer resident. In 1884, first seen April 28; common next day. In 1885, it returned just a week earlier.

187. *Troglodytes hiemalis*. WINTER WREN.—A rather rare resident, most frequently seen in winter; but I am quite certain it breeds here.

188. *Cistothorus palustris*. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.—A spring and autumn migrant, apparently quite rare.

189. *Certhia familiaris americana*. BROWN CREEPER.—Winter resident except for a few weeks in midwinter when it goes further south. Not very often seen. February 1 and 15, 1879; April 6 and 23, 1884; April 9, 1885.

190. *Sitta carolinensis*. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—A common permanent resident.

191. *Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—I think this may be regarded as a rare resident. In August, 1878, I saw some three or four young near Burlington just able to fly. May 3, 1883, I saw one, and another on May 7, 1885.

192. *Parus bicolor*. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—One of our most common permanent residents.

193. *Parus atricapillus*. CHICKADEE.—A permanent resident, more common than the next.

194. *Parus carolinensis*. CAROLINA CHICKADEE.—Permanent resident, but not common.

195. *Regulus satrapa*. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—Migrant late in the autumn and early in the spring,—probably a few remain all winter. April 9, 1885; November, 1877.

196. *Regulus calendula*. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—With the preceding, a tolerably common migrant. October 5, 1878.

197. *Poliophtila cærulea*. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—A somewhat common summer resident. April 23, 1884; April 22, 1885. Full sets of eggs obtained May 17 from two nests which I saw the birds begin building May 5. I think from what I could see without climbing to the nests each day, that they were completed on the 12th and the first egg laid in each on that day.

198. *Turdus mustelinus*. WOOD THRUSH.—An abundant and delightful summer resident. May 3, 1883; April 28, 1884; April 23, 1885. Full sets of eggs June 17, 1882; May 24, 1883.

199. *Turdus fuscescens*. WILSON'S THRUSH.—Spring and autumn migrant, not very common. April 9, 1885, especially common.



200. *Turdus ustulatus swainsoni*. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—Migrant with the last, not common.

201. *Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii*. HERMIT THRUSH.—With the last a tolerably common migrant. October 5, 1878; March 30, 1884.

202. *Merula migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN.—One of our commonest and best known summer residents,—leaving so late in the autumn and returning so early in the spring as to almost appear a permanent resident. Our January or February ‘thaw’ seldom fails to bring a few back to us. I desire to call attention to a nesting habit of the Robin which is spoken of in the books as “unusual,” that is the habit of constructing their nest upon a rail in the fence. This I have from childhood noticed to be a very common place for the Robin to put its nest. A place near the end of the rail where it is crossed by those of the next panel is usually selected, and generally about the fifth from the ground in an eight-rail fence. I have frequently known the same old nest to be repaired and used for two or even three years.

203. *Sialia sialis*. BLUEBIRD.—A common summer resident; a few probably remain in sheltered places throughout the winter. February 12, 1884; March 7, 1885. Until within the last ten years nearly every cleared field in this part of Indiana contained the stumps of the many trees that had been felled in clearing the land. Many of these stumps contained small hollows from three to six inches in diameter, and from one to two or three feet deep. As long as the stumps remained, these hollows were a favorite nesting place for the Bluebirds. But now that the stumps have been removed, the Bluebirds have betaken themselves to deserted woodpecker holes in trees, or to rotten fence posts.

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## A LIST OF THE BIRDS COLLECTED BY MR. C. J. MAYNARD IN THE ISLANDS OF LITTLE CAYMAN AND CAYMAN BRACK, WEST INDIES.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

THE AVIFAUNA of the Islands of Little Cayman and Cayman Brack is apparently quite different from that of Grand Cayman. Only five of the resident species of Grand Cayman appear to be found in either of the smaller islands. No *Centurus* or *Icterus* occurs on either Little Cayman or Cayman Brack, and the *Mimocichla* instead of being *ravida* seems to be the Cuban form, *M. rubripes*. Several Cuban species occur in Cayman Brack and