

on the steep bank of a brook in heavy woods. It was built of pine needles, slightly roofed over by leaves, and contained four eggs of the typical Warbler coloration. The identification was made certain by collecting the female which was lurking near by in the laurels. The ravine where the nest was found is not over 150 feet above the level of the Delaware, which at this point is about 950 feet, making a total elevation of 1100 feet above sea-level.

On June 21 we penetrated further into the woods, and in a thicket of small white pines found the nest and four eggs of the Nashville Warbler (*Helminthophila ruficapilla*) at an elevation of about 1175 feet. This nest was under the root of a small pine; deeply cupped and loosely lined with pine needles. I soon collected the female which we had flushed from the nest.

The notes heard from this bird when first flushed were a crackling like the breaking of small twigs. After that, the only note was a staccato *chillip*. The same day I collected two males and one female, adult, Blackburnian Warblers (*Dendroica blackburniae*). They evidently breed in that part of Pike County, for we found them in one particular patch of the woods all through the summer. Despite our searching, we found no nests of this species.

On June 25, in nearly the same area in which I had found the other Warblers, I heard a Warbler's song that was strange to me. I followed it up and shot its author, a fine specimen of Black-and-Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*), male adult; a bird that heretofore I had known only as a migrant in Pike County. The genital organs were fully developed and he was carrying food, so I have no doubt there was a nest not far distant.

We found Parula Warblers breeding abundantly in these woods, and on the pine ridges found Pine Warblers (*Dendroica vigorsii*).

On June 26 I saw a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), a rare but regular visitor after the nesting season; and on August 17 I took a female Hooded Warbler (*Sylvania mitrata*), which I have reason to believe nests rarely but regularly in the Delaware Valley. — HERBERT WHEATON CONGDON, *West New Brighton, N. Y.*

**Some Uncommon and Rare Birds of Erie County, Ohio.**—During the last fifteen years of ornithological collecting the following species have but once in each case fallen into my hands although almost weekly, sometimes daily, excursions have been made. They are now preserved in my collection of mounted birds.

**Accipiter atricapillus.** AMERICAN GOSHAWK.—A young male was shot Oct. 15, 1889, while Quail hunting. It is the second specimen that has been taken in this immediate vicinity. The other, an adult, is in the collection of Dr. Benschoter of this place.

**Coccothraustes vespertinus.** EVENING GROSBEAK.—A female, seen in the evergreens around my father's house for several days, was shot

Jan. 30, 1890. There was about one foot of snow on the ground at the time.

*Nyctala acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.—A male was taken Nov. 9, 1890. While the Screech Owl is very common this species is extremely rare in this locality.

*Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—A male was shot May 29, 1893, while it was sitting on a piece of drift wood on the beach of Lake Erie.

*Strix pratincola*. AMERICAN BARN OWL.—An adult female in beautiful plumage was shot on the shore of Lake Erie by two men who had been Duck hunting. It is the only one that I have ever seen here and old sportsmen of whom I have inquired say the same. Dr. Wheaton says ('Birds of Ohio, 1882'): "Rare Visitor." "Not over half a dozen individuals recorded."

*Sylvania mitrata*. HOODED WARBLER.—A male was taken April 23, 1894, in some underbrush that borders an old railroad near this place.

*Ionornis martinica*. PURPLE GALLINULE.—A male was picked up dead by some boys Sept. 2, 1894, under a telegraph line that runs along the Lake shore. It had flown against the wires and killed itself. So far as I can ascertain, this is the only specimen recorded as taken in Ohio in the fall. Several have been taken in the spring.—CARL TUTTLE, *Berlin Heights, Ohio*.

Notes from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. — *Accipiter atricapillus*. GOSHAWK.—A fine specimen was taken October 18, 1893, while in the act of eating an adult Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) it had just stricken down. Another was seen on March 27, 1894, chasing a flock of tame Pigeons, which only escaped by rising high in the air.

*Nyctala acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.—A young bird came into my hands this summer and is still retained in captivity, having become an interesting pet.

*Trochilus colubris*. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—Upon dissection,<sup>1</sup> the gullet of a female taken August 19, 1894, while hovering over a patch of wild flowers, was found to contain from twelve to fourteen small spiders, while broken remains of others were found in the stomach proper. Its gullet was also filled with nectar.

*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.—On October 14, 1894, two males were secured and four other individuals seen. On the 15th two were seen; on the 16th, two; on the 17th, one; a female was taken on the 18th. This is the second instance I know of this species being taken in Michigan, the first being on May 17, 1890, when a male in high plumage was secured by E. E. Brewster at Iron Mountain.

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<sup>1</sup> Examination made by Prof. F. E. L. Beal, Div. Orn. and Mam., Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.