

so dark here that the coloring cannot go on fast enough for me.— If I mistake not you can send me six full sets of 5 numbers — and should you not have received back the sets intended for Dr. Meckleham who is no longer on my list of subscribers — send for it and keep that one on hand. You may have them all put in one of the Boxes sent you by Havell. My list of subscribers for your District amounts now to Eighteen, six that you will send and one copy for you to show make Twenty-five. I am extremely anxious to hear from you. This will be the 4th letter that I have wrote to you without a word of yours — in great haste

Yours Sincerely

John J. Audubon.

95 Great Russell Street,  
Bedford Square.

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## SOME BIRDS OF CENTRAL ALABAMA.

A LIST OF THE BIRDS OBSERVED FROM MARCH 7 TO JUNE 9, IN PORTIONS OF COOSA, CLAY AND TALLEDEGA COUNTIES, ALABAMA

BY ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

SINCE our knowledge of the birds of Alabama is incomplete, and since few local lists have ever been published from this State, it was thought that the following would be worthy of publication, although the observations cover but a small area of country and a short period of time.

The area covered, consisting roughly of about 100 square miles, lies principally in the northwestern part of Coosa County, but includes also the southwestern corner of Clay County, at Hollins. Besides this, three days, April 14–16, were spent at Sylacauga, in the southern part of Talladega County. Our camp, about which the greater part of the observations were made, was situated one mile east of Woodbine, a small portable lumbering town which is moved about following the supply of timber, but was then situated in Coosa County, four miles to the west of Weogufka. Though

most of my observations were made at Woodbine, the period from April 16–May 4, which was in the height of the migration, was spent at Hollins, in Clay County. I also stopped in Hollins on March 7, when on my way to Woodbine.

The country here, occupying the extreme southern end of the Appalachian Mountains, is very rough and hilly. The elevation is principally from 500–600 feet, but there are one or two long ridges, such as Mt. Weogufka, just south of Woodbine, which have an elevation of from 1000 to 1100 feet. There are many small streams and creeks between the hills, the largest of these in the vicinity of Woodbine being Weogufka and Finigotchki Creeks. These creeks are from 40 to 80 feet wide and in most places 4 or 5 feet in depth. The principal forest growth is long-leaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) which occupies all the hilltops and higher and drier places. This tree, which generally grows on the flat, sandy areas of the coastal plain, at this point in its range extends farther inland and grows on rougher country than at any other place. The creek valleys and swales are occupied by a mixed growth of hardwoods, of such species as cow oak, tulip, red gum, etc. There are no true swamp areas, and no open meadows. A few farms are scattered here and there, forming small open areas in the otherwise unbroken forest. Many of these are at present deserted and slowly growing back to their original wild state. In the vicinity of Hollins most of the pine timber has been cut and there is a much larger per cent. of open country.

I found this tract of country quite a favorable one for the study of birds. Though the species found were comparatively few, individuals were in large numbers. Water birds and birds of open meadows were almost entirely absent. Species which were resident, either winter or summer, were present in large numbers, but transients were comparatively few. There seemed to be no marked paths of migration and no great flights of birds were observed.

There are three marked types of country in which birds are found; these are (1) pine forests, (2) hardwood forests, and (3) cleared land, second growth, etc. The pine forests are made up principally of a pure stand of long-leaf pine. This forms a very open forest which in most places, on account of the forest fires, is free of undergrowth, but in some places has a thick growth of black-jack and other oaks. The common breeding birds in this type of

country are as follows: Bobwhite, Mourning Dove, Great Horned Owl, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Flicker, Nighthawk, Chipping Sparrow, Bachman's Sparrow, Indigo Bunting, Summer Tanager, Yellow-throated Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Pine Warbler, Prairie Warbler, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown-headed Nuthatch, Tufted Titmouse, and Carolina Chickadee.

The hardwoods form a much denser forest than the pine. The trees are in many places very tall and large. In open places there is a thick undergrowth of vines, cane and various shrubs. The breeding birds in this kind of country are as follows: Red-tailed Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Downy Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Chuck-wills-widow, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Wood Pewee, Green-crested Flycatcher, Florida Blue Jay, Cardinal, Scarlet Tanager, Red-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Black and White Warbler, Parula Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Louisiana Water Thrush, Kentucky Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Carolina Wren, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Chickadee, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, and Wood Thrush.

The cleared land consists of small scattered farms, with a few buildings, areas of ploughed fields, and second growth in deserted fields. In moist places along the streams there are thickets of blackberry and cane. The second growth is largely young pine and red gum. The ploughed fields have many of them been cleared by girdling the timber and leaving it standing. These fields, full of old dead timber, form good nesting sites for many woodpeckers and other hole-nesting birds. The species breeding in this type of country are as follows: Bobwhite, Sparrow Hawk, Downy Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Flicker, Chimney Swift, Kingbird, Crested Flycatcher, Orchard Oriole, Goldfinch, English Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Cardinal, Blue Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Purple Martin, White-eyed Vireo, Blue-winged Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Maryland Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat, Mockingbird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Bewick's Wren, Brown-headed Nuthatch, and Bluebird.

On my arrival in Alabama on March 7, migration appeared to be already under way. Probably some winter residents had already left as only two Fox Sparrows were seen, and Phœbes, which I had

expected to find commonly, were not seen at all. The migration kept up steadily and evenly throughout March and April without any noticeably large flights, and lasted till about the middle of May when a few late transients were still present, although the breeding birds had settled down and been nesting for some time.

Since my stay in any one county did not last through the entire migration, complete lists for the counties were not possible. The following birds were found in Coosa County, but not in Clay County: Woodcock, Cooper's Hawk, Barred Owl, Belted Kingfisher, Whip-poor-will, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Bobolink, Red-winged Blackbird, Meadowlark, Purple Finch, Vesper Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Cedar Waxwing, Loggerhead Shrike, Mountain Solitary Vireo, Bachman's Warbler, Orange-crowned Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Kirtland's Warbler, American Pipit, House Wren, Winter Wren, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Olive-backed Thrush, Hermit Thrush. The following birds were found in Clay County, but not in Coosa County: Wood Duck, Spotted Sandpiper, Screech Owl, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Nashville Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Grinnell's Water Thrush, Wilson's Warbler, American Redstart, Short-billed Marsh Wren, Brown Creeper, Gray-cheeked Thrush. With the exception of the Warbling Vireo, which was found only in Talladega County, the remaining species were found in both Clay and Coosa Counties.

The following are some of the most interesting records in this list. The occurrence of the Florida Blue Jay in place of the more northern form appears to be a northern extension of the range of this bird. As the birds differed from the common Blue Jay not only in size and plumage but also in their notes I have no doubt that all, or practically all, of the Jays here were of this subspecies. The occurrence of the Nashville Warbler seems to be the first record of this species in the State of Alabama, as Prof. W. W. Cooke, in his report on the Migration and Distribution of Warblers, published in 1905, states that it had not been recorded from the State. The occurrence, in considerable numbers, of the Blue-winged and Black-throated Green Warblers as breeding birds, appears to be a southward extension of the breeding ranges, particularly of the latter species.

I am much indebted to Dr. Louis B. Bishop for the identification of subspecies, examination of the manuscript of this list, and for much encouragement and many helpful suggestions. I am also indebted to my classmates, who were with me in Alabama, and who helped and encouraged me in my work whenever possible.

In the following list those species of which specimens were taken are marked with an asterisk (\*).

1. **Aix sponsa.** WOOD DUCK.— On April 18 a male bird was flushed from a small pool of rain-water at Hollins.

\* 2. **Butorides virescens.** GREEN HERON.— First noted at Woodbine on April 5. Seen occasionally both there and at Hollins until May 6.

3. **Philohela minor.** AMERICAN WOODCOCK.— One seen on Weogufka Creek, Coosa Co., on May 28.

4. **Actitis macularia.** SPOTTED SANDPIPER.— One seen along a small creek at Hollins on April 18.

\* 5. **Colinus virginianus.** BOBWHITE.— Very abundant at both Woodbine and Hollins. A nest containing 17 eggs was found on Mt. Weogufka on May 22.

6. **Meleagris gallopavo silvestris.** WILD TURKEY.— A pair of these birds were seen at Woodbine on April 11 and others were heard at Hollins April 21.

7. **Zenaidura macroura.** MOURNING DOVE.— Very abundant at Woodbine but less common at Hollins. Young birds, out of the nest, were seen as early as May 10.

8. **Cathartes aura.** TURKEY VULTURE.— Very common.

9. **Catharista urubu.** BLACK VULTURE.— Less common than the last species. Locally common in the steep, rocky country on the south side of Mt. Weogufka.

10. **Accipiter cooperi.** COOPER'S HAWK.— One female seen at Woodbine on March 15.

11. **Buteo borealis.** RED-TAILED HAWK.— Seen quite commonly and evidently breeding.

12. **Buteo platypterus.** BROAD-WINGED HAWK.— First noted on March 25 and soon became abundant. I was told of a nest of this species found on Finigotekki Creek in the latter part of May but did not see it myself.

13. **Falco sparverius.** SPARROW HAWK.— Quite abundant. Young birds, out of the nest, were seen on June 3.

14. **Syrnium varium.** BARRED OWL.— One seen on March 27.

15. **Megascops asio.** SCREECH OWL.— One heard at Hollins on April 27.

16. **Bubo virginianus.** GREAT HORNED OWL.— Quite common. A tree, cut down by the lumbermen on March 12, contained a large stick nest with one half-grown owl of this species. An attempt was made to keep this bird alive but it died in about a week.

\* 17. *Coccyzus americanus*. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.— Quite common. First seen at Hollins on April 26.

18. *Ceryle alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER.— Seen but twice, March 15 and April 9 on Finigotchki Creek.

19. *Dryobates villosus audubonii*. SOUTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.— Seen occasionally but least common of the eight species of Woodpeckers found here.

20. *Dryobates pubescens*. SOUTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER.— Very common.

21. *Dryobates borealis*. RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER.— Abundant in the pine woods. A brood of young, out of the nest, were seen on May 17.

22. *Sphyrapicus varius*. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.— Very abundant till March 24, last seen March 29.

23. *Ceophloeus pileatus*. PILEATED WOODPECKER.— Quite common at Woodbine, only one seen at Hollins.

\*24. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.— First seen on March 13. Not common till about April 1. The farmers, who call this species by the not inappropriate name of "Shirt-tail," shoot all woodpeckers, but particularly this and the next species, at every opportunity. They claim that these birds ruin their corn crop in the fall by ripping open the ripened ears.

\*25. *Centurus carolinus*. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.— Abundant. A female bird was seen feeding young in a hole in a stump at Hollins, April 27.

26. *Colaptes auratus*. FLICKER.

27. *Colaptes auratus luteus*. NORTHERN FLICKER.— Flickers were abundant as winter residents but less common as summer residents, the change taking place about April 5. None were taken but it is thought that the wintering birds were of the northern form and the summer birds the southern.

28. *Antrostomus carolinensis*. CHUCK-WILLS-WIDOW.— First heard on April 9. Became common after this. A set of two eggs was found by Mr. J. A. Fitzwater on May 24.

29. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.— A bird seen at Woodbine, March 30. Others were heard in this vicinity April 4 to 7.

30. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK.— First seen April 21. Became very abundant.

31. *Chaetura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT.— First seen on March 30. Very abundant.

32. *Trochilus colubris*. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.— First seen at Woodbine on March 29. Not seen again until April 21 at Hollins. Became abundant soon after this and a nest was found on May 9.

33. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. KINGBIRD.— First seen at Woodbine on April 9. More common at Hollins than at Woodbine.

34. *Myiarchus crinitus*. CRESTED FLYCATCHER.— Common. The first one was seen on March 30.

35. *Nuttallornis borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.— A single individual was seen at Woodbine on May 9.

36. *Contopus virens*. WOOD PEWEE.— First seen on April 6. Became common after April 10.

\*37. *Empidonax virescens*. GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.— First seen on April 13. A very common bird and characteristic of the hardwood swales. A nest containing nearly full grown young was found in a branch of a water oak overhanging Weogufka Creek.

\*38. *Cyanocitta cristata florincola*. FLORIDA BLUE JAY.— Dr. Bishop identified my specimens as this subspecies. Quite common. A pair were seen nest-building on March 29.

39. *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. AMERICAN CROW.— Not very common.

40. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK. These birds were seen about Woodbine from May 4 to 10 but were not common.

41. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.— A flock of about forty individuals, composed entirely of females, was seen feeding on the opening red maple buds along Weogufka Creek on March 19.

42. *Sturnella magna argutula*. FLORIDA MEADOWLARK.— Seen commonly on cut-over and burned-over lands, where they looked entirely out of place, from March 17 to April 8. None were taken but the birds were assumed to belong to this subspecies.

43. *Icterus spurius*. ORCHARD ORIOLE.— First seen on April 12. Quite common at Hollins but less so at Woodbine. Confined to clearings and the vicinity of buildings.

44. *Icterus galbula*. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.— Rare. Seen at Hollins May 1 and 3, and at Woodbine May 10.

45. *Carpodacus purpureus*. PURPLE FINCH. Not common. Seen at Woodbine from March 15 to 29.

46. *Astragalinus tristis*. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.— Very abundant.

\*47. *Passer domesticus*. ENGLISH SPARROW.— Abundant wherever there are buildings.

48. *Poœcetes gramineus*. VESPER SPARROW.— Seen at Woodbine on March 15 and 19, in flocks of Field and Chipping Sparrows.

49. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.— Abundant till April 25. A straggler seen April 29.

50. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.— Abundant, both as a winter and summer resident. A characteristic bird of the pine woods, where it evidently nested in the pine trees.

51. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.— Quite common as a winter resident. Less so as a summer resident. Nests containing eggs were found at Hollins on April 24 and 30. A nest containing half grown young was found at Woodbine on May 10.

52. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.— Common from the time of my arrival until March 30.

\*53. *Peucæa æstivalis bachmanii*. BACHMAN'S SPARROW.— First seen on March 8 but was not common until March 15. On May 9 two nests were found, one containing eggs and the other newly hatched young. A young bird, out of the nest, was seen on May 19.

54. *Melospiza cinerea melodia*. SONG SPARROW.— Abundant from the time of my arrival until March 19.

55. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.— Seen near Weogufka, Coosa Co., on April 14 and at Syllacauga, Talladega Co., on April 16.

56. *Passerella iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.— A pair of these birds were seen on Weogufka Creek, March 11. I had expected to find this species an abundant winter resident, but believe that the main body had gone north before my arrival.

57. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. TOWHEE.— Abundant until the middle of April, and a few seen until May 1, at Hollins. I believe that a few bred here though I saw none later than this. One of our party, Mr. J. A. Fitzwater, saw one at Hollins on June 6.

58. *Cardinalis cardinalis*. CARDINAL.— Abundant. A nest containing two eggs was found at Woodbine on April 12. A third egg was laid the following day. A nest containing three newly hatched young was found at Hollins on April 28 and a young bird, out of the nest, on May 1. This last bird had caught its foot on a blackberry briar and was struggling to release itself. I released it and left it sitting on a stump, apparently none the worse for its escapade.

59. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. ROSE-BREADED GROSBILL.— Not common. Seen from April 25 to May 4.

\*60. *Guiraca caerulea*. BLUE GROSBILL.— First seen at Hollins April 24. More common at Hollins than at Woodbine but not abundant at either place. These birds seemed to prefer ploughed fields where patches of briars and bushes were left between the furrows.

\*61. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.— Common. First seen on April 14. Seemed partial to open pine woods where there was a thick, bushy undergrowth.

62. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET Tanager.— First seen on April 2. Quite common but not so abundant as the next species. Partial to hardwood bottoms.

\*63. *Piranga rubra*. SUMMER Tanager.— Very common. First seen on April 9. Partial to pine woods.

64. *Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.— Quite common. Nearly every farmhouse has a colony of these birds nesting in hollow gourds swung from the top of a tall pole. The farmers told me that they kept the hawks away. I first noted this species on March 17.

65. *Hirundo erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW.— Common at Syllacauga, Talladega, Co., April 14–16. Seen at Hollins on May 3, and at Woodbine May 9–10. On these last two dates the birds were all seen during the early morning, high in the air and flying northward. They were apparently migrating though it seemed rather late for migration of this species.

66. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.— Seen at Hollins April 17 and 19, and on Weogufka Creek, Coosa Co., on May 11 and 29. They were probably breeding along the steep banks of Weogufka Creek.



67. *Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.— Not common. Small flocks were seen at Woodbine May 7-17.

\*68. *Lanius ludovicianus*. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE.— On May 4, while walking from Hollins to Woodbine, I saw several pairs of these birds in the vicinity of Stewartsville, Coosa Co. One pair were feeding young in a nest situated in a clump of grape vines about 40 feet up. This is the only time I met this species.

69. *Vireo olivaceus*. RED-EYED VIREO.— Quite common. First seen March 31. A nest containing one fresh egg was found on Weogufka Creek on May 21.

70. *Vireo gilvus*. WARBLING VIREO.— One heard singing at Syllauga, Talladega Co., on April 16.

71. *Vireo flavifrons*. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.— Not common. First seen March 27. Evidently breeding, as individuals were seen as late as June 3.

\*72. *Vireo solitarius alticola*. MOUNTAIN SOLITARY VIREO.— First noted March 14. Common from March 21-April 12. An individual taken March 14, was referred to this subspecies by Dr. Bishop.

73. *Vireo noveboracensis*. WHITE-EYED VIREO.— Abundant. First seen March 17. A nest containing one fresh egg was found on Weogufka Creek on May 26. This may have been a second brood nest as I believed from the actions of the birds that they were breeding much earlier than this.

74. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER.— First seen March 14. Quite common and evidently breeding.

\*75. *Helminthophila vermivorus*. WORMEATING WARBLER.— Found at Hollins April 21 and 28, at Woodbine May 6.

\*76. *Helminthophila bachmanii*. BACHMAN'S WARBLER.— A male bird was taken at Woodbine on the morning of March 20. Twice after that I thought I heard the song of this species but could not be certain of it.

77. *Helminthophila pinus*. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.— Quite common. First seen on March 27. Although this warbler is not recorded as breeding in this vicinity, I found it abundant throughout the breeding season.

\*78. *Helminthophila chrysoptera*. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.— This bird was quite common for a transient and was observed from April 21 to May 7.

\*79. *Helminthophila rubricapilla*. NASHVILLE WARBLER.— A female of this species was taken at Hollins on April 18. This appears to be the first record for this species in the State of Alabama.

80. *Helminthophila celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.— On March 27, at Woodbine, I saw closely a small warbler which I felt certain was this species, though I had had no previous acquaintance with it.

81. *Helminthophila peregrina*. TENNESSEE WARBLER.— One seen at Woodbine May 9.

82. *Compsothlypis americana*. PARULA WARBLER.— First noted March 20. Became common about March 26. Seen throughout my stay and evidently breeding.

83. *Dendroica aestiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.— Abundant at Sylacauga on April 18. Seen at Hollins April 25.

84. *Dendroica caerulescens*. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.— Seen at Hollins April 19 and May 3.

85. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.— Abundant from April 3 to May 2.

\*86. *Dendroica cerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.— Locally common at Woodbine, in the tops of tall hardwoods on Finigotchki Creek, where it was first noted on April 10. It was evidently breeding here as it was seen as late as June 3. Seen but once at Hollins, April 21.

87. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.— Seen at Hollins April 25 to May 3. Not common.

88. *Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.— Not common. First seen at Hollins, April 28 and last at Woodbine, May 14.

89. *Dendroica blackburniæ*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.— Not common. Noted at intervals from April 4 to May 10, both at Woodbine and Hollins.

\*90. *Dendroica dominica*. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.— First noted on March 16. An abundant breeding bird, characteristic of the pine woods.

91. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.— First noted March 17 at Woodbine. Quite common in the higher hills, in the pine woods. I was much surprised to find that a number of these birds remained on Mt. Weogufka throughout the breeding season. They were evidently breeding and were last seen there June 9.

92. *Dendroica kirtlandi*. KIRTLAND'S WARBLER.— I met with an individual of this species at Woodbine, May 10, a Sunday afternoon when I unfortunately had no gun. I watched the bird closely for some ten or fifteen minutes. Its actions resembled those of the Pine Warbler but its song was rather like that of the Black-throated Green. It consisted of six notes. The first and fourth were long while the others were much shorter and in pairs. The first, and the last two, notes were pitched high, while the three middle notes were about a fifth lower.

93. *Dendroica vigorsii*. PINE WARBLER.— Very common, both as a winter and summer resident, breeding commonly in the pine woods.

\*94. *Dendroica palmarum*. PALM WARBLER.— Fairly common from April 3 to April 27. It seemed to prefer ploughed fields along the edges of woods.

95. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. YELLOW PALM WARBLER.— A few individuals noted at Woodbine March 16 and 17. Another individual thought to be of this subspecies was seen at Hollins on April 17.

96. *Dendroica discolor*. PRAIRIE WARBLER.— First noted at Woodbine March 26. Abundant, inhabiting thick, bushy undergrowth in the open pine woods. A nest with four eggs was found at Woodbine, May 15.

\*97. *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*. GRINNELL'S WATER THRUSH.— This species was noted at Sylacauga on April 16 and at Hollins April 22 to May 3. A bird taken at Hollins April 25 was identified as this subspecies by Dr. Bishop.

98. **Seiurus motacilla.** LOUISIANA WATER THRUSH.— First seen on March 9. Abundant. On every small creek one or more pairs of these birds were breeding.

\*99. **Geothlypis formosa.** KENTUCKY WARBLER.— First seen on April 7. A common bird in the hardwood swales. A nest containing five eggs was found on May 19. A young bird, out of the nest but unable to fly, was seen on June 1. Another nest containing eggs, perhaps a second brood, was found on June 9.

\*100. **Geothlypis trichas.** MARYLAND YELLOWTHROAT.— This species was first noted on March 16 and soon became common. A young bird, just out of the nest, was seen on May 20. A breeding bird, taken at Hollins on April 24, was identified as this form by Dr. Bishop.

101. **Icteria virens.** YELLOW-BREADED CHAT.— First seen on April 11. Common at Hollins; less so at Woodbine.

\*102. **Wilsonia mitrata.** HOODED WARBLER.— First seen April 4. Very abundant in the hardwood bottoms.

103. **Wilsonia pusilla.** WILSON'S WARBLER.— A male bird was seen at Hollins May 2.

104. **Wilsonia canadensis.** CANADIAN WARBLER.— Seen at Hollins May 2 and 3 and at Woodbine, May 9 and 14.

105. **Setophaga ruticilla.** AMERICAN REDSTART.— Seen at Hollins April 24–May 3.

106. **Anthus pensilvanicus.** AMERICAN PIPIT.— A single, lonely looking individual was seen on ploughed fields near Woodbine on March 12.

107. **Mimus polyglottos.** MOCKINGBIRD.— Common at Hollins but rather scarce at Woodbine.

108. **Galeoscoptes carolinensis.** CATBIRD.— Arrived April 12. More common at Hollins than at Woodbine.

109. **Toxostoma rufum.** BROWN THRASHER.— Seen throughout my stay but not common. I watched one feeding its young at Hollins April 27.

110. **Thryothorus ludovicianus.** CAROLINA WREN.— Very abundant. Broods of young were seen commonly on and after May 13. A second brood nest was found on May 19, containing two fresh eggs. Three more eggs were laid and the young were hatched and nearly full grown when we broke up camp on June 9.

\*111. **Thryomanes bewickii.** BEWICK'S WREN.— First seen on March 21. Not common. On April 6 a pair were seen building a nest in a wood pile back of the turpentine still at Woodbine. At Hollins a few pairs nested among the piles of lumber in the mill yard, where I saw a brood of young on May 2.

112. **Troglodytes aëdon.** HOUSE WREN.— Seen at Woodbine April 1–12. Not common.

113. **Olbiorchilus hiemalis.** WINTER WREN.— Seen occasionally at Woodbine from March 8 to 26.

114. **Cistothorus stellaris.** SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.— On May

3 I was much surprised to find a male bird of this species, along a little alder-lined creek at Hollins.

115. *Certhia familiaris americana*. BROWN CREEPER.— One individual was seen at Hollins on March 7, the day of my arrival.

116. *Sitta carolinensis*. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.— Quite common. Both this and the next species were called "Sapsucker" by the natives.

\*117. *Sitta pusilla*. BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH.— Common. The first nest was found partly constructed on March 21. Nests were found commonly from then until about May 1, by which time most of the young had flown.

\*118. *Bæolophus bicolor*. TUFTED TITMOUSE.— Very abundant. Birds were seen with nesting material on April 9 but no nests were found until May 8, when the young were nearly full grown. The young were very noisy and from then until May 15 a number of nests were easily found.

\*119. *Parus carolinensis*. CAROLINA CHICKADEE.— Quite common

120. *Regulus satrapa*. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.— Abundant from my arrival until March 25.

121. *Regulus calendula*. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.— First seen March 9. Not common until March 15. Common from then to April 14. Stragglers seen up till April 25.

\*122. *Polioptila cærulea*. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.— First seen on March 15. Very abundant. From March 29, when the first birds began building, until May 15, when the last young flew, many nests were found, both at Woodbine and Hollins. Both young and old birds were noisy and attracted attention to their nests.

123. *Hylocichla mustelina*. WOOD THRUSH.— First seen on March 25. Abundant. A nest containing two fresh eggs was found at Hollins April 28. A young bird, out of the nest, was seen on Weogufka Creek, May 26.

124. *Hylocichla fuscescens*. WILSON'S THRUSH.— A pair were seen on March 16. Not seen again till March 24. Seen occasionally from then until April 18.

\*125. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii*. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.— Birds belonging to either this or the next species were seen from April 11 to 25. One taken April 11, proved to be of this species.

\*126. *Hylocichla aliciae*. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.— See above species. A bird taken April 24 was of this species.

127. *Hylocichla guttata pallasii*. HERMIT THRUSH.— Seen from March 20 to April 13. To my surprise these thrushes sang commonly throughout their stay, during the early morning hours.

128. *Merula migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN.— Common from the time of my arrival until March 18.

129. *Sialia sialia*. BLUEBIRD.— Abundant. The first nest was found April 2, containing five eggs. Broods of young were seen commonly from April 30 to May 4. A second or third brood nest was found on June 5, with four fresh eggs.