

few Pectoral, White-rumped, and Red-backed Sandpipers, Black-bellied and Semipalmated Plovers, a Wilson's Snipe and a Turnstone, scattered over the broad mud-flats toward the landward side of the island. Toward the seaward side, which is scarcely higher than Pig Island, were hundreds of Skimmers, Terns, Gulls, and a scattering of Oystercatchers, circling about, or perched in "rafts" along the low flat bars exposed by the tide and in the bay a solitary Horned Grebe and a Red-breasted Merganser were riding the swells. The whole scene formed a very fitting climax to one of the most enjoyable and profitable ornithological pilgrimages in which it has my good fortune to participate.—E. L. POOLE, *Reading, Pa.*

Some Records from the Madison, Wisconsin, Region for the Spring of 1921.—

1. **Chaulelasmus streperus.** GADWALL.—Four individuals observed on May 6.
2. **Bartramia longicauda.** UPLAND PLOVER.—One specimen on fence post. Allowed two observers, on foot, to approach within fifty feet.
3. **Buteo borealis krideri.** KRIDER'S HAWK.—One individual, in flight, studied at close range, directly over-head. It was engaged by several crows, and remained under perfect observing conditions for a considerable period.
4. **Falco peregrinus anatum.** DUCK HAWK.—Mr. Herbert Stoddard of Milwaukee introduced me to two nesting sites of the falcon, both about twenty-five miles northwest of Madison, and both on lofty and relatively inaccessible rock ledges. Each contained young birds. Mr. Stoddard, in the initial article of this 'Wilson Bulletin' of December last, has written the record of his connection with both nests.
5. **Phloeotomus pileatus abieticola.** NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.—Several birds heard or observed in this extreme northwestern part of Dane County along the Wisconsin River and in Sank County through which this Baraboo Range of sharp and rugged hills extends. The forbidding nature of the region renders it safe from easy pedestrianism and constitutes it one of the last stands in southern Wisconsin for these epic woodpeckers.
6. **Empidonax virescens.** ACADIAN FLYCATCHER.—One singing male collected on May 25.
7. **Sturnella neglecta.** WESTERN MEADOWLARK.—This bird seems to be growing more common with us. During the spring of 1921, I heard six or seven singing, and doubtless nesting, birds. The types of country selected by *neglecta* was identical with that chosen by *magna*.
8. **Chondestes grammacus grammacus.** LARK SPARROW.—One singing male collected from a small nesting colony twenty-five miles to the north-west of Madison on April 30. The colony has been established on its restricted sandy flats for a number of years.
9. **Zonotrichia querula.** HARRIS'S SPARROW.—One male bird observed near Madison on May 21.

10. **Spizella pallida.** CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—One or two pairs of Clay-colored Sparrows, the remnant of a very small colony from which the writer took a set of eggs three years ago, nested in the Lake Forest district in the environs of Madison in the spring of 1921. It may be of interest to record the following fact: if one were to describe an arc with a diameter of about a third of a mile, at one foot, in a marsh meadow, he would find a small colony of nesting Henslow's Sparrows at the other foot, in a dry, rolling, bush-studded field, the Clay-colored Sparrows; and in the upland meadow adjacent to the latter, a thriving colony of Grasshopper Sparrows.

11. **Spiza americana.** DICKCISSEL.—Last year was decidedly a Dickcissel year in the Dane County region. The birds were abundant. I have heard as many as a hundred singing during the course of a long day's trip through favored districts.

12. **Protonotaria citrea.** PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—These warblers are rated as common in the north-western part of Dane County along the river-bottoms of the Wisconsin. The bird life in these heavily timbered flats was often representative of the upper-austal zone rather than the transition. There were numerous Red-bellied Woodpeckers; fairly numerous Cardinals, Blue-grey Gnatcatchers, Louisiana Water Thrushes, and Red-shouldered Hawks; a Yellow-breasted Chat; and in the vicinity, nesting Cerulean Warblers, and at least two Bewick's Wrens.

13. **Vermivora celata celata.** ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—One specimen observed on May 17.

14. **Dendroica cerulea.** CERULEAN WARBLER.—Birds observed in Baxter Hollow, Sank County, on June 12.

15. **Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis.** GRINNELL'S WATER-THRUSH.—Two specimens collected near Madison.

16. **Seiurus motacilla.** LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—Two specimens collected along the Wisconsin River bottom lands in Dane County.

17. **Icteria virens virens.** YELLOW-BRESTED CHAT.—One bird heard singing in a clearing in the Wisconsin River bottom lands. One pair, probably nesting birds, seen in mid-June in the Winga Lake region on the outskirts of Madison.

18. **Thryomanes bewicki bewicki.** BEWICK'S WREN.—I studied one of a reported nesting pair closely. (Mr. S. Paul Jones later verified my identification.) Mr. Herbert L. Stotterd a week or so before had wounded and failed to secure another specimen in a distinct half a mile away. These wrens were in the vicinity of Sauk City. On April 15, 1916, I identified another Bewick's near Madison. The species should be removed from the hypothetical list of Wisconsin birds.

19. **Baeolophus bicolor.** TUFTED TITMOUSE.—On February 1, I collected a specimen near Madison, the second or third collected specimen on record for the state, so far as I know.—WARNER TAYLOR, 219 Clifford Court, Madison Wisconsin.