

In December 1924, a Duck was shot on one of the lakes not far from Kalamazoo that is a cross between a Muskovy Duck and a Mallard. It is a male with the characters of both parents showing. The bird was mounted and is now exhibited in a local sporting goods store.

Referring to a note on the Cardinal in Michigan in the April number of 'The Auk':—this bird was rare here twenty years ago but becomes more frequent all the time; it may now be considered common in and around Kalamazoo. Its song is often heard in the city streets and it nests familiarly near the houses. I think it is spreading north. In June 1914 while canoeing down the Kalamazoo river to Lake Michigan I saw several. In April 1914 I saw one at White Lake in Muskegon Co. a hundred miles north of here.—W. E. PRÆGER, *Kalamazoo, Michigan*.

**The Wisconsin Bird List.**—Since the publication in 1903 of Kumlien and Hollister's 'The Birds of Wisconsin' few changes have been made in the list of birds collected in the state. Hollister, discarded his record of the Longtailed Chickadee ('The Auk,' Vol. XXIX, page 397). Collection of the following species has been reported in 'The Auk' from time to time as cited; Gray Gyrfalcon (Snyder, Vol. XXII, page 413), Dovekie (Ward, Vol. XV, page 215), Acadian Flycatcher (Stoddard, Vol. XXXIV, page 66), Bell's Vireo (Betts, Vol. XXXI., page 542), Gyrfalcon (Stoddard, Vol. XL, page 325), Bewick's Wren (Taylor, Vol. XL, page 340) and Starling (Stoddard, Vol. XL., page 538). These additions give Wisconsin an authenticated list of 363 species.—GARDNER P. STICKNEY, *Milwaukee, Wis*

**Additional Records from the Madison, Wis., Region.—**

1. *Astur atricapillus atricapillus*. GOSHAWK.—One specimen observed January 24, 1923.

2. *Buteo borealis krideri*. KRIDER'S HAWK.—One individual, obligingly confiding, was studied for several minutes with 15 × binoculars on January 23, 1923. Fortunately it was in full adult plumage and admitted of no question. Another specimen, even more unsuspecting, was disturbed while hunting on the ground, three hundred feet within the borders of an oak grove with tangled underbrush on October 14, 1925. It flew to the lower branch of a thirty-foot tree and remained about half a minute in a crouching position. It was sensationally white against its dark background. Later I had three opportunities to study it with a 40 × telescope at close range. The crowns of both birds were pure white.

3. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—A pair of these Hawks have nested for the past five successive years on a difficult cliff ledge about 175 feet above the Wisconsin River, thirty miles north of Madison. Another pair has nested over 300 feet up on Gibraltar Rock, thirty miles to the north, by east, of Madison during three of those years.

4. *Passerherbulus lecontei*. LECONTE'S SPARROW.—Since I am more interested in the Sparrow family than in any other, I have spent untold hours in the favorite habitats of the rarer species. During only four of the

eleven years I have worked in the Madison territory have I encountered this bird and then only a single one in a season. I have seen none within the last three years. I rate it the most difficult of all the smaller avifauna, excepting the Black Rail, to study or collect during its spring migration.

5. *Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni*. NELSON'S SPARROW.—In 1923 this rare sparrow was not uncommon in the reedy marshes about Madison. On October 1, two were seen on the Hammersley Marsh, and from October 5 to 14 from two to six specimens were seen on the Wingra Marsh. Although careful search was made in the fall of 1924 and 1925, none of the species was seen. There are no spring records for our district.

6. *Zonotrichia querula*. HARRIS'S SPARROW.—One specimen observed October 3, 1923.

7. *Spizella pallida*. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—Four were observed, one of which was collected, on May 13, 1925. None of this species was discovered during 1923 or 1924.

8. *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*. CARDINAL.—The status of the Cardinal has evidently changed considerably during the past two decades. The Wisconsin State List (1903) gives only four or five records. Today dozens of pairs can be heard whistling along the Wisconsin River bottoms, and every winter finds four or five birds perhaps wanderers from their summer habitat—in or about Madison. Early in June, 1925, Mr. John Main called my attention to a cardinal's nest in the heart of the city. The female was sitting on it when I saw it.

9. *Vermivora pinus*. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—The status of this Warbler north of the southern line of Wisconsin is of peculiar interest. In the Wisconsin State List (Kumlien and Hollister) only seven records are listed from 1867–1899, all save one—at La Crosse on the Mississippi—within thirty miles of the southern border. The bird is reported by Cory as a "casual summer resident in northern Illinois"; by Barrows of Michigan as "taken a dozen times within our limits"; and by Anderson in the Iowa 'State List' as having been reported only once in northern Iowa—at Decorah, thirty miles from the Mississippi. The situation in Minnesota, however, is different. And Minnesota is the farthest north of all the States to be considered. Dr. Hatch, who seems to have been exceptionally optimistic with many species, finds it not uncommon; and Dr. Roberts, a far more exacting ornithologist, includes it without comment among the regular summer residents. Dr. Chapman, in his 'Warblers,' tables the observations of six years on the species made at Lanesboro, thirty miles from the Mississippi (by Dr. Hvoslef?). From 1916 to 1922 I observed this Warbler five times near Madison which is forty miles from the central southern border of the state. But in the spring of 1923, with the discovery of the rich, avifaunal life in the river bottoms of the Wisconsin River, a fairly large tributary of the Mississippi, our local knowledge of the Blue-wing was increased. During that year three spring specimens were seen.

And during the spring of 1925, four of us, who worked the territory carefully, observed twenty-four individuals, several of them evidently nesting birds. On the 31st of May, for instance, fifteen were identified. It may be that the species is increasing its range; but I think it more probable that it has for years found a habitat to its liking in the river-bottoms of the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers and adjacent territories where conditions parallel those of the upper-austral zone. So far as I can discover the early Wisconsin ornithologists knew nothing of the river-bottom territory. Had they worked the region, the presence of the Blue-winged and Kentucky Warblers, the Bewick's Wren, the Bell's Vireo, the Tufted Titmouse, and probably the Cardinal, would have been discovered sooner.

10. *Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla*. NASHVILLE WARBLER.—One late migrant observed November 1, 1925.

11. *Vermivora celata celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—On December 9, 1925, I discovered an Orange-crowned associating with Chickadees near Madison. The bird seemed to be in excellent physical condition. On December 10th I visited the spot again and attempted to collect it, merely wounding it and losing it in a loose stone pile. Luckily it was a typical specimen, characteristic in color, with obvious dusky streaks on the breast.

12. *Dendroica cerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.—A relatively common nesting Warbler in the Wisconsin River bottoms.

13. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—A late migrant observed on November 1, 1925.

14. *Oporornis formosus*. KENTUCKY WARBLER.—The Wisconsin State List records but seven specimens of *formosus* between 1851 and 1903, the date of its publication. But the bird is not uncommon in the river-bottoms. On May 25, 1925, three were observed (one collected); on May 31, 4; and on June 28, 4. These were undoubtedly nesting birds, two having been seen with nesting material.

15. *Icteria virens virens*. YELLOW-BREADED CHAT.—One specimen, collected, on May 17, 1925; a second observed in the bottom-lands on May 31.

16. *Anthus rubescens*. AMERICAN PIPIT.—A flock of forty observed on October 3, 1923; four on October 15. Two were seen on May 25, 1925; six on October 12. On October 31, Mr. John Gundlach of Madison reported a flock of one hundred.

17. *Thyrothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*. CAROLINA WREN.—One specimen observed in river-bottoms on September 17, 1923.

18. *Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*. BEWICK'S WREN.—One individual collected within a mile of Madison, April 30, 1923.

19. *Baeolophus bicolor*. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—One specimen observed January 11, 1923. While I was in the company of Mr. William Schorger of Madison on June 28, 1925, at a point near the Wisconsin River bottoms, a family of seven titmice, five immature, were discovered. This is probably

the first nesting record for the State. The 'State List' has this to say about the bird: "there is a single specimen of the Tufted Tit, shot by Mr. N. C. Gilbert, December 15, 1900, near Madison. The bird was alone, and this is doubtless the only record for the state." Mr. Schorger has other records, as have I. It is probable that the species is increasing its range.

—WARNER TAYLOR, 619 N. Frances St., Madison, Wisconsin.