

for at least two years, so this seems to establish beyond a doubt that these birds have a strong love of home.—O. W. KNIGHT, *Bangor, Me.*

NOTES FROM MICHIGAN.—Do some individuals of the Golden-crowned Kinglet usually linger in northern climates until overcome and destroyed by autumn cold? On two different occasions, at places widely separated, I have known specimens to be found on the steps by doors of school buildings, apparently benumbed with cold. On being brought inside they became active again. I have no notes at hand on these observations, but think both incidents occurred in October. My observations indicate that the bird that suffers most here from the destructive propensities of boys is the little Brown Creeper, *Certhia familiaris americana*. Its fearlessness and the habit of working low on bodies of trees makes it an easy victim of the sling-shot. The Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, *Sphyrapicus varius*, is also a frequent victim. During the past two winters I have seen or heard at frequent intervals individuals of species *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Their haunts seemed to be among oak trees, near large buildings in which they may have found shelter.—C. D. MCLOUTH, *Muskegon, Mich.*

CASSIN'S VIREO IN SANTA CLARA CO., CALIFORNIA.—Last season was the first occasion upon which I had the pleasure of meeting Cassin's Vireo in its native haunts. It would seem that this Western form of the Blue-headed Vireo is more common in summer than many imagine. On May 19, 1895, I was out for a ramble along a creek in the low foot hills, the creek-bed being well covered with sycamores. Several young Anna's Hummingbirds were observed being fed by the parents, though the young birds could fly quite well. While watching a Hummingbird near a sycamore in the creek-bed I turned my head, and there, not more than a foot away was a nest of a Vireo suspended at the end of a thin, drooping branch of a sycamore. The bird was on and was easily recognized as Cassin's Vireo by the markings. I took hold of the branch and drew it towards me, but not until I had raised my hand above the nest did the bird leave. She flew to a limb near by and at once commenced to sing, the note being new to me. The male appeared instantly. I was surprised to find *five* young in the nest, apparently not more than two days old. This number I regard as quite unusual, for three or four eggs seem to be the number laid by our Vireos. The nest was composed of a little fine light grass, shredded sycamore leaves and a few small pieces of an old newspaper, doubtless gathered from the drift along the creek banks.

On the outside were small pieces of cocoons and here and there small bits of white spiders' webs, such as are found beneath the bark of trees. Several bits of paper hung from the bottom of the nest. The nest was about five feet from the ground. I left it and on returning shortly after found the bird again on, and although I approached very closely she exhibited no fear, merely eyeing me curiously. Quite a distance further up this same creek another of these Vireos was noted in a sycamore. It was shot and proved to be a male and had some downy building material in its beak.—C. BARLOW, *Santa Clara, Cal.*

NOTES FROM MISSOURI. —When notes on the range of Dickcissel, Grasshopper Sparrow and Henslow's Sparrow were asked for, I said that I had never found the two last named around here, but this spring I have seen three of the Grasshopper Sparrows. I also saw a Baird's Sparrow. This kind is rather rare here, but each spring I have seen a few of them. They seem to pass through just ahead of the common Savanna Sparrows, which pass through here in large numbers. On April 25, I secured a specimen of the Water Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*). Its being here must have been merely accidental, as this place is outside its range as given in the new Checklist, and it is the first one I have seen, although the Louisiana Water Thrush has been quite common.

One morning last November, I noticed a fight between a Screech Owl and five or six Blue Jays. The Owl was not very anxious to escape, apparently, but fought the Jays bravely and at length succeeded in killing one; but the fight was brought to a close by one of the Jays giving the Owl a peck in the head, which stunned it so that they were able to kill it. It was so little injured that I made a good skin out of it.

In BULLETIN 7 it is asked if catching insects in the air is a common habit of the Red-headed Woodpecker. I have often seen them do it, principally in the fall however, and I have never seen them catch more than one at a time.—SIDNEY S. WILSON, *St. Joseph, Mo.*

THE WORK OF OUR COMMITTEES.

The migration period has now passed, and the nesting season is well under way. In a few weeks the Warblers will cease singing and almost entirely disappear. Let us not forget that we are studying the habits of these birds, nor that the notes we have are to be sent to persons who are work-