

to be particularly careful, for the first few days, or even weeks it may be rarely, they stay closely at home in the boxes or houses where they are first seen. The present season the first one appeared promptly at noon on March 31, taking possession of the house at once, where he rested the remainder of the day, and was not seen a block away during the next two weeks or longer. Severe weather late in April, and weather unfavorable for vegetation and insect life during all of April resulted in the starvation of one of the company. No other Martins were seen nor reported until well into May. Hence, keep watch of your martin boxes if you would make early records.

In this region the Whippoorwill is restricted to certain localities several miles from Oberlin, and hence has not been recorded until some days or even weeks after its arrival. Twice only have I heard its note in the woods near Oberlin, and then only one day in an entire season.

LYNDS JONES, Oberlin, Ohio.

GENERAL NOTES.

SOME WARBLERS OF EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—A hint of the physical features of the county is necessary to a proper understanding of its Warbler inhabitants. The altitude is about 3750 feet above the ocean. The country for miles around is covered with tall firs, pines, cedars, spruces, with here and there oaks and thick brush, called "deer brush." In various places under the trees there are large patches of a species of wild rose, called "mountain misery."

HERMIT WARBLER, *Dendroica occidentalis*.—During my stay from the 7th to the 14 of July, 1897, I saw but six Hermit Warblers. A nest with four young was found in a cedar tree about twelve feet up. All but the one female belonging to this nest seemed to be males. They seemed to prefer the tops of tall trees where they searched through the foliage for insects, singing all the time.

CALAVERAS WARBLER, *Helminthophila rubricapilla gutturalis*.—These were quite common, spending their time in the "deer brush" and "mountain misery." No nests were found, but several broods of young were noticed. They keep well out of sight and therefore are easily overlooked.

BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER, *Dendroica nigrescens*.—One of the commonest Warblers, both in brush and high trees. A pleasant song-

ster. I saw several broods of young, and watched the old birds feed them.

MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER, *Geothlypis macgillivrayi*.—It was quite common in the "deer brush," where it builds its nest. One nest was found, and I saw some young nearly fully grown. There seems to be no difference in the habits of the individuals here and those in Sonoma.

YELLOW WARBLER, *Dendroica aestiva*.—I saw a few in the "deer brush." One nest with fresh eggs and one with three young and one egg was seen. This is probably the rarest warbler in the hills.

AUDUBON'S WARBLER, *Dendroica auduboni*.—It was fairly common, keeping well up in the trees, where it frequently uttered its peculiar note. A brood of young was seen, which the old birds were feeding at that time.

PILEOLATED WARBLER, *Sylvania pusilla pilcolata*.—On September 20, 1896, I saw about twenty individuals of this species in the trees (alders, laurels, etc.) along a mountain stream. They were in low trees, but went up about twenty-five feet at times. All were apparently young of the year, as but one had the black crown. They were searching around through the trees after insects. On September 26, I saw two along the same stream, but in the valley about a half mile from where the others were seen a week before. One which was shot proved to be a bird of the year; the colors of the other one indicated that it was an old bird. They acted like the Yellow Warbler. The above noted instances are the only times I have met this bird. HENRY W. CARRIGER, *Sonoma, Calif.*

NOTES FROM NORTH GREENFIELD, WIS.—CLIFF SWALLOWS.—Near the house where I am spending my vacation is a barn whose eaves shelter the nests of about thirty pairs of Cliff Swallows. The protection of this colony, by the way, from the persecution of the English Sparrow has been accomplished only by frequent use of the shot gun and constant vigilance; nearly one hundred of the little pests having been shot so far this season. On Sunday afternoon, June 11, about seven o'clock, a thunder shower, accompanied by a heavy wind, came up from the north-west. As the rain began to fall the Swallows left their nests and flew about in an erratic manner, apparently much disturbed. In a few minutes, however, with one accord they turned towards a large elm tree and disappeared in the foliage of the upper branches, where they remained for several minutes. This is the first time that I have known Swallows to resort to trees.

AN ALBINO CROW. A large white bird, evidently an albino Crow, was