

peckers, 35 Cedar Waxwings 1 Flicker, 5 Blue Jays, 1 Cardinal, 1 Chickadee, 5 Tree Sparrows, 12 Song Sparrows, 80 Juncos, 30 Crows, and 14 Meadowlarks.

FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Pa.*

WADY PETRA, ILL.

February 6, 1898, 7:30 A. M. The one old Flicker still here at the depot. Saw a flock of 30 Prairie Hens fly by over a corn-field. These are the only ones seen for three or four months.

There is a foot of snow on the ground which has been here for fully two weeks. I walked along the creek thru half a mile of thicket and a quarter mile of open woods, from 8:30 to 9:30 A. M. 30° to 32°. Wind S. E.

In the thicket a company of 7 Chickadees and 11 Tree Sparrows, 8 Prairie Horned Larks flew over. In the woods I found a noisy company of 13 Chickadees, 3 White-breasted Nuthatches, 4 Downy Woodpecks, 1 Hairy Woodpecker and 1 Brown Creeper, with 7 Crows at a little distance. Total, 86 birds including 10 species.

February 13, 1898. 46°. Partly cloudy. Disagreeable south-west wind. 2 to 3:25 P. M. Locality as before. 3 Chickadees, 3 Downy Woodpeckers, 7 Crows, 4 Prairie Horned Larks, 8 Cedarbirds—the first *flock* I ever saw. I also noted 30 or 35 small birds fly over, which, from their flight and size, I think were Cedarbirds.

V. H. CHASE.

BIRD HORIZONS.

LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO.

The pleasurable work of taking bird censo-horizons and bird horizons has gone steadily on since the last report. The most notable one since those reported in the last Bulletin was that of March 12. The one of February 12 has been dwelt upon not a little on a preceding page. For five days previous to March 12, spring-like weather had prevailed, and on the three days immediately preceding, the temperatures had reached 60° at noon, not falling below 40° during the night. Light southerly winds and clear weather was the rule, but on the 11th rain fell in warm showers. The 12th opened cloudy with a light south wind and a temperature of 51° (which fell to 40° before night).

The route planned lay north-westward across country to Chance Creek, thence northward to Lake Erie, and eastward on the lake shore to Lorain, making a trip of about 25 miles exclusive of the return home from Lorain on the electric road. Let me say here that the ground was soft and all the streams rushing torrents.

The start at 6 A. M. gave promise of anything but a phenomenal record. Before I had walked half a mile, however, it became apparent that a censo-horizon would be impossible, because the birds were everywhere. At the end of that half-mile 16 species had been recorded, one of them new for the year. At the end of the third mile there were 23 species recorded in my book, equalling the best previous record, and two of them were arrivals. At Chance Creek the list was swelled to 33, with five new for the year. The remaining seven species were records for the lake shore, and five of them were new. Thus 40 species were recorded, including 13 new ones for the year.

The weather continued warm and cloudy until noon, when a brisk north-west wind chilled the air and shrouded the landscape in thick fog. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a cold, drizzling rain set in and continued the rest of the day. Yet in spite of the fog and rain and the chilly wind, seven species which had not previously been seen were recorded after 2 o'clock. Had the weather been more favorable, it seems reasonable to suppose that the list for the day would have been even larger.

It is worthy of note that during the first quarter of the trip the birds were not numerous, but that the number perceptibly increased as I approached the lake, while in the immediate vicinity of the lake many of the species literally swarmed. All of the song birds were in full song, and most of them still in companies. The Prairie Horned Larks were paired, and a nest of the Barred Owl was seen. The Crows were mostly in considerable companies, but a few pairs were noticed. Meadowlarks were mating, but none seemed to be occupying breeding grounds.

The list of species seen is a long one, but it is so interesting that I beg to give it here. The species that were recorded for the first time are indicated by a capital F, and those that were common by a capital C.

American Herring Gull, 7.	Turkey Vulture, F. 1.
Redhead, F. 1.	Red-tailed Hawk, F. 1.
Shoveller, F. 14.	Red-shouldered Hawk, 2.
Canada Goose, F. 1.	Sparrow Hawk, 2.
Killdeer, C.	Barred Owl, F. 1.
Ruffed Grouse, 3.	Short-eared Owl, F. 2.
Mourning Dove, 5.	Hairy Woodpecker, C.

Downy Woodpecker, C.	Field Sparrow, F. 2.
Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1,	Slate-colored Junco, C.
Flicker, C.	Song Sparrow, C.
Prairie Horned Lark, C.	Fox Sparrow, F. 5.
Blue Jay, C.	Cardinal, 6.
Cowbird, F. 13.	Towhee, F. 1.
Meadowlark, C.	Cedar Waxwing, 7.
Red-winged Blackbird, C.	Brown Creeper, F. 1.
Rusty Grackle, F. C.	White-breasted Nuthatch, C.
Bronzed Grackle, C.	Tufted Titmouse, C.
American Crow, C.	Chickadee, C.
American Goldfinch, C.	Robin, C.
Tree Sparrow, C.	Bluebird, C.
Total species, 40.	Total New records, 13.

This list does not include ten species that were beyond question in the county on March 12. In spite of that this record is a phenomenal one in every way and will not soon be broken.

LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Horizon for March 2, 1898.	Snowing.
American Crow, 4.	Meadowlark, 2.
Purple Grackle, 12.	American Goldfinch, 1.
Chipping Sparrow, 3.	Field Sparrow, 1.
Song Sparrow, 9.	Total, 32.
Horizon for March 8, 1898.	Clear.
American Crow, 9.	Meadowlark, 2.
Purple Grackle, 120.	American Goldfinch, 2.
Junco, 57.	Song Sparrow, 2.
	Total, 192.

RUSSELL GRAY.

LOCAL NAMES.

For some time I have been jotting down the local names of our birds whenever opportunity afforded the means. I append a few examples from my own neighborhood. Some are in common use, others are seldom heard, but are nevertheless as deep rooted as the oldest scientific names used by our ornithologists, and perhaps much more so.