

80 SPRING MIGRATION ALONG LAKE ERIE'S SHORE

Worm-eating Warbler.....	1	x	2		
Golden-winged Warbler..		x			
Yellow Warbler.....	c... 5	3	x	x	1.. 1... 5
Chestnut-sided Warbler..	c... 1		x	2	
Prairie Warbler.....	c				
Blk-throat green warbler. c...					
Northern Parula Warbler	1				
Kentucky Warbler.....		2			
Oven-bird.....	c... 3	9	x	x	6.. 1...
Louisiana Water-Thrush. ...		2	x	x	
Northern Yellow-throat..	c... 5	9		x	c.. 3...
Yellow-breasted Chat... 1		1			6.. 1...
American Redstart.....	2		4	x	x... 4...
Mockingbird .....					
Catbird .....	c... 12	11	x	x	c.. 3.. 2... 12
Brown Thrasher.....	c... 4			x	4.. 1.. 1... 15
House Wren.....	4			x	7.. 1... 3
Long-billed Marsh Wren. ...		8	x		2.. 1...
White breasted Nuthatch ...	1	8	x	x	1...
Tufted Titmouse .....	5				1..
Chickadee.....	6			x	x... 3...
Carolina Chickadee.....	2				
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher... ..					c...
Wood Thrush.....	3	2		x	4.. 5...
Wilson Thrush.....	3	1	x	x	
American Robin.....	c... 35	20	x	x	c.. 10... 5... 3
Bluebird .....	4	3	3	x	x... 2.. 4.. 5... 1
Hooded Warbler.....		9			3..

SPRING MIGRATION ALONG LAKE ERIE'S SHORE.

BY ROBERT J. SIM.

While I was staying along the shore of Lake Erie near Geneva, Ohio, last May (1904) I was much interested in noting the diurnal flights of birds, which, the longshoremen assured me, occur every year. These flights took place on several fine days before the middle of the month. I made observation only on days when the movement was not conspicuous, that is, on May 7th, 12th and 13th. The weather was warm, the sky cloudless but hazy, and a rather strong south breeze was felt.

The birds were all passing from west to east in a belt about one-fourth of a mile in width, the main body passing along over the beach. For the most part these flights were

over before noon, and the earlier part of the morning seemed to be the favorite time. My notes are not complete because the flights were noticed a day or two before any records were kept, and because I had other bird work in hand and could not attend strictly to the migrators.

The *Raptores* were well represented. Those which I shall call *Buteo* were not identified with absolute certainty though I should feel little hesitancy in calling them American Rough-legs. They were all of the same species. The size was that of the Red-shoulder or a trifle greater. The plumage above seemed to be rather dark, and below the birds were whitish with a dusky band varying in width and distinctness across the belly. The tails all appeared like that of a young Red-tail—that is, rather finely barred with dark and light. None of these birds stopped, but the Sharp-shins often did so, alighting among the trees and causing great disturbance among the small birds. Some of these small hawks had their crops vastly distended. Most of them were carefully looked at through an 8-power prism glass and were found with one exception to be in the brown, immature plumage. The Ospreys flew low, sometimes alighting on one of the trees along the bank. They varied much in the completeness of the necklace.

The Blue Jays flew just above the top of the trees, sometimes stopping for a moment in them. One flock stopped in an oak tree to feed. Nineteen seemed to be a favorite number for a flock, but they ranged from single birds to a flock of thirty. The flocks trailed out sometimes being in all a hundred yards long. These jays were absolutely silent except in the cases of stray ones.

Below I give the species of birds, with the number seen, and the dates.

	MAY 7	MAY 12	MAY 13
Marsh Hawk.....	3.....	.....	.....
Sharp-shinned Hawk.	72.....	24.....	5
Cooper Hawk.....	2.....	.....	.....
Buteo.....	18.....	.....	.....
Am. Sparrow Hawk..	2.....	1.....	1
Am. Osprey.....	5.....	1.....	.....
Kingbird.....	13.....	.....	.....
Bluejay.....	120.....	few.....	148

Am. Goldfinch..... 10.....3 small flocks.....  
 Am. Pipit.....200.....3 flocks.....3 flocks

On the 12th there was a conspicuous movement of swifts and swallows. They flew mostly in the fore part of the morning and towards night, going east. In the morning every one or two minutes a small company went by. In proportion they were as below :—

Bank Swallow by far the most; Barn Swallow 2nd; Chimney Swift 3rd; Cliff Swallow 4th; Tree Swallow 5th; Rough-winged seldom.

In the afternoon the flight continued from 3 to 6:30 p. m. Every two or three minutes a scattered, feeding flock of 20 to 50 passed along. Species as follows:

Cliff Swallow predominating; Barn Swallow 2nd; Swift 3rd; Bank Swallow 4th and an occasional Tree Swallow.

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## ADDITIONS TO LIST OF THE WINTER BIRDS OF WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.

BY BRADSHAW H. SWALES.

Since the publication of my list of the Winter Birds of Wayne county, Michigan, in THE WILSON BULLETIN, March, 1903, I have been able to add the following to the list of 61 species above recorded.

62. LARUS ARGENTATUS. Herring Gull. Accidentally omitted. A common winter resident going north in late March.

63. LARUS MARINUS. Black-backed Gull. Reported to be occasionally taken at the Flats in winter. One shot on the Detroit river during March, 1904, and sent in to a local taxidermist.

64. LOPHODYTES CUCULLATUS. Hooded Merganser. I observed a male December 3, 1903, at Belle Isle. Another was sent in later in the month to L. J. Eppinger.

65. CHARITONETTA ALBEOLA. Bufflehead. I noticed one bird at L. J. Eppinger's which was shot on the Detroit river in December, 1903.

66. ANAS BOSCHAS. Mallard. A number were taken during December, 1903, on the Detroit river.

67. ANAS OBSCURA. Black Duck. Several observed February 3, 1903, on the lower part of the Detroit river.