

SOME BREEDING RECORDS FROM EAST POINT,
GEORGIA.

BY WILLIAM J. MILLS.

The notes upon which the following records are based were made during the year 1903. So little has been published regarding the time of the breeding, except in a general way, that specific records of this sort are welcome. They, like Mr. Smith's migration records, come from a locality farther south than regions usually included in general statements of the times of breeding, and therefore become doubly interesting.—
EDITOR.

Mimus polyglottos.—Mockingbird. April 24, found building a nest, which was later deserted.

Bæolophus bicolor.—Tufted Titmouse. April 26, nest containing seven fresh eggs, in the hollow trunk of an apple tree; entrance four feet from the ground, nest two feet down the hollow.

Colaptes auratus.—Flicker. April 26, nest containing six fresh eggs, in a hollow apple tree.

Megascops asio.—Screech Owl. April 26, nest containing three young, one-third grown, in an old oak top. Female in the gray phase.

Parus carolinensis.—Carolina Chickadee. May 3, nest containing six young, about ready to leave the nest. May 7, this brood is gone. There is a note of another brood of four successfully reared, with no date given.

Spizella socialis.—Chipping Sparrow. April 30, nest in the process of building in a cedar bush. First egg, May 2. A violent wind on the 3d tipped the nest over, and the birds deserted. August 9, a brood of four young, apparently about a week old.

Toxostoma rufum.—Brown Thrasher. Nest containing an egg. A week later this nest contained a mass of broken egg shells. May 17, nest containing four eggs, low down in thicket, on a pole, well concealed by a rank growth of thorns, briars, etc. May 24, still there. May 31, eggs gone.

Dendroica discolor.—Prairie Warbler. May 3, nest in building in a pine sapling, four and a half feet from the ground. First egg, May 10; later deserted. May 9, another nest three feet from the ground in a wild plum tree, with four fresh eggs. May 10, another nest in a briar patch; destroyed by a dog.

Hylocichla mustelina.—Wood Thrush. May 7, two nests containing four eggs each, well incubated. The young left the nests in safety.

Spizella pusilla.—Field Sparrow. May 4, nest containing four fresh eggs. May 5, nest in an orchard; it was soon deserted. May 17, a nest within ten feet of the deserted one, containing four eggs in all. Of the nine remaining one was not systematically studied, and the other eight were sooner or later overtaken by disaster. Only one bird out of nine nests (36 eggs) lived long enough to fly.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis.—Catbird. May 7, nest in building. First egg May 17; four eggs May 24; eggs gone May 31.

Peuceea aestivalis bachmanni.—Bachmann's Sparrow. May 9, nest containing four young two days old. May 10, young dead in the nest. This nest was in an old field partly grown up with pines, wild cherry, sumac, and briars. Nest partly embedded in the ground, composed of grasses arched over; entrance from the west.

Icteria virens.—Yellow-breasted Chat. May 13, nest with one egg. The fourth egg was laid on the 16th.

Piranga rubra.—Summer Tanager. May 21, nest in building on a horizontal branch of a white oak tree, eighteen feet from the ground. Four eggs, slightly incubated on the 31st.

Virco flavifrons.—Yellow-throated Vireo. May 24, nest forty feet up in an oak tree at the door of my workshop. Young left in safety.

Cyanospiza cyanea.—Indigo Bunting. May 24, nest with four eggs, two feet up in a small oak shrub. The young left in safety.

Myiarchus crinitus.—Crested Flycatcher. June 11, nest with five young and an egg, in the hollow trunk of an apple tree in Glander's swamp.

Coccyzus americanus.—Yellow-billed Cuckoo. July 26, nest nine feet up in an oak, contained two badly incubated eggs.