

Every farm should have a timber lot occupying at least one-tenth of its size. In it underbrush and bushes should be permitted to grow. This will not injure the trees and the larger trees can be used for wood and lumber at proper times, if replanting is attended to, without detracting from the value of the lot as a bird harbor. Ponds maintained at suitable places will not only serve to attract some most valuable birds but can be used as water reservoirs for live stock as well. A few bushes and trees along fences will help to attract the birds.

For so small a consideration, the birds will stay and serve us, some in winter, more in summer, some the whole year round. Thus shall the aesthetic beauty of the world be enhanced and our deliverance from the vast army of insect pests be made sure.

SIGOURNEY, IOWA.

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## BIRDS OF THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF NORTHEASTERN NORTH DAKOTA

BY H. V. WILLIAMS

[Concluded from the WILSON BULLETIN, March, 1926, page 33.]

Sparrow Hawk—*Cerchneis sparveria sparveria*. So far have not separated this bird from the Desert variety, but it undoubtedly is found here for previous records show it taken on all sides of this district. Common during migration from the early eighties onward.

Desert Sparrow Hawk—*Cerchneis sparveria phalaena*. Very likely the most common of the two Sparrow Hawks found here, and is a common migrant and breeds quite commonly. A mounted specimen in the collection taken April 12, 1907. Two others in the University of Michigan collection taken August 8, 1913, and June 27, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 18.

Osprey—*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. A few years ago this was a very rare bird here, but of late years they are becoming more common especially along the Red River where quite a number have been seen. A mounted specimen is in the collection taken at Grafton, September 25, 1920. One in the University of Michigan Museum taken August 9, 1923, and one taken April 23, 1923, and April 29, 1924. Earliest arrival, April 29. Rare in the eighties on the big slough. More common along the Red River.

Barn Owl—*Tyto alba pratincola*. A very rare straggler this far north. I have only one record, taken at Gilby, North Dakota, September 4, 1922, by D. V. Eastman.

Long-eared Owl—*Asio wilsonianus*. A common resident in this locality, being found here throughout the year, nesting quite commonly in old crow nests. A mounted specimen in the collection dated Grafton, December 15, 1911, and October 28, 1923. Two others in the University of Michigan Museum taken May 8, 1913. A very beneficial bird which destroys large numbers of mice and other rodents. Fairly common throughout timber tracts in the eighties.

Short-eared Owl—*Asio flammeus*. Another very beneficial owl that is a very common resident of this locality, being found the year around in the marshes or patches of weeds where it finds shelter and a great deal of its food. A mounted specimen taken at Grafton, September 6, 1912, and one taken January 15, 1923. One was sent to the University of Michigan and taken April 13, 1913. Very common. Bred in large numbers throughout the big slough district from 1882 on.

Barred Owl—*Strix varia varia*. A rare visitor to this region, only one specimen having been taken, which is mounted in the collection. It was taken October 2, 1904. A mounted one was killed at Grand Forks, November 10, 1921, by Bert Johnson.

Great Gray Owl—*Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa*. Another rare visitor of which we have but three records from this locality. A mounted specimen taken near Pembina, February 3, 1900. Some boys saw two and killed one of them just east of town but destroyed the specimen, but I found feathers enough to identify it, in the latter part of December, 1922. I have another mounted one taken here January 14, 1923.

Richardson's Owl—*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*. A common winter visitor during the year 1904 when several were taken in the shade trees in town. Since that time only a very few have been seen or taken. A mounted specimen in the collection taken at Grafton, April 8, 1904. One in the Agricultural College collection at Fargo, taken December 16, 1910, and I have another taken January 23, 1923.

Saw-whet Owl—*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*. A casual winter visitor. Never very common although I remember seeing one well along in the summer that I believe nested here. A mounted specimen in the collection dated Grafton, November 10, 1909, and one taken November 4, and one November 7, 1923.

Screech Owl—*Otus asio asio*. A very common owl found in all seasons of the year in both red and gray phase, although the gray phase is by far the most common. Considerable variations are found in the markings of the gray birds. A red phase bird in the collection

was taken January 9, 1908, and also one March 27, 1923. A gray phased one was taken February 3, 1908, and one March 3, 1923. Have collected several of these specimens every year.

Great Horned Owl—*Bubo virginianus virginianus*. Not a common resident although one or two are usually taken every year and an occasional pair nest. The Horned Owls are considered the most destructive owl we have to our native game, and I have seen considerable evidence of their destruction of grouse and rabbits, especially during the winter months. The collection contains a mounted bird taken November 10, 1902, and one taken December 1, 1923. A well grown juvenile was sent to the University of Michigan June 21, 1923, and an adult March 11, 1924.

Western Horned Owl—*Bubo virginianus pallescens*. By far the most common breeding form of horned owls, being quite numerous here and destroying no small amount of our game and bird life. Have a mounted bird in the collection taken November 1, 1903, and one taken February 22, 1924. Have sent several to the University of Michigan. Two taken September 27, 1913; one on September 12, 1923; one on December 10, 1923, and one January 14, 1924, and April 24, 1924.

Arctic Horned Owl—*Bubo virginianus subarcticus*. Some years this form is quite prevalent with an occasional pair nesting, but very rarely. A specimen in the collection was taken December 3, 1903, and another one December 18, 1917. Several birds were taken that year when they were quite common. One sent to the University of Michigan taken October 7, 1923, and one taken December 4, 1924, was sent to Dr. Koelz at Ann Arbor. A breeding female was taken July 1, 1924, which Mr. Wood called *occidentalis*.

Snowy Owl—*Nyctea nyctea*. A common winter visitor, sometimes arriving early in October before any snowfall, and staying until April before going back north. Every few years we have an irruption of Snowy Owls when they come in here in large numbers and can be seen sitting on nearly every straw stack where they seem to secure their principal food—mice. A great variation is found in their markings from an almost pure white in the male to a very near black in the female. A practically white male in the collection was taken November 9, 1916, and another nearly white male on October 10, 1920. A pair sent to the University of Michigan were taken December 24, 1921; one was also taken January 7, 1914. They have been scarce now for four

or five years. Very prevalent throughout the winter months from 1882 on. Common now only during occasional winters.

Hawk Owl—*Surnia ulula caparoch*. A rare winter visitant which is very erratic in its appearance. It was very common during the winter of 1908 when a number were collected. A specimen in the collection was taken here on December 10 of that year, and they could be found most any where through the timber districts. One in the Agricultural College collection of Fargo was taken at Jolliette on October 24, and another one was taken December 16, 1922; it was the only one seen that year, and none have been seen since.

Burrowing Owl—*Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea*. This owl was first noticed in this locality in 1902 when a specimen was taken May 2 by W. H. Williams. Since that time it has gradually increased in numbers until it is fairly common east to the Red River. Have taken a number of them in the last few years. Other records I have from here are July 12, 1923, when four were taken and again on July 27, 1923, when five full grown young were collected and sent to N. A. Wood of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Four were taken on September 2, 1924, and sent to W. E. Koelz of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Earliest arrival, May 2. Very rare in the eighties on the big slough district.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo—*Coccyzus americanus americanus*. A rare straggler this far north. We have only one record for the Red River Valley when Professor Miller of the Agricultural College at Fargo, sent one for mounting on October 10, 1921.

Black-billed Cuckoo—*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. A common summer resident throughout this district nesting quite commonly. A specimen in the collection dated Grafton, July 10, 1904. Earliest arrival, April 25.

Belted Kingfisher—*Ceryle alcyon alcyon*. Found nesting occasionally in burrows dug in steep banks along the river. Very common during migration. A mounted specimen was taken July 20, 1905. Earliest arrival, April 23.

Hairy Woodpecker—*Dryobates villosus villosus*. I have not positively identified this species, but have noticed once in a great while a slightly smaller bird among the Hairy Woodpeckers which I have collected, that likely would prove to be this bird.

Northern Hairy Woodpecker—*Dryobates villosus leucomelas*. Quite common as a winter resident, with an occasional pair nesting here. The collection contains a mounted bird taken at Grafton, Feb-

bruary 4, 1922. A pair sent to the University of Michigan was taken February 28, 1922; and others were sent to Walter Koelz, University of Michigan, taken January 1, 1923, November 9, 1923, and January 14, 1924.

Downy Woodpecker—*Dryobates pubescens medianus*. A very common resident throughout the year, nesting quite commonly. Always found busily hunting for wood-borers and other insects injurious to trees. A mounted specimen dated Grafton, February 14, 1914, is recorded.

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker—*Picoides arcticus*. A rare winter visitor. We have only three records for this region. One in the collection taken January 23, 1912; one sent to Mr. Wood of University of Michigan, taken April 26, 1923; and one seen November 28, 1924. Earliest arrival, November 26.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—*Sphyrapicus varius varius*. A common summer resident in this region and considered injurious to trees, especially fruit trees. A mounted specimen was taken at Grafton, July 24, 1910. Earliest arrival, April 26.

Northern Pileated Woodpecker—*Phloeotomus pileatus abieticola*. A rare straggler this far west. We have but two records of its occurrence. One taken at Grafton, May 30, 1905, and another in the Agricultural College collection at Fargo, taken October 16, 1915.

Red-headed Woodpecker—*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Common during the breeding season, nesting quite frequently through the timber and in holes dug in telephone and telegraph poles. We have a mounted bird taken January 24, 1905. Earliest arrival, May 21.

Lewis's Woodpecker—*Asyndesmus lewisi*. A bird killed at Neche, North Dakota, by Peter D'Heilly, October 13, 1916, is the only record of this bird I have obtained.

Northern Flicker—*Colaptes auratus luteus*. Our most common woodpecker both in migration and throughout the breeding season. A very beneficial bird destroying large numbers of injurious insects. A bird in the collection was taken at Grafton, June 4, 1904. Earliest arrival, April 3.

Red-shafted Flicker—*Colaptes cafer collaris*. Have taken three specimens referable to this species, but only the one taken December 23, 1919, was typical. The other two are undoubtedly hybrids. One sold to the Agricultural College at Fargo had the red moustache marks, but golden shafts, and the third one collected December 6, 1924, has a few red feathers mingled in the black patches along the mandible.

It is a rare straggler this far east and found only during winter months. A specimen of *collaris* was taken on April 19, 1925.

Whip-poor-will—*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*. A rare straggler through here during fall migrations, usually. I have taken two specimens; one October 9, 1923, and one May 24, 1924. Earliest arrival, May 24.

Nighthawk—*Chordeiles virginianus virginianus*. A very common migrant, and occasionally found breeding, though in no great numbers. A very beautiful bird, feeding entirely on insects caught on the wing. The collection contains one taken July 10, 1910. Earliest arrival, May 20. Very common during migrations in the early eighties.

Sennett's Nighthawk — *Chordeiles virginianus sennetti*. I have taken specimens that have been identified as this species. They were taken during migrations. Earliest arrival about May 21.

Chimney Swift—*Chaetura pelagica*. A very common breeder during some years, while in other years they are not at all plentiful. Have seen swarms of several hundreds flying around the large chimneys of the court house and school houses, during the summer time just at dusk when they were going to roost. A mounted specimen taken June 19, 1914, is in the collection. Earliest arrival, May 9.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—*Archilochus colubris*. Not a common breeder although an occasional pair are found during the breeding season. A pair sent to the University of Michigan was taken June 5, 1914, and September 12, 1914. Most commonly seen around flower beds and fruit trees in blossom. Earliest arrival, May 26.

Kingbird—*Tyrannus tyrannus*. Found in large numbers most everywhere, either in the timber or close to groves in the country. A quarrelsome bird that takes delight in tormenting crows or hawks which they will follow and harass for long distances. A mounted bird was taken July 31, 1905. Common from 1882 on.

Arkansas Kingbird—*Tyrannus verticalis*. About on a par with the Kingbird as to numbers but most always found near cottonwood trees which it prefers to any other variety of tree for a nesting site. Equally as quarrelsome as the Kingbird and its habits are almost identical. One is in the collection dated Grafton, July 31, 1905. Earliest arrival, May 16.

Crested Flycatcher—*Myiarchus crinitus*. An uncommon migrant and breeding bird in this locality. Have found no nests but have taken young birds nearly full grown. A bird in the collection was taken May 1, 1920. Earliest arrival, May 1.

Phoebe—*Sayornis phoebe*. An occasional pair is found nesting in this locality usually under an old bridge which they prefer to any other location for their nests. The collection contains one taken June 4, 1921. Earliest arrival, April 10.

Olive-sided Flycatcher—*Nuttallornis borealis*. A rather rare breeder here. A very few have been observed. I have one in the collection dated Grafton, June 7, 1908. Earliest arrival, June 7.

Western Wood Pewee—*Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni*. A rather common summer resident, and breeding pairs are found quite frequently throughout the timber districts. Have a specimen in the collection taken July 24, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 26.

Traill's Flycatcher—*Empidonax trailli trailli*. This flycatcher is found probably as commonly as the Least, although I am not well enough acquainted with it to identify it accurately in the field. One in the collection identified by E. T. Judd was taken June 13, 1914. Earliest arrival, May 20.

Least Flycatcher—*Empidonax minimus*. I would call this species a common summer resident, although some of the small flycatchers seen undoubtedly belong to the previous variety. The collection contains one taken June 21, 1914. Earliest arrival May 22.

Prairie Horned Lark—*Otocoris alpestris praticola*. A common migrant and found nesting occasionally, although in no great numbers. Have one taken February 22, 1922. Sent birds to the University of Michigan taken March 11, that were identified as this type. Earliest arrival, February 18. All very plentiful everywhere.

Desert Horned Hawk—*Otocoris alpestris leucolaema*. Birds taken from the latter part of the migration through here have been identified as this species. It undoubtedly nests also. Birds were taken March 11, 1924, and sent to the University of Michigan. Earliest arrival, February 18.

Hoyt's Horned Lark—*Otocoris alpestris hoyti*. The first migrants through here were all classed as this species, usually showing up in January and becoming very common from then on. It is also our most common nesting type. A specimen in the collection was taken February 22, 1922. Earliest arrival, January 13.

Saskatchewan Horned Lark—*Otocoris alpestris enthyimia*. A specimen taken February 18, 1924, and sent to Mr. Wood of the University of Michigan, was undoubtedly this species, as were some sent to Walter Koelz of the University of Michigan, on March 14, 1924. Probably not very common.

Magpie—*Pica pica hudsonia*. This bird, I believe, was first noticed in 1918, when I took one on January 2. Since then and up to the last two years it became quite common, especially in the fall and winter. One was taken December 18, 1920, and another December 4, 1923.

Blue Jay—*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*. A very common migrant especially in the late fall when flocks of several hundred are often seen working their way homeward leisurely. A few nest here and some winter, but apparently not as commonly as a few years ago. The collection contains one that was taken March 15, 1906.

Canada Jay—*Perisoreus canadensis canadensis*. A very common winter visitor during the winter of 1919, when I took one November 28. On May 30, 1920, I killed another and since then they have become scarcer until they failed to return in 1923 or 1924.

Northern Raven—*Corvus corax principalis*. I have but two records of a Raven being seen. I saw one June 15, 1921, and another April 25, 1922. Since then it has not been observed.

Crow—*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*. A very common migrant and also summer resident. From my observations in the last few years I can truthfully say that the only time I am glad to see a crow is in the early spring because that seems to assure us that our winter is almost over. Undoubtedly the most destructive bird to our game life that we have, destroying countless numbers of eggs and young birds. Earliest arrival, February 28. Countless numbers among migrations from 1882 on.

Bobolink—*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. This species is a very common migrant and breeds quite numerously in meadows and upland hay fields. I took one August 10, 1910. Earliest arrival, April 14. Nested in great numbers on the prairies in the eighties.

Cowbird—*Molothrus ater ater*. A very common summer resident. One in the collection was taken June 10, 1908. Earliest arrival, May 3. Very common throughout this district from 1882 on.

Yellow-headed Blackbird—*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*. This species is also a very common breeder, usually found in large colonies nesting in the tall rushes of our sloughs. The collection contains one taken May 19, 1907. Earliest arrival April 24. Exceedingly numerous on the big slough. Nesting there in thousands from 1882 on until the drainage of the slough.

Thick-billed Red-wing—*Agelaius phoeniceus fortis*. Found nesting in large numbers and very rarely a few will winter. I collected



six from a flock near town on January 14, 1924, that were sent to Walter Koelz of the University of Michigan. One in the collection was taken June 16, 1906. Earliest arrival, April 2. Practically as numerous, if not more so, than the preceding.

Western Meadowlark—*Sturnella neglecta*. Very common summer resident, and I do not know of anything more pleasing than the first meadowlark's song in the spring. Rarely they will stay quite late in the fall as I saw one early in December last year. A specimen in the collection was taken July 3, 1905. Earliest arrival, March 15. Nested in great numbers everywhere on the prairies from 1882 on.

Orchard Oriole—*Icterus spurius*. A rare migrant having never seen over four, the year of 1904, when I collected three on July 30.

Baltimore Oriole—*Icterus galbula*. A very common summer resident, breeding in large numbers throughout the timber tracts. A specimen in the collection taken July 19, 1907. Earliest arrival, May 10.

Rusty Blackbird—*Euphagus carolinus*. Found nesting quite commonly usually along the railroad ditches and near low wet places. A mounted specimen taken May 3, 1919. Earliest arrival, April 6. Very common from 1882 on.

Brewer's Blackbird—*Euphagus cyanocephalus*. Found nesting more abundantly than the preceding one, and practically the same locations preferred for its nesting sites. The collection contains one taken June 29, 1908. Earliest arrival April 19. On a par with the preceding as to numbers since the early eighties.

Bronzed Grackle—*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. A fairly common summer resident and very common during migrations. I consider this bird destructive to smaller birds as I have caught it several times destroying the nests of Mourning Doves and Robins. One in the collection was taken June 2, 1904. Earliest arrival, April 18.

Evening Grosbeak—*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*. A rare winter visitor, but quite common during the winter of 1908 when several flocks were seen. I collected one on December 20, 1904, and two on December 20, 1908. Earliest arrival, December 20.

Pine Grosbeak—*Pinicola enucleator leucura*. Another rare winter visitor. I saw a flock of about a dozen on January 4, 1910 from which I collected two. They have not appeared since until this year, when I collected a lone male bird December 1, 1924.

Purple Finch—*Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*. A rather rare migrant in this locality, appearing erratically in small flocks. Seldom seen during fall migrations. I have a mounted specimen taken May

27, 1909. Six were collected May 27, 1924, and sent to the University of Michigan. Earliest arrival, April 27.

American Crossbill—*Loxia curvirostra minor*. A flock of six birds was seen on June 18, 1910, from which I collected a specimen now in the collection. These are the only ones seen here.

White-winged Crossbill—*Loxia leucoptera*. A small flock of these birds settled in the trees in our back yard and from which I collected a specimen on July 23, 1905. Have seen none since.

Hoary Redpoll—*Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*. On March 30, 1923, I collected a large series of Redpolls for Walter Koelz of the University of Michigan, which contained several specimens of this species, and on January 16, 1923, I collected a very typical specimen of this species that is in the collection. It does not appear to be very common.

Redpoll—*Acanthis linaria linaria*. A very common bird usually arriving here in January, and becoming very plentiful by March around weed patches where it feeds on the seeds. Usually very common during late fall migrations also. A mounted specimen taken January 6, 1914, and one March 3, 1922, are in the collection. Earliest arrival, January 6.

Goldfinch—*Astragalinus tristis tristis*. Can be found nesting quite commonly through the timber regions. A specimen in the collection was taken July 20, 1904. Earliest arrival, May 20. Common during migration in the eighties.

Pine Siskin—*Spinus pinus*. A fairly common spring and fall migrant. They were exceptionally abundant during the fall of 1923. The collection contains one taken May 21, 1914, and another on that date sent to the University of Michigan. Two were taken April 24, 1924. Earliest arrival, April 24.

Snow Bunting—*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*. Usually found in large flocks during the winter months, first appearing in October; and have taken them in May. Sent two to Walter Koelz of the University of Michigan, on May 5, 1924. The collection contains one taken December 4, 1906. Earliest arrival, October 9. Countless numbers in the early eighties up to about 1885, when they seemed to diminish from then on. Not abundant even now.

Lapland Longspur—*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*. Very common early spring migrant and also numerous during fall migrations. Collected two on February 19, 1924, which were sent to Walter Koelz of Ann Arbor, Michigan. A specimen is in the collection taken April

22, 1913. Earliest arrival, March 30. Very prevalent in migration from 1882 on. Still very common.

Smith's Longspur—*Calcarius pictus*. My first Smith's Longspur was taken October 5, 1914. The species was not seen again until May 4, 1923, when a large flight passed through. I collected several specimens from this flight. One is in the collection; and two sent to Mr. Wood of the University of Michigan, taken May 12, 1923; and three to Walter Koelz, University of Michigan, taken on the same date. Earliest arrival, May 12.

Chestnut-collared Longspur—*Calcarius ornatus*. It has become a common summer resident in the last few years. Seemed quite numerous throughout the summer of 1923. A specimen in the collection taken April 4, 1923. Other specimens sent to the University of Michigan were taken on the following dates: two on May 9, 1923; two on April 24, 1924; and eight on May 12, 1924. Earliest arrival, April 4.

Western Vesper Sparrow — *Pooectes gramineus confinis*. Very common summer resident, nesting quite numerous throughout this region. One in the collection was taken October 5, 1914. Another sent to Mr. Wood of the University of Michigan, was taken April 15, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 13.

Western Savannah Sparrow—*Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*. Found nesting through this region quite commonly and very abundant during migrations. Have one in the collection taken July 7, 1904. Earliest arrival, April 24.

Baird's Sparrow—*Ammodramus bairdi*. A rare migrant. I have only one record from this locality, a specimen collected October 7, 1914.

We tern Henslow's Sparrow — *Passerherbulus henslowi occidentalis*. I have taken but two of these sparrows from this region. One in the collection was collected April 30, 1922; and one sent to Mr. Wood of the University of Michigan, was taken May 23, 1923. It may breed, but am not sure. Earliest arrival, April 30.

Leconte's Sparrow — *Passerherbulus lecontei*. A fairly common summer resident, and undoubtedly breeds in this locality. The collection contains one taken May 20, 1914. On May 13, 1923, I collected two and sent them to Mr. Wood of Michigan University. Earliest arrival, May 13.

Western Lark Sparrow—*Chondestes grammacus strigatus*. Fairly common throughout this region during migration and a few nest here. A bird in the collection taken July 22, 1908. (Note: Four of these

birds were seen and one collected in the Pembina Mountains, north and west of Walhalla, June 26, 1923. This specimen was sent to the University of Michigan.

Harris's Sparrow—*Zonotrichia querula*. Found in large numbers throughout this region during both spring and fall migrations. Has not been noted during nesting season. A specimen is in the collection dated Grafton, May 18, 1919. Several were collected and sent to Mr. Wood, University of Michigan, during September and October, 1921. Earliest arrival, April 27.

White-crowned Sparrow—*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*. Fairly common during spring migration but far less numerous during fall migration. Have one in the collection taken May 5, 1913. A male sent to Mr. Wood of the University of Michigan, was taken October 14, 1921. Earliest arrival, May 10.

White-throated Sparrow—*Zonotrichia albicollis*. Very common during migrations, but not found during breeding season. A specimen was taken June 30, 1910. Another sent to Mr. Wood of the University of Michigan, was taken May 20, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 27.

Western Tree Sparrow—*Spizella monticola ochracea*. Very common during migrations and one of the earliest arrivals, being seen as early as March 12, in 1921, and as late as October 27, 1921. One in the collection was taken April 3, 1919. Two sent to the University of Michigan, were taken April 19, 1913. Earliest arrival, March 12.

Western Chipping Sparrow—*Spizella passerina arizonae*. Breeds quite numerously and is common during migrations. A pair nested in a lilac hedge at my back door in 1923. One in the collection was taken June 15, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 25.

Clay-colored Sparrow—*Spizella pallida*. Found during migrations and nesting season in large numbers. Two were collected May 4, 1912, and sent to Mr. Wood of the University of Michigan; and a specimen in the collection was taken June 16, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 23.

Slate-colored Junco—*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*. An early arrival in the spring and later appearing in large numbers, although none stay to nest. One in the collection was taken April 9, 1921. Earliest arrival, March 27.

Montana Junco—*Junco hyemalis montanus*. A rather rare migrant through here being found mingling with the flocks of the previous variety. More common during the spring than in the fall migrations. Have a mounted specimen taken April 9, 1921. One sent to

the University of Michigan was taken April 6, 1913, and one April 5, 1923. Earliest arrival, April 1.

Dakota Song Sparrow—*Melospiza melodia juddi*. This species appears to be the prevalent breeding bird as Mr. Wood identified specimens from here as being of this variety. A mounted specimen was taken here September 21, 1914. Two in the University of Michigan were taken here on April 17, 1913. Earliest arrival, April 10.

Lincoln's Sparrow—*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*. A very abundant migrant both in spring and fall, but I do not think any stop to nest. A mounted specimen was taken October 7, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 14.

Swamp Sparrow—*Melospiza georgiana*. Found in large numbers both during migrations and throughout the breeding season where they inhabit low marshy places. Two specimens in the Agricultural College collection at Fargo, were taken September 30, 1912, and September 14, 1914. Also one in our collection was taken April 25, 1913. Earliest arrival, April 19.

Fox Sparrow—*Passerella iliaca iliaca*. This beautifully marked sparrow is very common with us during migrations, especially in the spring when it is found busily scratching around the dead leaves in large numbers. I have a mounted specimen taken June 28, 1904. Fairly common during migrations in the early eighties.

Towhee—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*. Must be considered a rare spring migrant, as very few are seen and only erratic in their appearance. Have seen less than a dozen specimens during my time of collecting. Have a mounted specimen taken June 6, 1912.

Cardinal—*Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*. A very rare straggler as I have but one specimen from this locality, and I believe the only record for the State. It was taken at the edge of town on November 4, 1921, and is now in the collection.\*

Rose-breasted Grosbeak—*Hedymeles ludovicianus*. A very common summer resident in this locality, nesting in large numbers. A truly beautiful bird with a beautiful song. A mounted specimen was taken July 18, 1907. Earliest arrival, May 12.

Black-headed Grosbeak—*Hedymeles melanocephalus*. I have never taken this bird here, nor seen it; but on January 3, 1922, Mrs. Grant Hager, who is well posted on birds, described a bird to me that, beyond a doubt, was this species. It had been in her yard for several days feeding on dogwood and elder berries that grew there and had

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\*This is doubtless the most northern U. S. record.—N. A. Wood.

left after it had stripped the bushes. I searched the neighborhood for some trace of it but it had disappeared.

Indigo Bunting—*Passerina cyanea*. An adult male was observed at Grafton on July 31, 1925. This is the first record for this region.

Dickcissel—*Spiza americana*. The summer of 1920 is the only year I ever found this bird in this locality. On July 3 of that year, I noticed a peculiar song strange to me, in an alfalfa field near my home, and on investigating, I found several pairs of these birds nesting in that field. I collected two males, one of which is in the Agricultural College collection at Fargo, and the other I still have. I have never found it since.

Lark Bunting—*Calamospiza melanocorys*. This also is a rare straggler, having been seen but once during spring migration of 1920. On May 24, while driving through the country, I saw twelve of these birds sitting on a pasture fence. Came back to town for a gun, but when I returned they had left and I was unable to locate them again.

Scarlet Tanager—*Piranga erythromelas*. A rare summer resident, being erratic in its appearance. I have taken but three of these beautiful birds during my time. One taken July 30, 1904, is in the collection. One taken May 24, 1914, was sent to the University of Michigan, and the other taken May 26, 1914, is in the Agricultural College collection at Fargo. Earliest arrival, May 24.

Purple Martin—*Progne subis subis*. At one time a very common summer resident, nesting about old buildings in town; but of late years they are becoming scarcer every year until only a very few pairs nest. The English Sparrows are continually harassing them which is likely the cause of their decrease, especially in town. The collection contains one taken June 10, 1905. Earliest arrival, April 20.

Cliff Swallow—*Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*. Fairly common during migrations but did not find it nesting until May 22, 1922, when I found a colony of eighty-four nests under the eaves of a barn a few miles north of town. This farmer told me they had nested there for years. I went back on June 20, 1923, and found them all back again. I collected a specimen that is now in the collection. Since then I have heard of another large colony east of St. Thomas, North Dakota, in Pembina County. Earliest arrival, May 22.

Barn Swallow—*Hirundo erythrogastra*. These swallows migrate through and also nest here in great numbers. They prefer to build their nests in buildings such as barns or sheds. There is a mounted bird in the collection taken August 9, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 26.

Tree Swallow—*Iridoprocne bicolor*. Usually seen in large numbers during spring and fall migrations, but do not nest very commonly. I have found a few breeding here in the timber area along the river. There is a specimen in the collection taken May 3, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 25.

Bank Swallow—*Riparia riparia*. Very common during migrations and also breeding in large numbers. Several colonies may be found along the river where they have burrowed into the steep banks. One is in the collection dated Grafton, June 30, 1914. Earliest arrival, May 21.

Rough-winged Swallow—*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. Almost always a few found nesting with the previous form, which they so closely resemble. I remember shooting four birds out of a colony before I could get a Bank Swallow. The first three were all this form. I collected one July 10, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 27.

Bohemian Waxwing—*Bombycilla garrula*. Some years these birds are very common in this region and other years they do not appear at all. They are winter visitants when found at all. One in the collection was taken here February 7, 1912, and three sent to the University of Michigan were taken January 28, 1924. Earliest arrival, December 1.

Cedar Waxwing—*Bombycilla cedrorum*. Usually quite common during spring migrations, but so far none are known to nest. They are less common during their return in the fall. A specimen taken June 7, 1904, is in the collection.

Northern Shrike—*Lanius borealis*. Uncommonly found here in early spring or late fall, but not at all plentiful. The collection contains one taken November 1, 1912. One sent to Walter Koelz was taken November 20, 1923. Earliest arrival, November 1.

White-rumped Shrike—*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. A fairly common breeder in this locality and a very common migrant in spring and fall. One in the collection taken here June 25, 1908. Earliest arrival, April 18.

Migrant Shrike—*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. An occasional pair are found nesting but they are not at all plentiful. I took a specimen, that was identified as this species by Dr. H. C. Oberholser of Washington, D. C., on May 16, 1915. A mounted bird in the collection was taken May 15, 1918; and one sent to the University of Michigan was taken May 6, 1918. Earliest arrival, May 6.

Red-eyed Vireo—*Vireosylva olivacea*. According to early records of this species it is supposed to be common throughout this dis-

trict, but I have not found it so, as I have only one record—a mounted bird in the collection taken June 2, 1924.

Warbling Vireo—*Vireosylva gilva gilva*. Found quite commonly during migrations and also during nesting season. Have one in the collection taken June 22, 1914, and one sent to the University of Michigan was taken May 26, 1914. Earliest arrival, May 4.

Yellow-throated Vireo—*Lanivireo flavifrons*. I consider this a rare species in this locality as very few have been seen, but am under the impression they nest here, as I have seen one occasionally during the summer months. There is one in the collection taken July 1, 1914, and Mr. Wood took one here on July 25, 1921. One sent to the University of Michigan was taken May 26, 1914. Earliest arrival, May 26.

Blue-headed Vireo—*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*. A rare spring migrant occurring only erratically. Have a mounted specimen taken May 6, 1921.

Black and White Warbler—*Mniotilta varia*. Have only found this species during the spring migrations when it appears quite rarely. Have seldom seen more than two or three in any one year. The collection contains one taken August 8, 1913. Earliest arrival, May 17.

Orange-crowned Warbler—*Vermivora celata celata*. Another rare visitor during both spring and fall migrations. I had one taken May 10, 1914, that was sent to the University of Michigan.

Tennessee Warbler—*Vermivora peregrina*. Not a common migrant, but usually a few are seen during spring flight. The collection contains one taken May 24, 1921, and one taken June 1, 1924. Earliest arrival, May 24.

Northern Parula Warbler—*Compsothlypis americana pusilla*. I collected a bird of this species on August 30, 1924, which is the only record I have from here. Mr. Wood of the University of Michigan, does not list this species at all in his North Dakota list. This specimen is mounted and in the collection.

Cape May Warbler—*Dendroica tigrina*. A very rare spring migrant in this locality. Very few ever have been seen. I have one in the collection taken June 5, 1920.

Yellow Warbler—*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*. The most abundant warbler here both during migration and nesting season, being found in large numbers throughout the summer months. A collection specimen was taken July 18, 1905. Earliest arrival, May 4.

Myrtle Warbler—*Dendroica coronata*. An exceedingly abundant warbler during migration, more so in the spring than fall. They



usually arrive quite a while ahead of the rest of the warblers and quite early. A specimen in the collection was taken April 12, 1921. Two sent to the University of Michigan were taken May 7, 1913. Earliest arrival, April 12.

Magnolia Warbler—*Dendroica magnolia*. A rare migrant during the spring flight and occurs only erratically. The collection contains one taken May 26, 1921. I sent one to the University of Michigan that I collected May 15, 1915. Earliest arrival, May 15.

Chestnut-sided Warbler—*Dendroica pensylvanica*. A rare spring migrant, which seems to be increasing in numbers the last few years. There is one in the collection taken May 21, 1921.

Bay-breasted Warbler—*Dendroica castanea*. My first and only record of this species is a mounted bird in the collection taken June 2, 1924. It was alone so undoubtedly is a straggler through this region.

Black-poll Warbler—*Dendroica striata*. Not a common migrant in this locality, although a few are usually seen during spring migrations. There is a specimen in the collection taken May 25, 1924. Earliest arrival, May 4.

Blackburnian Warbler—*Dendroica fusca*. Quite a rare spring visitor, not over three or four seen in any migration. One of the most beautiful of the warbler family. Have a specimen in the collection taken June 1, 1918.

Palm Warbler—*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. Fairly common during spring migrations but not noted in the fall. There is a mounted specimen in the collection taken May 6, 1921. Earliest arrival, May 6.

Oven-bird—*Seiurus aurocapillus*. A rare migrant in the spring, not known to nest in this vicinity; at least I have never found it after the migration period. Have collected three of these birds that I know of. One is in the Agricultural College collection at Fargo, North Dakota (have no date for this). One taken May 25, 1915, was sent to the University of Michigan, and the other, taken May 23, 1923, is in the collection.

Grinnell's Water-Thrush — *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*. A fairly common migrant; an occasional pair is seen during nesting season along the river banks. One taken May 5, 1923, was sent to the University of Michigan, and another, taken May 15, 1921, is in the collection. Earliest arrival, May 15.

Connecticut Warbler—*Oporonis agilis*. I have one specimen of a Connecticut Warbler that I took on June 1, 1924. It is now in the collection and is the only one I ever saw in this region.

Mourning Warbler—*Oporornis philadelphia*. This species is not uncommon during migration, and rarely a pair is found during nesting season. There is a specimen in the collection taken May 24, 1915.

Western Yellow-throat—*Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*. Quite common during migrations but I do not recall ever finding it during nesting season. I have one in the collection taken May 24, 1921.

Wilson's Warbler—*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*. A very rare migrant in the spring through this locality; I have seen but two birds, one of which I collected on May 21, 1921.

Canada Warbler—*Wilsonia canadensis*. In May, 1921, I saw the only Canada Warblers I have ever found here. They seemed to be quite common for a few days around the 23d of the month. I collected one on that day which is now in the collection.

Redstart—*Setophaga ruticilla*. A fairly common warbler during spring migrations, but only for a few days, usually the middle of May. A mounted bird in the collection was taken May 27, 1921. One was taken May 15, 1915, and sent to the University of Michigan. Earliest arrival, May 13.

Pipit—*Anthus rubescens*. I found and collected my first Pipits here on October 3, 1924, when I located four on an alkali flat bordering a small lake. Two of these were sent to the University of Michigan, and the other is in the collection.

Catbird—*Dumetella carolinensis*. A very common migrant and also summer resident, nesting in large numbers in all suitable localities. A specimen in the collection was taken July 20, 1904. Earliest arrival, May 10.

Brown Thrasher—*Toxostoma rufum*. A fairly common migrant and breeding species in this locality, quite a number being found during the summer months. There is a specimen in the collection taken July 1, 1905. Earliest arrival May 10.

Western House Wren—*Troglodytes aedon parkmani*. One of the most friendly birds we have, which seems to enjoy the close company of the human race. A very common summer resident throughout this locality. One in the collection was taken May 22, 1921. One sent to the University of Michigan was taken August 4, 1913. Earliest arrival, April 10.

Winter Wren—*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*. A very rare migrant or rather a straggler through this region, as I have found and taken only one during my collecting and that was April 15, 1921.

Prairie Marsh Wren—*Telmatodytes palustris iliacus*. A common summer resident, found nesting in tall grass or rushes in sloughs or

marshy places. There is one in the collection taken April 30, 1922. Bred in the big slough in large numbers from 1882 on.

Brown Creeper—*Certhia familiaris americana*. A fairly common winter resident being found quite frequently throughout the timber and usually in company with White-breasted Nuthatches. A specimen in the collection was taken December 30, 1913, and one taken April 12, 1921, was sent to the University of Michigan.

White-breasted Nuthatch—*Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*. Quite common throughout the year, nesting in this locality. I have often seen pairs of birds busy nest-building, usually in the hollow limb some distance from the ground. There is a specimen in the collection taken December 8, 1912.

Red-breasted Nuthatch—*Sitta canadensis*. This species has never been seen or taken excepting during the fall migration and then only very rarely. I have taken two in this locality that I know of. One on September 21, 1913, is in the Agricultural College collection at Fargo, and the other taken September 12, 1923, is in our own collection. Earliest arrival, September 12.

Long-tailed Chickadee—*Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis*. A fairly common winter visitor, but none nest that I ever found. The collection contains one taken April 7, 1909. Earliest arrival, October 15.

Golden-crowned Kinglet—*Regulus satrapa satrapa*. Fairly common some years during spring migrations. Other years it is scarcely found at all. It travels with the Ruby-crowned Kinglet and that may account for its apparent scarcity. I have one taken April 23, 1914. Earliest arrival, April 10.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet—*Regulus calendula calendula*. Usually very common during spring migrations and sometimes common during fall flight but not regularly so. The collection contains one taken April 18, 1914. One sent to the University of Michigan that was taken April 19, 1914, and another September 21, 1913. Earliest arrival, April 10.

Willow Thrush—*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*. Fairly common during migrations, but I am not sure that it breeds although very likely it does. The collection contains one taken May 26, 1923.

Gray-cheeked Thrush—*Hylocichla aliciae aliciae*. Very common during migrations and found occasionally during the breeding season. It is the most common of the thrushes during migrations. A few are seen during fall migration. A specimen in the collection was taken June 28, 1904. Earliest arrival, April 17.

Olive-backed Thrush—*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*. A rather rare spring migrant which may nest, but if so very rarely. Have one in the collection taken June 30, 1910. Earliest arrival, April 20.

Hermit Thrush—*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*. Fairly common during spring migrations, but erratic during fall. There is a specimen in the collection taken April 24, 1919. Earliest arrival, April 10.

Robin — *Planesticus migratorius migratorius*. A very common breeder found throughout the town and timber areas in large numbers. Countless numbers pass through during migrations in spring and fall. Rarely a bird winters. I saw one March 4, 1919, that evidently wintered, and one was seen December 27, 1924. A mounted specimen in the collection was taken June 15, 1911. Earliest arrival, March 17.

Bluebird—*Sialia sialis sialis*. Another very common migrant and breeder. They very often take possession of bird houses in town but are continually harassed by the English Sparrow which makes life miserable for them. The collection contains one taken June 1, 1906. Earliest arrival, March 18.

Mountain Bluebird—*Sialia currucoides*. I have only two records for this species as it is a rare straggler in this locality. One was taken April 10, 1921, and the other was seen April 25, 1922. Since then none have been found. Earliest arrival, April 10, 1921.

#### INTRODUCED SPECIES

English Sparrow—*Passer domesticus*. In my estimation this species is extremely detrimental and obnoxious, and is causing a decided decrease in the number of beneficial birds that used to nest within the limits of our towns and cities.

Bob-white—*Colinus virginianus virginianus*. I have no exact date for this species but know of one or two birds that were taken south of Fargo in about 1902.

Ring-necked Pheasant—*Phasianus torquatus*. These game birds have been introduced into the State now for several years, and in some localities where they are not molested are increasing very favorably.

Hungarian Partridge—*Perdix perdix*. The Game and Fish Commission imported 100 pairs of these birds in March, 1924, which were distributed throughout the State, and some favorable reports are being received this fall. Two hundred pairs were received from Czechoslovakia on February 2, 1925, for distribution in the State.

[The foregoing list contains 267 named forms.—Ed.]

GRAFTON, NORTH DAKOTA.