

parent tree, but insurance that only a small proportion will be used for food by the birds is secured by the comparatively bitter taste. As a consequence this food is used principally in midwinter when little other is available.—E. C. HOFFMAN, *Lakewood, Ohio*.

A Young Pied-billed Grebe on Land.—On June 24, 1929, while helping my father on his farm, a neighbor called me concerning a strange bird that he had noted. On examination it proved to be a young Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*). The bird was about five inches long and quite active. It was found in the neighbor's back yard where it was moving about. There was no sign of injury to the bird. The nearest water was fifteen or twenty rods away, and I never have known grebes to nest or even remain there. However, across the road about three-quarters of a mile away is a small pond where grebes nest every year. The young this year (1929) left about June 14.

Whether this young bird had come from there or not, we can only speculate until some explanation of its origin as well as its leaving the water to travel about on land can be obtained.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Mich.*

The Chestnut-sided and Other Warblers Nesting in Geauga County, Ohio.—I was much interested in Mr. Louis W. Campbell's notes on the nesting of the Chestnut-sided Warblers near Toledo, in the December, 1928, number of the WILSON BULLETIN. My record of a nest of this species follows:

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*).—On May 27, 1919, I was standing in a clearing in a large wood, overgrown with briars and bushes, watching a troop of warblers. A pair of Chestnut-sided Warblers seemed interested in the crotch of a small beech. A short watch was rewarded by seeing the female bring nesting material. The nesting site had evidently just been selected.

I returned on June 12 and found the female at home. The nest was in a clump of scrubby beech, two feet from the ground and near the base of a large beech. The female refused to leave the nest until I touched her with my finger. The nest contained three well-incubated warbler eggs and one egg of the Cowbird. It was made of grasses and beech leaf calyces, lined with fine grass.

Other nesting pairs have been seen during breeding season but no other nests have been found. I consider them an uncommon resident.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*).—Uncommon, but not scarce. They are found on the outskirts of woods, nesting on the ground.

Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*).—Rare. Only one pair noted during the breeding season. The nest could not be found.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*).—Our most abundant summering warbler. It prefers small valleys, nesting in thorn bushes.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*).—Rare. No breeding record.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).—The nest of this common warbler can always be found not far from where the male is singing. I found a beautiful nest on June 3, 1928. This nest was very compact and had a trail of leaves laid one foot from the opening of the nest. The female bird sits very close. I nearly stepped on the nest to flush her. It contained five well-incubated eggs.

Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*).—I feel certain that this species nests about Bass Lake. The Water-Thrushes there have a decidedly different song than the song of the Louisiana Water-Thrush. I have not noted this species anywhere else in the county. I intend to collect a few Bass Lake specimens next summer to verify my observations.

Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*).—Uncommon but found throughout the county in wet woods. The nest is very hard to find, and I have no record of one. The song is different from that of the Bass Lake birds in that it is not one continuous warble but is separated into three parts—"chea-chea-chauncer-van-tweer".

Maryland Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas trichas*).—A common inhabitant of wet meadows and swamps. The nest is very hard to find.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens virens*).—I have found but three nesting pairs in the county in fifteen years of observation.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*).—In general scarce, but common in favorable localities. Being a rather quiet and retiring bird during the breeding season, their presence is commonly overlooked. They are found in heavy timber where there is a dense growth of young trees. A nest found June 11, 1924, in a three to five year old maple, two feet up, in a grove of small maples, near the edge of a large wood, contained four fresh eggs. The female disclosed the proximity of her nest by her call note of alarm. Lying down on the ground beneath the lowest leaves, I quickly spied the nest about twenty-five feet away.

Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*).—Common but not as numerous as the Ovenbird. They nest in open woods of small timber. The nest is often placed in a small dead tree. In fact, one-half of the nests found of this species by myself have been so placed. Fresh eggs may be found by June 1.

For those who are not familiar with the location of Geauga County, a brief description is here given. The county is hilly (the "Berkshires" of Ohio) with an elevation of 1320 feet above sea level, and 700 feet above Cleveland. The county seat is Chardon, thirty miles east of Cleveland and fifteen miles from Lake Erie. Considerable timber remains. Very heavy snows occur in winter. The making of maple syrup is an important springtime industry.—LYLE MILLER. *Sharline, Ohio.*

The Mockingbird Breeds in Iowa.—As a rule ornithologists have not heretofore regarded Iowa as being situated within the breeding range of the Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*). It seems, however, that the range of this bird is gradually extending northward. Keokuk County, the scene of my observations, is located in the third tier of counties from the south line of the state, and Sigourney, the county seat, is situated about fifty miles north from the northern boundary of Missouri.

In the autumn of 1914, a competent observer informed me that a pair of Mockingbirds had that season made their nest in an orchard near Martinsburg in the southern part of this country. I was unable to learn anything further of this bird's presence here until the season of 1926, when a man who had formerly lived in Missouri and was quite familiar with the Mockingbird, reported a pair as nesting near South English in the northern part of this county. On April 24, 1927, I saw one of these birds near the western limits of this city. Owing to the large amount of clear white upon its wings and the absence of the brown, I took this to be a male. Subsequent visits at or near the place failed to disclose any further trace of it. On April 28, 1928, Mr. J. B. Slate saw one of these birds near South English, but careful search made at and near the same place later likewise failed to show anything further of it.

On May 14, 1929, I saw one of these birds four blocks from the County Court House in Sigourney. It appeared to be associated with some pigeons for