

the Louisiana, was heard scolding. Near the lake shore, at seven hundred feet, were the Yellow Warbler and Yellow-breasted Chat.

On the east side of Whaley's Lake, opposite Mulkin's Hill, where a number of hemlocks grow, the Black-throated Blue and Black-throated Green Warblers were found. These two species were, however, much more common in Turkey Hollow, in the north-eastern part of the county, and were usually met with at an altitude of about eight hundred to a thousand feet, the Black-throated Green only when there were plenty of hemlocks about.

In the Harlem Valley, between Pawling and Wingdale, on the banks of Swamp River, less than five hundred feet above sea level, a Brown Creeper was found singing both on June 27 and July 11.

On top of the Niggerbush, mentioned above, no less than five Hermit Thrushes were found singing.

The following species have therefore been added to our list of probable breeding species in this county:

Bald Eagle, one pair and one individual.

Blue-winged Warbler, one male and one fledged young.

Brewster's Warbler, one male.

Nashville Warbler, four males and one female.

Black-throated Blue Warbler, fifteen males, several females and young.

Black-throated Green Warbler, twelve males.

Canada Warbler, twelve males and several females.

Brown Creeper, one male.

Hermit Thrush, five males.

ALLEN FROST AND MAUNSELL S. CROSBY. *Rhinebeck, N. Y.*

**Bird Notes from Collins, N. Y.**—A male Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) appeared here on May 16, 1920, the first one to be recorded for seven years.

During February two Northern Pilated Woodpeckers (*Phloeotomus pileatus abieticola*) visited the hospital woods, the first record for the species. White-winged Crossbills (*Loxia leucoptera*) were present during February and until March 3. Cardinals (*Cardinalis c. cardinalis*) continue to be seen every year on the Cattaraugus Reservation, seven being the greatest number observed in a single season.

A female Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*) was recorded May 9, the first since the winter of 1916-17, when one was reported two miles from here.

There was at no time a great wave of migration during the spring and many species usually seen were absent or extremely scarce.—DR. ANNE E. PERKINS, *Gowanda State Hospital, Collins, N. Y.*

**Additions to the "Birds of Allegany and Garrett Counties, Maryland."**—In Volume XXI of 'The Auk,' pp. 234-250, I published a list of birds bearing the above title, adding several species from time to time,

as subsequent visits to this beautiful region or observations of correspondents enabled me to do. Such added species were the Barn Owl, Savannah Sparrow, Mockingbird (XXVI, p. 438), and later the Winter Wren as a breeder in the highest parts of Garrett County. My last two visits in 1918 and the present year, besides revealing many interesting changes, enable me to add the following species to the list:

**Guiraca c. caerulea.** BLUE GROSBEAK.—On July 9, 1918, while going up the bush-bordered path on one of the hills at Cumberland, I saw a family of old and young of this species, which I had never encountered in Maryland before. As if to obviate the necessity for me to explain away the objection that they might have been Indigo-birds, a family of this species started up at the same place and joined in the commotion going on.

**Sturnus vulgaris.** STARLING.—In its westward invasion the Starling has now reached Cumberland. Under date of February 27, 1920, my friend, Mr. John A. Fulton, of Cumberland, wrote me that he had for several weeks noticed a flock of apparently new and strange birds about the city, but since they were silent and always flew high, he could not make them out. About this time they commenced to make their headquarters in the court house tower and in the vines on the Episcopal church, where they were recognized as Starlings. To make matters certain, the janitor of the church knocked one down with a stick, which specimen was brought to Mr. Fulton, who in turn was so kind as to send it to me. There were about 100 in the flock. Later in the spring they would spend the day along the edge of the Potomac, but for the night they would return to the above-mentioned buildings.

**Iridoprocne bicolor.** TREE SWALLOW.—During my residence at Cumberland with the numerous excursions into various parts of the two westernmost counties of the state, together with the several subsequent visits I had never once seen this species, not even as a migrant—probably an oversight. Therefore I was much surprised to find it this summer as a summer resident. I saw three repeatedly at Crellin, near Oakland, a mile from the West Virginia line, on June 29 and the following days. They entered holes in dead trees, which had been killed by the damming of the Youghiogheny River for sawmill purposes, resulting in a pond-like widening out of the river, which otherwise here is merely a creek. No doubt the mates were in the holes incubating eggs. The Rough-winged Swallow, which I had so far only seen in the lower parts of the region, nested in the same trees.

**Passerculus sandwichensis savanna.** SAVANNAH SPARROW.—I was surprised to find this bird in numbers at Accident, in the higher parts of Garrett County. I had seen it once only, in 1906, near Oakland, and here it was this year plentifully. It was not here in 1914 and 1918, because I am certain I could not have overlooked it.

**Compsothlypis americana usneae.** NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER. I had never seen this bird as a summer resident in the higher parts of

the region, but I saw and heard a male at Crellin, June 29, and one at Accident, July 8, 1920.

**Melospiza georgiana.** SWAMP SPARROW.—In a large bog between Negro and Meadow Mountains, near Accident, I found a breeding colony of Swamp Sparrows and heard their song from a small swamp near Oakland, on June 28 of this year. This extends the breeding range somewhat from that given in the 'Check-List,' where western Maryland is not included.—G. EFRIG, *River Forest (Oak Park P. O.), Ill.*

**Rare and Unusual Birds in the Chicago Area During the Spring of 1920.**—The spring of 1920 has been unusual to say the least. Many common birds were unaccountably rare, and many very rare ones were observed. The severe winter and heavy snowfall in Canada drove many birds such as the American Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra minor*), Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*), Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria*), etc., down from the north. These have been recorded by Mr. Coale and myself. Early in March we had some fine weather, and, as a consequence, a large migration of about sixty varieties of birds literally poured in from the twentieth to the thirtieth of March. Now, however, the weather took a sudden turn and we had snow-storms every few days. This of course retarded the migration dreadfully. Since the twentieth of April, however, the weather has been nice, and the migration more or less regular. A list of the rare and unusual birds which I have observed this spring follows:

**Aristonetta valisineria.** CANVASBACK.—On April 10, I saw one male of this species on Wolf Lake, about twenty miles south of Chicago. On April 24, I saw a flock of six birds of both sexes at the same place, and was informed by a farmer that he had seen the same flock there for two weeks. This formerly common bird is rapidly becoming rarer in our area.

**Grus canadensis.** SANDHILL CRANE.—On April 22, while looking for birds on the Wooded Island, Jackson Park, Chicago, I saw a large bird about fifty feet above my head, attempting to fly west against a very strong wind. I immediately looked at the bird through my glasses and was able to study it for the space of twenty minutes. It continued to struggle against the wind, but to no avail, and at last was blown out of sight to the south. The bird came within thirty feet of me at one time, and of course its identity was unmistakable. It flew with legs and neck outstretched, I was even able to discern the red on the head, and the brownish on the wings. This bird is an exceedingly rare and irregular migrant. Some weeks after seeing the bird, I met a gentleman who had observed and identified the bird on the same day.

**Macroramphus griseus scolopaceus.** LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.—On May 14 I observed several birds of this species flying with a large flock of Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*), at Hyde Lake. I shot into the flock and secured a fine adult female Dowitcher, which proved to belong to the