

Toxostoma rufum. BROWN THRASHER.—Not common. A few seen near Turtle Lake and a few others at Devils Lake.

Troglodytes aëdon parkmani. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.—Seen only around Devils Lake and not commonly there.

Telmatodytes palustris iliacus. PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.—Plentiful in the marsh at South Napoleon Lake. At least 50 or 60 nests were found, none of which appeared to be "dummies." Heard singing in the tules at Lac aux Mortes.

Planesticus migratorius propinquus. WESTERN ROBIN.—Not common at any point that I visited. Almost all that were seen were in the towns.

Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

SOME SUMMER BIRDS OF LAKE OWEN, BAYFIELD COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

BY A. W. SCHORGER.

LAKE OWEN is a narrow and irregular body of water with a maximum length of six and one-fourth miles. It is about 25 miles from Lake Superior into which it drains. The shores are in general high and thickly covered with young timber to the water's edge. The country is hilly, gravel and sand having a large part in the composition of the soil. Sphagnum bogs representing lakes, extinct or approaching extinction, are common. This region was once covered by a coniferous forest of white pine, red pine and hemlock; as usual following lumbering a heavy growth of aspen, white birch, and maple has resulted except where fires have been of frequent occurrence. Along the roads there are numerous small farms.

The data given below were obtained during two brief periods, July 3-10, 1920 and June 9-20, 1923. The failure to find such common species as the Yellow Warbler, Field Sparrow, and Savannah Sparrow was unexpected. Dr. H. H. T. Jackson wrote me under date of September 13, 1921, that he had found the Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis borealis*) quite plentiful two years before at Lake Namekagon, which is about ten miles to the east but I was unable to find this species at Lake Owen.

Gavia immer. LOON.—Common.

Mergus americanus. MERGANSER.—On June 17 some fishermen informed me that they had chased a Fish Duck with young to the end of East Bay and back in an attempt to get a photograph. Taking a boat I soon found the brood and after a short stiff pull was able to overtake it in a small cove, approaching within a few feet. The nine young appeared to be about ten days old. Neither the mother nor young made any attempt to dive or escape by land, but always over the water regardless of the distance between the boat and the shore. The mother was always behind the young and a laggard was buffeted ahead. Her note was a very harsh *kwerr*, having no resemblance to the sound of a Duck. The frequent act of thrusting the crested head forward and down reminded one of an angry stallion. The family was again seen on the evening of the 18th. On the morning of the 19th I was out at 4:30 and quite by accident came out to the lake shore where they were feeding, a few feet distant, under some overhanging bushes. All the young for which there was space were riding on the mother's back, while the remainder appeared to be picking insects from the surface of the water.

Botaurus lentiginosus. BITTERN.—Seen several times near the sphagnum bogs.

Ardea herodias herodias. GREAT BLUE HERON. Common.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Fairly common at Lake Owen and on the Namekagon River.

Oxyechus vociferus. KILLDEER.—Rather common; most numerous around Pitcher Lake.

Bonasa umbellus umbellus. RUFFED GROUSE.—This species was much more numerous in 1923 than in 1920. On June 15, I met a hen with young about two inches long. After receiving the signal to hide, one of the young behaved exceptionally by answering the mother and running about ten feet.

Pedioecetes phasianellus campestris. PRAIRIE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.—On June 11, while crossing an area between Pitcher Lake and Marston that contained only a small amount of brush a flock of five of these birds flushed and disappeared ahead. A few minutes later apparently the same birds flushed singly though I was passing 150 feet to the left of them. When flushed the vigorous beating of the wings combined with the utterance of *kuk-kuk-kuk* give the appearance of great fright. I later saw two mounted specimens belonging to a local taxidermist at Cable that had been killed two years previously by him. Locally they are called simply Grouse; reported as fairly common.

Circus hudsonius. MARSH HAWK.—Fairly common, particularly in the vicinity of Agnes Bay. On July 5, one was seen carrying a frog and pursued by Crows. On June 10 a male Marsh Hawk leisurely pursued and captured a bird as it was crossing the bay.

Accipiter velox. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—Individuals were seen both years.

Buteo borealis borealis. RED-TAILED HAWK.—A single bird was seen both years.

Cerchneis sparveria sparveria. SPARROW HAWK.—A pair nested in large pine stub near camp in 1920; not seen in 1923.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. OSPREY.—Seen on three occasions at south end of the lake in 1920.

Bubo virginianus virginianus. GREAT HORNED OWL.—Seen on two occasions in June.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Common.

Ceryle a. alcyon. BELTED KINGFISHER.—Common. June 10 and 11, nests with young, one in a railway cut, the other along the highway.

Dryobates villosus villosus. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Seen on several occasions.

Dryobates pubescens medianus. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Only one record, June 15; for a wooded country the *Picidae* were far from common.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—Seen on two occasions each year.

Colaptes auratus luteus. NORTHERN FLICKER.—This was the only Woodpecker that could be called common; a nest found July 5 contained nearly full-grown young.

Chordeiles virginianus virginianus. NIGHTHAWK.—Common.

Antrostomus vociferus vociferus. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Common.

Chaetura pelagica. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Fairly common.

Tyrannus tyrannus. KINGBIRD.—Common. During the logging period, the level of the lake was raised several feet by the construction of a dam at the outlet; this resulted in leaving many trees, now mere stubs, at the ends of the various bays. On June 14, I found two nests with 4 eggs each on stubs, 25 to 200 feet from shore. Nests two feet above the water and 100 feet from shore on July 5 contained four well grown young; latter left the nest July 8. In a previous note¹ we have called attention to the decided inclination of this species to nest over the water.

Myiarchus crinitus. CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—Heard June 19 and July 10.

Sayornis phoebe. PHOEBE.—Common about habitations. Three young left the nest June 13; July 3, nest with 3 eggs and one young; another with 3 eggs; July 4, nest with 4 eggs.

Myiochanes virens. WOOD PERVEE.—Found this species common in June 1923, but had only two records for July 1920.

Empidonax minimus. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—Abundant.

Cyanocitta c. cristata. BLUE JAY.—Fairly common.

Corvus b. brachyrhynchos. CROW.—Common. June 18, nest with two fully grown young. Noticed Crows pick food from the surface of the lake with almost as much skill as a Tern.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. BOBOLINK.—A few were found in the meadows.

¹ 'Auk,' XXXVII (1920) 144.

Molothrus ater ater. COWBIRD.—Common. Flock of sixty seen on a pasture fence July 6.

Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Common in low meadows, sphagnum bogs, and along the Namekagon River.

Sturnella magna magna. MEADOWLARK.—Fairly common in the meadows.

Icterus galbula. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—Common.

Quiscalus quiscula aeneus. BRONZED GRACKLE.—Common.

Carpodacus purpureus purpureus. PURPLE FINCH.—Fairly common. On July 7 saw a pair feeding a fluttering young.

Astragalinus tristis tristis. GOLDFINCH.—Common.

Spinus pinus. PINE SISKIN.—Two seen in the white pines at Pitcher Lake, July 7.

Poocetes gramineus gramineus. VESPER SPARROW.—Common in the fields and roadsides. On June 14 caught a young bird barely able to fly.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Only fairly common; found only in the vicinity of bogs.

Spizella passerina passerina. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Common. After a hail storm on June 19, picked up a nest and a dead, well-feathered young beneath a white pine.

Spizella pallida. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—Abundant in all suitable localities; prefers open places with scattered clumps of hazel and young conifers. The nests are placed two to four feet from the ground, but in my experience never on it; they are usually well concealed and lined with fine grass though a few contain horse hair. A nest found June 10 in a small hemlock contained two eggs; this appears to mark the period of oviposition. Another in a hazel bush from which the bird was flushed was empty on this date, but contained two eggs on June 12. On June 12 I examined eight apparently complete but empty nests in a group of low conifers. A nest with four eggs under observation in July 1920, showed no change until July 10 when three eggs hatched; July 7, nest with three callow young; July 9, nest with four eggs. The male sings frequently from a low perch near the nest and may be heard until dark.

Junco hyemalis hyemalis. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Surprisingly uncommon; saw a pair in a clump of white pines June 14.

Melospiza melodia melodia. SONG SPARROW.—Common. Saw young able to fly June 14.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus. TOWHEE.—Common.

Zamelodia ludoviciana. ROSE-BREADED GROSBREAK.—Common in the pole timber.

Piranga erythromelas. SCARLET TANAGER.—Common. Nest July 10 with 3 half-grown young.

Progne subis subis. PURPLE MARTIN.—Common.

Hirundo erythrogastra. BARN SWALLOW.—Common about the farms.

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE SWALLOW.—Common; nest with 4 young with only a few pin feathers, June 19.

Riparia riparia. BANK SWALLOW.—Common.

Bombycilla cedrorum. CEDAR WAXWING.—Common. Saw birds carrying nesting material June 10 to 20. On July 7 found two nests at Pitcher Lake; one with four callow young was twenty feet from the ground near the end of a lateral branch of a large white pine; the other nest with four eggs was placed in a small maple only 6 feet from the ground.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans. MIGRANT SHRIKE.—One seen on a telegraph wire July 3.

Vireosylva olivacea. RED-EYED VIREO. —Abundant. June 15, two nests with four eggs each; June 16, nest with three eggs; July 10, a Cowbird on the ground and unable to fly was being fed. Birch bark was largely used in the construction of all the old and new nests examined.

Vireosylva gilva gilva. WARBLING VIREO.—Fairly common but noted only in the vicinity of habitations.

Mniotilta varia. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.—This Warbler was not observed in July 1920, but in June, 1923, I found it common. The males were found singing invariably in conifers or their vicinity.

Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla. NASHVILLE WARBLER.—A singing bird was observed on July 8; in June I found it fairly common in rather open stands of young hard-woods.

Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—One record, a singing male June 13.

Dendroica coronata. MYRTLE WARBLER.—There appear to be but few summer records for this species. King¹ obtained a male at Elk Lake, Chippewa County, July 26, 1876. Kumlien and Hollister² state that they have never found it in the State in summer. Dr. H. H. T. Jackson informs me that he found it near Lake Namekagon in June, 1919, where it was evidently breeding. I saw it twice in July 1920 at Lake Owen. On June 10, 1923, I collected a male in a grove of white pines a quarter of a mile east of the Cavallier Resort. Several females and males were subsequently seen, a pair being seen frequently in a group of white pines beside the cottage that I occupied but a careful search failed to reveal a nest. The afternoon of June 19, there was a hard storm during which it hailed heavily; while the hail was falling I noticed a bird come fluttering down from a white pine and alight at the foot of a clump of birch trees. As soon as the hail ceased I picked up the bird; it proved to be a young, uninjured Myrtle Warbler, that could apparently have flown, had it not been so drenched by the rain. As I was returning it to the tree, three adult Myrtle Warblers, two males, and a female, came near in response to its cries. This is apparently the first definite breeding record, though it should be fairly

¹ Geology of Wisconsin. Vol. 1 (1873-9) 503.

² Birds of Wisconsin. Bull. Wis. Nat. Hist. Soc. 3 (1903) 113.

common in the northern part of the State, since it nests in both Minnesota and Michigan.

Dendroica pensylvanica. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—Common in brushy places having a few small trees. Nest June 10, with two eggs; June 17, nest with a single callow young.

Dendroica vigorsi. PINE WARBLER.—Fairly common, found it in greater numbers in 1923 than in 1920.

Seiurus aurocapillus. OVENBIRD.—Abundant; June 11, nest with two eggs including one Cowbird egg; June 12, nest with two eggs; July 10 caught a young bird not quite able to fly.

Oporornis philadelphia. MOURNING WARBLER.—Common. For some unaccountable reason Kumlein and Hollister state that this species never breeds in the State but that *Oporornis agilis* does. My experience is exactly the opposite; I failed to find *agilis* at Lake Owen at all. The latter, it is true, is one of the latest migrants, as I have taken it at Madison as late as June 6, but have not yet seen it in the State at a later date. The Mourning Warbler was found usually in the low growth frequented by the Maryland Yellow-throat and Chestnut-sided Warbler; in one case a male was frequently found singing at the edge of a wood lot that was entirely free from underbrush. This bird sang with great regularity; there was never a variation of more than one second from the fourteen seconds interval between songs. In July when the birds had young, the males had a Chat-like habit of keeping parallel with you, moving secretively through the undergrowth, to appear a short distance ahead and begin singing again.

On June 9, I found this species common near Draper, in Sawyer County.

Geothlypis trichas trichas. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—Common.

Wilsonia canadensis. CANADA WARBLER.—Common; found on the densely wooded peninsulas of the lake, and on the brushy slopes about the sphagnum bogs.

Setophaga ruticilla. REDSTART.—Common.

Dumetella carolinensis. CATBIRD.—Fairly common; nest with four eggs, June 19.

Toxostoma rufum. BROWN THRASHER.—Common.

Troglodytes aëdon parkmani. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.—Common everywhere; June 12, nest with seven eggs; July 9, nest with three young ready to leave.

Penthestes a. atricapillus. CHICKADEE.—Fairly common.

Hyllocichla fuscescens fuscescens. VEERY.—Abundant. Nests: June 10, one young and one Cowbird egg; June 12, three eggs and one Cowbird egg, located in a pile of brush; July 4, two eggs and two callow young, nest placed in a red osier four feet from the ground. On July 5, I took five Cowbird eggs from a nest that also contained two eggs of the owner; the nest was not abandoned on this account.

Hyllocichla guttata pallasii. HERMIT THRUSH.—Not noted in 1920, but in June 1923, I located three pairs, in each case at the edge of the

timber. This species was much less shy than the former and when disturbed uttered a very characteristic *dre-e-e*, having the quality of the song of the Yellow-throated Vireo. Diligent search failed to reveal a nest though the object of their solicitude in one case proved to be a half-grown Cowbird.

Planesticus migratorius migratorius. ROBIN.—Common. Young were flying the middle of June; July 7, nest with three fresh eggs.

Sialia sialis sialis. BLUEBIRD.—Common.

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NOTES ON THE BREEDING BIRDS OF NORTHEASTERN GEORGIA.

BY THOS. D. BURLEIGH.

THESE notes were, with one exception, taken during the summer of 1922, while in camp at the foot of Brasstown Bald four miles from Young Harris, Georgia. Our camp lay on the line between Towns and Union Counties, so in some cases, where the Bald is concerned, it is an open question as to which county certain nests were found in. The one exception mentioned above concerns the Southern Robin, the breeding data on which is included, although referring to Rabun County, Georgia, because actual breeding records for this species in the state are very scarce.

The region about Young Harris has been described so well by Arthur H. Howell (Notes On The Summer Birds of Northern Georgia, 'The Auk,' Vol. XXVI, No. 2, April, 1909) that no attempt will be made to touch on the topography of this region at this time. Nor will any but the more interesting records be cited, for a complete list would be unnecessary duplication unless concerning actual breeding records. Of the following nine species recorded during the summer, four of them, *Melospiza melodia melodia*, *Bombycilla cedrorum*, *Wilsonia canadensis* and *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*, are here noted for the first time as occurring in the state during the summer months, while the others concern possibly the first actual breeding records for the State.

Antrostomus vociferus vociferus. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—On July 7, a female was flushed from two well incubated eggs lying in a slight hollow