

mann, in 'The Cowbirds,' lists this Wren as "a very uncommon victim" of the Cowbird.

In this, the only instance the writer has recorded, the location of the nest was unusual, and easy of access to the Cowbird. The almost perfect globe of green moss was set in a three-point fork in the main stem of a small American elm, about eight feet from the ground. Except for a partially concealing cluster of poison ivy leaves, the nest was quite conspicuous. It would be interesting to know whether other records of the victimizing of the Carolina Wren have occurred in abnormally placed nests only, or whether the Cowbird occasionally seeks out the usually well-hidden normal nest situation.

The date given above for the Cowbird's egg is the latest of which the writer can find record for the Nashville region, the next latest being May 30, 1920 (Harry C. Monk). The Cowbird's egg and two of those of the Wren contained small embryos. The third Wren's egg had a small hole chipped in the shell and the contents were decomposed.

On July 29, Dr. J. M. Shaver and the writer noted a flock of about 100 Cowbirds in which, according to the writer's notes, "the females and immatures outnumbered the males four or five to one." Evidently very little nesting takes place as late as the date recorded above, since the young in the above mentioned flock were all well grown.—COMPTON CROOK, Boone Training School, Boone, North Carolina.

A Summary of Cowbird Host Species in Ohio.—Since 1918, the writer has kept a nearly complete count of all bird nests located and brief notes on those containing eggs or young of the Eastern Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*). During parts of eight summers spent in Ashtabula County, northeastern Ohio, nearly 5000 nests were located. About 2740 others were found in Franklin County, central Ohio, about 2435 in Knox County, north-central Ohio, and about 3320 elsewhere in the state. These totals are increased by several colony nesting species which are not parasitized by the Cowbird. Also many were of bank, cavity or tree-top nesting species, the nests of which could not be fully examined. The number of parasitized nests depended to some extent upon the nature of the field work being done at the time, but for the most part upon the abundance of Cowbirds, the abundance of the host species, the ease with which the nests were located, and the extent to which each species was parasitized in the region. Most of the nests were examined but once, so many of them may have been parasitized after finding, or Cowbird eggs or young may have been destroyed before the finding of the nest.

A total of 42 species served as hosts. In the list below those known to have been actually successful in raising young Cowbirds in at least one instance, have been starred. Dr. Herbert Friedmann writes that the record of the Henslow's Sparrow is the first reported for the western race. All hosts were of the order Passeriformes except the Mourning Dove. No Swallows, Titmice, Woodpeckers, Wrens, Waxwings, Catbirds, or Robins,

served as hosts, so far as is known. About 15% of the parasitized nests were of Vireos, 24% of Warblers, and 51% of Sparrows. The Song Sparrow ranked first as host, furnishing 22% of all of the parasitized nests found; the Red-eyed Vireo, 14%, Yellow Warbler, 10%, Chipping Sparrow, 10% and Ovenbird, 7%. In the table below only the vernacular names as used in the 1931 A. O. U. 'Check-List' are given. The number of parasitized nests of each species from each locality is listed. Also after the important host species, the percentage of nests parasitized is given, and in parentheses the number of nests on which this figure is based.

Eastern Mourning Dove.....	1	*Bobolink—5% (184).....	10
*Eastern Phoebe.....	7	Eastern Red-wing.....	1
Acadian Flycatcher.....	1	Baltimore Oriole.....	1
*Alder Flycatcher—21% (108)...	23	Orchard Oriole.....	1
*Wood Thrush.....	6	Scarlet Tanager.....	1
White-eyed Vireo.....	1	*Eastern Cardinal.....	4
Yellow-throated Vireo.....	1	Rose-breasted Grosbeak.....	1
*Red-eyed Vireo—36% (231)....	84	*Indigo Bunting—40% (43)....	17
*Eastern Warbling Vireo.....	3	Dickeissel.....	1
Black and White Warbler.....	1	*Red-eyed Towhee—21% (103) 22	
Prothonotary Warbler.....	1	Eastern Savannah Sparrow....	1
*Blue-winged Warbler.....	3	*Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow..	1
*Eastern Yellow Warbler—42%		Western Henslow's Sparrow....	1
(146).....	62	*Eastern Vesper Sparrow—8%	
*Chestnut-sided Warbler—33%		(112).....	9
(12).....	4	Slate-colored Junco.....	1
Northern Prairie Warbler.....	1	*Eastern Chipping Sparrow—53%	
*Ovenbird—36% (112).....	41	(115).....	60
Louisiana Water-Thrush.....	1	*Eastern Field Sparrow—31%	
*Kentucky Warbler.....	1	(159).....	51
*Northern Yellow-throat—41%		Swamp Sparrow.....	1
(41).....	19	*Mississippi Song Sparrow—34%	
Yellow-breasted Chat.....	2	(398).....	135
Hooded Warbler.....	1	Number of parasitized nests..	169
*American Redstart—33% (22)..	7	Number of species parasitized..	41
		Number of species raising young	
		Cowbirds.....	20

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Juvenal Eastern Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*).
at Sault St. Marie, Michigan.—Eastern Evening Grosbeaks are at my feeding and trapping station every year. Usually the birds arrive in October or early November and stay until towards the end of May, only in one year, 1924, did any number stay around through June. The flock is largest from end of February to May 1. Usually a few come in irregularly in sum-