

ABSENT WINTER BIRDS AT OBERLIN, OHIO.—While the region about Oberlin has been favored by the presence of several species (see above) not commonly found during the entire winter, it has also been marked on account of the absence of a number of species which are ordinarily winter birds. These may be enumerated as follows :

RED-TAILED HAWK.—Absent during December, January, and nearly all of February. It is usually not uncommon in the timbered tracts during every month in the year.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—Absent during December, January, February, and the first half of March. Though usually less common in winter than the Red-tail, it is one of our familiar winter birds.

SPARROW HAWK.—Seen only once during the entire winter. Usually seen in the vicinity of its last summer nesting place during the entire winter.

SHORT-EARED OWL.—Absent during the entire time from November to March 15. In suitable localities it is a familiar object of the fields, especially during the winter months.

MOURNING DOVE.—Absent from November to March 27. While this species may not be present in January, it is yet very unusual that it is absent during all of December and February, and its absence during the greater part of March is almost unheard of.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—Absent all winter. This is one of our rare species, yet it is almost always seen at some time during the winter.

COOPER'S HAWK.—Absent during the entire winter. It may be questioned whether this species is not usually rare or even entirely absent during the larger part of the winter. But Mr. L. M. McCormick, whose observations in the vicinity of Oberlin have covered a number of winters, records it as a "tolerably common resident."

CROW.—Absent during December and January, and the first half of February. A few individuals usually remain all winter.

MEADOWLARK.—Absent during the entire winter. It is unusual when a few flocks of four to eight individuals of this species do not remain in the fields during even the coldest part of the winter.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR.—Not recorded during the fall, and not found up to the present time (March 27). Usually small companies of this species may be confidently looked for from November 1 to April 20.

JUNCO.—Absent during the entire winter. This species is rare during the winter, at its best ; yet the mildness of the past winter would seem to cause a few to remain.

SONG SPARROW.—Rare all winter. This species is usually common during every month of the year.

NORTHERN SHRIKE.—Not recorded in fall, and not seen until late in March. During the winter of 1894-5, several individuals remained in and around Oberlin.

The mild character of the past winter would seem to invite the birds which usually do not migrate southward, to remain. Food has been as plentiful as usual, yet a large number of our winter birds have not been present.—LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

CORRECTIONS.—BULLETIN No. 6 contained the statement that "Dickcissel is a regular summer resident in New England as far north as Massachusetts, being rare further north, but locally distributed." This is a mistake of the compiler of the notes and not of Mr. Buck. The bird was formerly found in that region, but is not now considered a bird of New England at all.

Mr. Buck informs me that he has found Grasshopper Sparrow almost in the suburbs of New Haven, and also on the north Massachusetts state line; and that therefore the word "very" as applied to the rarity of the species at New Haven, should be stricken out, and the bird's range extended into southern New Hampshire and Vermont. It is everywhere locally distributed because suitable places for nesting are not numerous.

The name of Mr. Chester Barlow, Box 135, Santa Clara, California, was inadvertently omitted from the list of Active members in BULLETIN 6. Mr. Barlow was elected an Active member in November, 1895. Also the name of Mrs. Agnes Chase, Chicago, Ill., who was elected last April.

Mr. Geo. D. Peck has changed his address to Salem, Oregon.

In BULLETIN No. 6, Mrs. T. B. Tullock should read Mr. T. B. Tullock, Rockford, Ill.

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## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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*Eggs of Native Pennsylvania Birds.* A World's Fair Collection. By J. Warren Jacobs.

This is the second of the pamphlets relating to Pennsylvania birds, published by our fellow member, Mr. Jacobs. It is a neat ten page pamphlet with colored covers, containing an excellent half-tone photo of the author, as frontispiece, besides three half-tone plates of representative sets of eggs mounted for exhibition, and one plate of the nests and eggs of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds similarly mounted.

In his introduction, the author states the object of the pamphlet to be