

ster. I saw several broods of young, and watched the old birds feed them.

MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER, *Geothlypis macgillivrayi*.—It was quite common in the "deer brush," where it builds its nest. One nest was found, and I saw some young nearly fully grown. There seems to be no difference in the habits of the individuals here and those in Sonoma.

YELLOW WARBLER, *Dendroica aestiva*.—I saw a few in the "deer brush." One nest with fresh eggs and one with three young and one egg was seen. This is probably the rarest warbler in the hills.

AUDUBON'S WARBLER, *Dendroica auduboni*.—It was fairly common, keeping well up in the trees, where it frequently uttered its peculiar note. A brood of young was seen, which the old birds were feeding at that time.

PILEOLATED WARBLER, *Sylvania pusilla pilcolata*.—On September 20, 1896, I saw about twenty individuals of this species in the trees (alders, laurels, etc.) along a mountain stream. They were in low trees, but went up about twenty-five feet at times. All were apparently young of the year, as but one had the black crown. They were searching around through the trees after insects. On September 26, I saw two along the same stream, but in the valley about a half mile from where the others were seen a week before. One which was shot proved to be a bird of the year; the colors of the other one indicated that it was an old bird. They acted like the Yellow Warbler. The above noted instances are the only times I have met this bird. HENRY W. CARRIGER, *Sonoma, Calif.*

NOTES FROM NORTH GREENFIELD, WIS.—CLIFF SWALLOWS.—Near the house where I am spending my vacation is a barn whose eaves shelter the nests of about thirty pairs of Cliff Swallows. The protection of this colony, by the way, from the persecution of the English Sparrow has been accomplished only by frequent use of the shot gun and constant vigilance; nearly one hundred of the little pests having been shot so far this season. On Sunday afternoon, June 11, about seven o'clock, a thunder shower, accompanied by a heavy wind, came up from the north-west. As the rain began to fall the Swallows left their nests and flew about in an erratic manner, apparently much disturbed. In a few minutes, however, with one accord they turned towards a large elm tree and disappeared in the foliage of the upper branches, where they remained for several minutes. This is the first time that I have known Swallows to resort to trees.

AN ALBINO CROW. A large white bird, evidently an albino Crow, was

seen by my brother the past spring at North Greenfield. As observed at some distance, the bird seemed pure white in color. It was with a flock of Crows of normal color and behaved like any ordinary Crow. It did not seem to receive any unusual attention from its companions.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER AND KINGBIRDS.—A pair of Kingbirds built a nest in a white oak tree, near the house, in June. About the time of its completion, an ill-tempered Red-headed Woodpecker came along and proceeded to tear up the nest in spite of vigorous attempts at remonstrance by its owners. Several times the birds came to close quarters and indulged in a rough and tumble fight.

R. M. STRONG. *North Greenfield, Wis.*

NOTES FROM OBERLIN, OHIO.—Of the 180 odd species of birds which an active ornithologist might feel reasonably confident of finding in Lorain County during a spring, summer and early autumn, only 149 have been seen by the writer thus far during 1897. Of the thirty odd unrecorded species at least two must have failed to appear in the county. These are the Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) and Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*). They were diligently searched for in all places without success. Many of the others escaped notice because of lack of opportunity to search for them where and when they could be found. Of the 149 actually recorded, at least twenty-six appeared in a more or less unusual role. Since there was a marked increase in the numbers of twenty-two species, and just as marked a decrease in the numbers of but two, it is fair to conclude that the season has been favorable for the birds. The records of many of these twenty-two species is so interesting that they deserve special mention:

GREAT BLUE HERON, *Ardea herodias*.—It has been not only more common than usual, especially on the lake shore, where a small flock was seen for weeks during the early autumn, but one settled in a pasture within the village corporation. His vain efforts to balance himself upon the top wire of a fence were tantalizingly ludicrous.

BOB-WHITE, *Colinus virginianus*.—It is gratifying to notice that this species is decidedly on the increase. A covey of some fifteen was startled from an evergreen in my neighbor's front yard, on a Sunday morning.

TURKEY VULTURE, *Cathartes aura*.—Seen almost every day during the spring and summer.

LONG-EARED OWL, *Asio wilsonianus*.—This is the first year that it has ever approached being common.