

Downy Woodpecker, C.	Field Sparrow, F. 2.
Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1,	Slate-colored Junco, C.
Flicker, C.	Song Sparrow, C.
Prairie Horned Lark, C.	Fox Sparrow, F. 5.
Blue Jay, C.	Cardinal, 6.
Cowbird, F. 13.	Towhee, F. 1.
Meadowlark, C.	Cedar Waxwing, 7.
Red-winged Blackbird, C.	Brown Creeper, F. 1.
Rusty Grackle, F. C.	White-breasted Nuthatch, C.
Bronzed Grackle, C.	Tufted Titmouse, C.
American Crow, C.	Chickadee, C.
American Goldfinch, C.	Robin, C.
Tree Sparrow, C.	Bluebird, C.
Total species, 40.	Total New records, 13.

This list does not include ten species that were beyond question in the county on March 12. In spite of that this record is a phenomenal one in every way and will not soon be broken.

LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Horizon for March 2, 1898.	Snowing.
American Crow, 4.	Meadowlark, 2.
Purple Grackle, 12.	American Goldfinch, 1.
Chipping Sparrow, 3.	Field Sparrow, 1.
Song Sparrow, 9.	Total, 32.
Horizon for March 8, 1898.	Clear.
American Crow, 9.	Meadowlark, 2.
Purple Grackle, 120.	American Goldfinch, 2.
Junco, 57.	Song Sparrow, 2.
	Total, 192.

RUSSELL GRAY.

LOCAL NAMES.

For some time I have been jotting down the local names of our birds whenever opportunity afforded the means. I append a few examples from my own neighborhood. Some are in common use, others are seldom heard, but are nevertheless as deep rooted as the oldest scientific names used by our ornithologists, and perhaps much more so.

GREAT BLUE HERON.—“Crane,” “Blue Crane,” “Big Blue Crane,” “Big Crane,” “Big Blue Shitepoke,” “Great Big Fly-up-the-creek,” “Big Kingfisher,” “Fish Crane,” “Frog Eater.”

COOPER'S HAWK.—“Chicken Hawk,” “Pigeon Hawk,” “Bird Hawk,” “Long-tailed Hawk,” “Privateer.” The latter a relic of the time when privateering was so popular along our coast. This Hawk, by its dash, quickness, and boldness well earning the title. The term is in quite common use.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—“Great American Cuckoo,” “Indian Hen,” “Rainbird,” “Rain Crow,” “Cowbird,” “Conk.” The last from its cry.

WHIP-POOR-WILL.—“Whipper-will,” “Whipper-ca-loo.”

CARDINAL.—“Rainbird,” “Cowbird,” “Virginia Nightingale,” “Redbird,” “Red Jay,” “Corn Cracker,” “English Cockatoo.” The last two probably so called from its powerful looking beak.

CHIPPING SPARROW.—“Chippy,” “Chiprie,” “Hairbird” (from its nest), “Chip Sparrow,” “House Sparrow,” “Bush Sparrow,” “Honey Sucklebird.” The latter from its frequent use of the woodbine—here called “honey suckle”—as a safe and convenient nesting place. “Tit” and “Tomtit.”

MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—“Muff Wren.” The black hood about its head suggests the first, and its harsh wren-like cry the other part. A half wild and partly crazed dweller of a nearly swampy thicket took the trouble to hunt up and point out to me the above named Warbler as the original of the name.

FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Penna.*

GENERAL NOTES.

NOTES FROM WISCONSIN.—BALD EAGLE.—Saw an adult flying along the creek in Albion, Dane Co., November 19, 1897. Saw three young eagles by Lake Koshkonong, November 21, 1897. These birds come to the lake every winter to pick up what fish they can from the fishermen on the ice. They sometimes get so bold as to take the fish from close beside the fishermen.

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—This hawk is with us all winter. Every slaughter house around here is headquarters for one of these hawks. January 26, 1898, I saw one which was in the black phase, being black except a very little on the underside of wing.