

Flicker.	Cardinal.
Horned Lark.	Migrant Shrike.
Crow.	Carolina Wren.
Blue Jay.	Brown Creeper.
Bronzed Grackle.	White-breasted Nuthatch.
Junco.	Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1.
Tree Sparrow.	Tufted Titmouse.
Towhee.	Chickadee.
Song Sparrow.	

Columbus, Jan. 13, 1902.

NOTES.

MIGRATION OF BLUEBIRDS.—In several different sections of Montgomery and Delaware counties, Pa., on November the 12th, 13th and 14th, I observed large numbers of Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*). On each of the days mentioned seeing many flights, varying, I should say, from a half-dozen to fifteen or twenty birds in each flight, and the general direction taken by all was southward. The predominant weather during this time was clear and cold, and the prevailing winds were from the north-west. I never before noted such an extensive migration of these birds. A few years ago large numbers of Robins were reported in migration in the Eastern United States, which I observed in this region, and thinking the present Bluebird migration might be likewise noted in other sections, leads me to report this little bit of migration data; although the present migration of Bluebirds, as I observed it, was not so extensive as that of the Robins.—W. E. ROTZELL, M. D., Narberth, Pa.

SOME WINTER RECORDS FOR LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO.—Never since the writer began studying the birds of this county, eleven years ago, has a winter been so fruitful in surprises as the present one. Until the 14th of December

there was nothing in the weather to prevent our hardier birds from remaining with us, nor anything to drive those southward which remain well northward by preference. On the 14th the storm which had been raging in the north and west came down upon us in the shape of dust snow, with rapidly falling temperature. On the day before, indeed as late as 11 o'clock, the temperature was above 70°. The fine snow penetrated almost like spray, leaving nothing uncovered. For the next eight days the temperature scarcely rose above zero even during the day. The snow-covered land offered but poor living for the beasts and birds that chose to remain. Some birds came to us from the north, and some which should have gone south remained. The mild weather which followed afforded such relief that all remained until now. The records which follow are those most worthy of notice.

Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*.) Hitherto the Cardinals have been well distributed in the river gorges and heavier woods, two or three in a place in company with the other winter troops. This winter they seem to have a community of interests, and must be looked for in special places only and in considerable numbers. Thus far we have discovered but two companies, one of 14 and one of 19 individuals.

Old-squaw (*Harelda hyemalis*.) To my knowledge this is the second winter record for this duck for this county. The cold weather did not continue long enough to cover the lake with ice, so this species and the American and Red-breasted Mergansers were able to find food enough without going further south.

Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris fusca*.) The several records for the present winter, with those of previous winters, establishes this species as a regular winter resident. It is not common, but may be found in twos and threes in favorable places.

Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*.) Like the preceding species, the experiences of this winter make it certain that this bird winters regularly in our county in small

numbers. It is not wholly confined to the river gorges, but is more certain to be found there than in the woods away from them.

White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*). I am delighted to record this species for the county this winter. There is a previous record, but it is my first experience with this bird of the frozen north. An even half dozen were found feeding upon the cones of the hemlocks which border one of the most picturesque glens of the county. A second visit to the same place resulted in further study of these erratic birds. Their notes and songs once heard could not be forgotten nor confused with any other of our winter birds. The general trend of the song is toward that of our Goldfinch, but it is louder and more forceful. The strong call, "weet! weet!" closely resembles that Goldfinch note, but the guttural "ch-r-r-r," while flying, is distinctively crossbillian. While feeding there was a soft conversational chatter.

Canadian Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enuncleator canadensis*). The eleven year search for this interesting bird was rewarded on the first day of the new year. In company with 45 Cedar Waxwings he was dining upon the berries of the red cedar on Vermillion river. The peculiar little whistled alarm,—half song, half alarm—is unlike anything any other bird tries to do. All of these extreme northern birds have a sort of personality not shared by our more southern species. It is, perhaps, best illustrated by the difference between a fish in the warm waters of the summer and the same fish in the icy waters of mid-winter. They are that compacted energy which sets our blood tingling before we know it.

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*). The Pine Siskin should not be a rare bird in this county, but the paucity of records for the past half dozen years makes any record of it seem unusual. On January 7, 1902, when I visited the glen where the White-winged Crossbills were first seen, with the four which were there on the seventh was a company of Pine Siskins, feeding in the same trees, and chattering noisily. I

counted fourteen of them, but probably missed some, because they were very wary, not permitting a close approach.

LYNDS JONES.

A January Chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). To-day, January 26, 1902, I observed a Chewink in company with a flock of Slate-colored Juncos and Tree Sparrows. I have noticed the abundance, or rather the great number of Blue Jays this winter; also the six or eight Red-headed Woodpeckers which have remained in one section of a woods. Last fall I was unable to identify the dusky headed ones until Dr. C. C. Abbott straightened me out by informing me that they were the immature Red-heads. I recorded fifteen species during the walk, the best I have done for a long while.

THOS. D. KEIM.

Wissahickon, Philadelphia.

SOME FRANKLINVILLE FRINGILLINES.

[With apologies to Bro. R. R., who is, after all, a very good fellow.]

FRANKLINVILLE, O., Jan. 16, 1902.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Thinking your readers might be interested in a contribution from an humble fringillologist, I append a sample horizon for publication in the twentieth (current) volume of the Ancient Murrelet.

Realizing many years ago the utter futility of trying to compass the whole field of ornithology, I settled upon the Fringillidæ for special work. This was not so hopeless an undertaking in the crude days of the Trinomialists, some twenty years since; but now that science has made such colossal strides, numbering, as it does, the sub-subter-sub, and infra-subter-sub-species of sparrows in America alone by the thousands, I find myself obliged to confine my attention to the reporting of a winter's day, and a very cold one at that.