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A PRELIMINARY LIST OF THE BIRDS OF MID-  
DLE SOUTHERN OHIO.

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WHENEVER Dr. Wheaton, in his list of the Birds of Ohio, speaks of Southern Ohio, he refers either to Cincinnati or Circleville and vicinity. But Circleville, if we divide the State into three equal parts, does not even belong to Southern Ohio, but only to the southern part of Central Ohio. There is very little known concerning the avifauna of Southern Ohio; since 1796, when Wilson traveled through this region, practically nothing has been done ornithologically. The writer's observations in this paper are restricted to Scioto and Pike counties, and while he has done a great deal of work in Jackson and Ross counties, they are very similar to parts of Scioto and Pike county and their ornis likewise is practically the same. The observations were made from three points principally: South Webster, in the extreme northeast of Scioto county; Wheelersburg, on the Ohio River, in the southeastern part of Scioto county; and Wavely, the county seat of Pike county. From Aug. 15, 1894, till Sept. 1, 1897, observations were confined to South Webster only. Both counties were traversed in every direction, as was also Jackson county, while Ross county's southern

part only was explored. The broad valley of the Ohio and the Scioto valley are the migration paths for the birds from the northeast to southwest and north to south. The rest of the two counties consists of various series of hills and small ravines and valleys. Along the creeks and rivers small groves are yet to be found, while the hills are covered with woods, sometimes in tracts of 300 to 400 acres. The forests consist mostly of deciduous trees, sparingly interspersed with a few pine trees at a few localities. This accounts for the presence of some rare species, while the bottom lands are drawing new species in every year. The climatic conditions are too well known to be mentioned in this connection.

No one knows better than the writer, how incomplete is this list of Southern Ohio birds; but not one record is given that has not been carefully scrutinized by the writer. The period of observation runs from Aug. 15, 1894, to July 1, 1902, but a busy professional life has made it impossible for the author to do "what he ought to have done." The excuse for making up this list is the fact that practically nothing is known of the ornithology of Central Southern Ohio, and that by it a gap in our knowledge of the birds of Ohio may at least partly be filled out. The writer will be glad of any corrections and any just criticism concerning this list.

The birds of this region are represented by 216 species which may be divided in the following way: residents, 42; summer residents, 61; regular transients, 64; irregular and rarer transients, 27; winter residents, 10; accidental visitors, 7; extinct, 2; introduced, 2.

Unless otherwise stated the species here enumerated are represented by specimens in the author's or local collections.

1. *Colymbus auritus*. Horned Grebe.—A fairly common transient in both counties on the different streams and ponds. Arrivals, Waverly, Pike county—April 20, 1900; April 26, 1901. Migrating, Sept. 18 to Oct. 24, 1901, 2 ♀ immature, 1 ♂ adult; 1 ♂ immature had flown against a telephone wire in the night of Sept. 17-18, 1901, and was captured alive.

2. *Podilymbus podiceps*. Pied-billed Grebe.—A very common transient in both counties. Perhaps a rare summer resident, as

I have seen a young one, shot on the canal (Portsmouth & Lake Erie) in July, 1898, in a local collection at Waverly.

3. *Gavia imber*. Loon.—A tolerably common transient. Most common during high water in both counties. Latest spring record, May 1, 1899, at Piketon; two females on April 22, 1901, in the writer's collection, at Waverly.

4. *Gavia lumme*. Red-throated Loon.—Rare. One specimen found dead on March 21, 1898, by my brother-in-law, near Wheelersburg, Scioto county, Ohio.

5. *Larus marinus*. Great Black-backed Gull.—Accidental. On March 21, 1900, while out duck hunting I observed one specimen of this superb species. While lying in a thicket on a small peninsula surrounded by the two arms of the Scioto River and a slough on three sides, a large gull alighted on the gravelly bank of the river, opposite me. Though the bird was out of shotgun range, with my field-glass I could easily tell the species. After staying there for about three minutes it raised its wings and soared majestically away, reminding one of the eagle's flight.

6. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. Am. Herring Gull.—A rather rare transient in Scioto county. A ♂ in second winter plumage, in the writer's collection, on March 8, 1901, on the Scioto River, Waverly.

7. *Sterna hirundo*. Common Tern.—A very rare transient visitor. A flock of about 20 seen Nov. 11, 1898, on the gravelly banks of the Scioto River at Waverly.

8. *Merganser americanus*. American Merganser.—A common fall and spring transient; often winter resident, but females only.

9. *Merganser serrator*. Red-breasted Merganser. A very rare transient. The only record is a female in the writer's collection, Dec. 5, 1899. It was on the banks of the Scioto River, near Waverly.

10. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Hooded Merganser.—Fairly common as a spring and fall transient in this region.

11. *Anas boschas*. Mallard.—An abundant transient and winter resident. In 1899 a summer resident, as it was seen all summer in several pairs on the Scioto River, though the nest was never found at Waverly.

12. *Anas obscura*. Black Duck. A common spring and fall transient. Feb. 28, 1899; March 17, 1900; March 8, 1901; March 27, 1902; Oct. 7, 1899—migration dates for Waverly.

13. *Mareca americana*. Baldpate.—A pair, March 18, 1899, on the Scioto River. Very common March 10–17, 1900, on the Scioto River. Not observed since then.

14. *Nettion carolinensis*. Green-winged Teal.—A common spring transient. Not seen in the fall.

15. *Querquedula discors*. Blue-winged Teal.—Common spring and fall transient. Nov. 29, 1896; April 6, 1899.

16. *Spatula clypeata*. Shoveller.—A rather rare transient. A female March 28, 1900, and a young male Dec. 21, 1900, on the Scioto River. These are the only records.

17. *Dafila acuta*. Pintail.—The most abundant of all the ducks. Arrivals—Feb. 25, 1899; Feb. 14, 1900; Feb. 19, 1901. One male in breeding plumage, Oct. 10, 1901, on the Scioto River.

18. *Aix sponsa*. Wood Duck.—A summer resident. More common along Beaver Creek near Piketon, than elsewhere; otherwise quite rare.

19. *Aythya vallisneria*. Canvas-back.—Rare spring transient. Three observed on the Scioto River, April 15, 1899. A fine male shot on March 23, 1900, on the Scioto River, in the writer's collection. This is the only specimen of a genuine canvas-back taken in Pike county.

20. *Aythya marila*. Scaup Duck.—Rather rare as a spring transient. Observed April 20, 1900.

21. *Aythya affinis*. Lesser Scaup Duck.—An exceedingly common spring and fall transient observed as late as May 14, 1902.

22. *Aythya collaris*. Ring-necked Duck.—A rather rare transient in Pike; somewhat more common in Scioto county.

23. *Clangula clangula americana*. American Golden-eye.—A fairly common fall and spring migrant. Dec. 9, 1899; March 4, 1899; March 21, 1900. Found on running streams only, like the Pintail.

24. *Charitonetta albeola*. Buffle-head.—A common spring transient. Not recorded in fall. March 30–April 2, 1900, 2 females.

25. *Harelda hyemalis*. Old-squaw.—Very rare. Between Feb. 7 and 18, 1899, 9 specimens of this duck, 4 males and 5 females, were taken by local hunters. Two of these, a pair, are in the writer's collection. (Cf. Auk, Vol. XVI., July, 1899, No. 3, page 284.)

26. *Erismatura jamaicensis*. Ruddy Duck.—Not common. Seen in Scioto county only.

27. *Branta canadensis*. Canada Goose. A common winter resident; arriving in November, departing in March or April. Frequently kept in a state of domestication.

28. *Olor buccinator*. Trumpeter Swan.—A specimen of this species was shot in April, 1900, near Wellston, Jackson county, Ohio, and it is claimed, apparently with good evidence, that the same bird had been seen in Pike county previous to its having been shot in Jackson county.

29. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. American Bittern.—Not a common spring and fall transient. Oct. 24, 1899; Sept. 22, 1900; April 27, 1901.

30. *Ardetta exilis*. Least Bittern.—Seen June 2, 1898, along the canal; April, 1901, on the banks of the Scioto River.

31. *Ardea herodias*. Great Blue Heron.—A tolerably common summer resident. Arrives in March; leaves in December.

32. *Ardea caerulea*. Little Blue Heron.—On Aug. 1, 1901, I saw two birds of this species on the banks of the old arm of the Scioto River, one of which I shot after an exciting chase of about three hours. It was a young male. On Aug. 16 another specimen was added to my collection. All told, 4 specimens were captured and 4 others seen this month in Pike county. (Cf. Auk, Vol. XVIII., Oct., 1901, page 392.)

33. *Ardea virescens*. Green Heron.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 28, 1898; May 6, 1899; April 20, 1900; April 24, 1901. Departure—Oct. 1, 1898.

34. *Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*. Black-crowned night Heron.—The only specimen of this species known to be taken in this region is a young female in the writer's collection, shot Nov. 18, 1898, on the banks of Crooked Creek, at Waverly,

35. *Grus americana*. Whooping Crane.—A rare transient. One specimen taken on the banks of the Scioto River, in Scioto county; in the collection of Mrs. Mary E. Bannon, Portsmouth, Ohio. One was kept in captivity in Waverly for a number of years. It had been winged.

36. *Rallus elegans*. King Rail.—Only one record. A male, in the writer's collection, May 26, 1900, on the banks of Crooked Creek, Waverly.

37. *Rallus virginianus*. Virginia Rail.—An abundant fall transient; not common in spring. Most likely a summer resident.

38. *Porzana carolina*. Sora.—A common fall and spring transient. Perhaps a summer resident; a young male having been captured Sept. 19, 1901.

39. *Gallinula galeata*. Florida Gallinule.—Rare. A specimen taken Nov. 16, 1898, is somewhat abnormal in coloration. Erroneously recorded as a Purple Gallinule in the Auk (Vol. XVI., Jan., 1899, page 75), which I would like to correct now.

40. *Fulica americana*. American Coot.—A common spring and fall migrant. Arrival—March 25, 1899; April 13, 1901. Departure—Oct. 15, 1898; Oct. 4, 1899; Nov. 1, 1901.

41. *Philohela minor*. American Woodcock.—Not a common summer resident. Arrival—April 20, 1897; March 23, 1900. Nest with 4 eggs found April 28, 1898, at Bloom Switch, Scioto county. The bird was so tame that it allowed a farmer ploughing near by to touch it with his whip-handle.

42. *Gallinago delicata*. Wilson's Snipe.—An exceedingly common spring (rather rare fall) transient. Arrival as early as Jan. 27, 1898; departure as late as Nov. 16, 1896.

43. *Tringa maculata*. Pectoral Sandpiper.—A rare transient in spring. A pair observed on March 28, 1900, and a flock of about 60 on March 30, 1900 in a wet gravel slough close to the Scioto River, Waverly.

44. *Tringa minutilla*. Least Sandpiper.—Rare. A pair observed

April 27, 1898, near Bloom Switch, Scioto county, while I was fishing on the banks of Hale's Creek.

45. *Totanus melanoleucus*. Greater Yellow-legs.—A common spring transient in wet seasons. March 14, 1899, taken on the banks of Scioto River; April 24 and 26, 1901, 4 captured on a wet meadow.

46. *Totanus flavipes*. Yellow-legs.—A common spring transient. Arrival—April 30, 1900; March 18, 1901; the latter is the earliest record for the State.

47. *Helodromas solitarius*. Solitary Sandpiper.—A common spring and fall migrant. Arrival—May 11, 1900; April 24, 1901; Oct. 24, 1901.

48. *Bartramia longicauda*. Bartramian Sandpiper.—A common transient, but rare summer resident. Oct. 23, 1898; April 26, 1901; March 21, 1902, the earliest record.

49. *Actitis macularia*. Spotted Sandpiper.—A common summer resident. Arrival—May 6, 1899; April 25, 1900; April 24, 1901; April 26, 1902. Departure—Sept. 8-9, 1899; Sept. 17-18, 1901.

50. *Aegialitis vocifera*. Killdeer.—A common resident everywhere, even on meadows far back in the hills.

51. *Colinus virginianus*. Bob-white.—A very common permanent resident.

52. *Bonasa umbellus*. Ruffed Grouse.—A fairly common permanent resident, but not found in the bottoms. Any tract of timber in the hills harbors this bird.

53. *Meleagris gallopavo fera*. Wild Turkey.—In former years a common resident; now extinct. This seems peculiar, as it must be remembered that wildcats and occasionally catamounts are still to be found in this region, which may be considered the least explored and wildest in Ohio.

54. *Ectopistes migratorius*. Passenger Pigeon.—Once an abundant summer resident. Several pigeon roosts in Pike county were well known to old settlers. On March 24, 1900, a solitary individual was shot by a small boy near Sargents, close to the boundary line of Pike and Scioto counties, and mounted by the late wife of ex-Sheriff C. Barnes, of Pike county. This is the only authentic record for twenty years.

55. *Zenaidura macroura*. Mourning Dove.—An abundant resident even in the severest winters, at sheltered places in the bottoms or upland.

56. *Cathartes aura*. Turkey Vulture.—A common summer resident; not so common in winter.

57. *Elanoides forficatus*. Swallow-tailed Kite.—A specimen of this rare bird was shot in August, 1898, near Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, and while not strictly belonging to this list, may well be counted with the birds of Southern Ohio.

58. *Circus hudsonius*. Marsh Hawk.—A fairly common fall and

spring transient and also a winter resident. I have found it in the bottoms only, and never seen it in summer.

59. *Accipiter velox*. Sharp-shinned Hawk.—A not common resident; mostly seen in the hills. A bold thief of young chickens.

60. *Accipiter cooperii*. Cooper's Hawk.—A common resident. The worst robber of the barnyard.

61. *Buteo borealis*. Red-tailed Hawk.—Very numerous in winter; not quite so common in summer. Breeds in the deep woods.

62. *Buteo lineatus*. Red-shouldered Hawk.—Only seen in winter, fall and spring, never in summer; and much less common than the preceding species.

63. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*. American Rough-legged Hawk.—A fairly rare winter visitor. In the spring of 1899 five were taken on Feb. 5, 17, March 13 (two), 31. The last two are in the writer's collection. On Dec. 13, 1900, one in the black phase was shot, and in the same winter several more were killed; all by local hunters. (Cf. Auk, Vol. XVI., July, 1899, page 184.)

64. *Aquila chrysaetos*. Golden Eagle. A very rare winter visitor. Prof. W. M. Clayton, of the Waverly Public School (at present President of the Southern Oregon State Normal School), brought me a claw of this eagle, which had been shot about Thanksgiving, 1896, in Ross county, just across the Pike county line. (Cf. Bull. Mich. Ornithol. Club, Vol. II., No. 3-4, page 39.)

65. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. Bald Eagle. Not uncommon in winter. It is said to breed in the bottom lands, but I was unable to confirm this report.

66. *Falco sparverius*. American Sparrow Hawk. A very common and useful resident. Seldom molested by anybody. Frequently seen in towns.

67. *Pandion haliaeetus carolinensis*. American Osprey.—Not uncommon in spring, fall and winter, especially during high waters.

68. *Strix pratincta*. A fairly common resident in both counties especially in the bottom lands. I am inclined to believe that this species never was rare in Southern Ohio. Several specimens in the writer's collection in all ages and plumages.

69. *Asio wilsonianus*. American Long-eared Owl.—A rare winter visitor; not known in summer.

70. *Asio accipitrinus*. Short-eared Owl.—A very common winter resident; not observed in summer.

71. *Syrnium nebulosum*. Barred Owl.—A common resident; breeds in summer.

72. *Nyctala acadica*. Saw-whet Owl. A rare winter visitor. Two records only—a ♀ taken Nov. 26, 1898, and another Nov. 8, 1899, in the writer's collection. (Cf. Bull., Mich. Ornith. Club, Vol. II., No. 3-4, p. 39.)

73. *Megascops asio*.—Screech Owl.—Resident; the most common owl. Only one specimen in the rare intermediate plumage, Jan.

7, 1899, in the writer's collection. The gray and red phases about equally abundant. In the winter of 1900 a Screech Owl was killed by a farmer in the act of killing a chicken in his hen house.

74. *Bubo virginianus*. Great Horned Owl.—A common resident. Very injurious and killed on any occasion.

75. *Nyctea nyctea*. Snowy Owl.—One specimen was taken in the winter of 1897-98, on a farm near Waverly, and nailed to a barn door. I examined the specimen a few months later, when it was already badly decayed, but still easily identified. This is the only record.

76. *Conurus carolinensis*. Carolina Paroquet.—Common resident till 1840, since then extinct.

77. *Coccyzus americanus*. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—A common summer resident. Arrival—May 8, 1897; May 5, 1898; May 5, 1899; May 7, 1900; May 8, 1901. Departure—Sept. 13, 1899; Sept. 22, 1900; Sept. 17, 1901.

78. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. Black-billed Cuckoo.—Not a very common transient. Aug. 25, 1898; May 6, 1899; April 28, 1900.

79. *Ceryle alcyon*. Belted Kingfisher.—A common resident.

80. *Dryobates villosus*. Hairy Woodpecker.—Resident. Not as common in summer as in winter.

81. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. Downy Woodpecker.—Resident. Same as preceding.

82. *Sphyrapicus varius*. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.—A common spring and fall transient. March 21, 1898; Oct. 1, 1898; Oct. 4, 1899.

83. *Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola*. Northern Pileated Woodpecker. Till in the fall of 1900 this majestic bird was fairly common in some of the wild ravines of Pike county. Since then, owing to the cutting down of large timber, he has become rare. (Cf. Bull. M. O. C., Vol. II., No. 3-4, page 39.)

84. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Red-headed Woodpecker.—A common summer resident, but not found in the upland region. Arrivals—May 5, 1899; April 23, 1900; May 4, 1901. Sometimes found in winter.

85. *Melanerpes carolinus*. Red-bellied Woodpecker.—A common resident everywhere. On Sept. 15, 1898, I found a number of these birds in a large open tract of timber, storing away acorns in the fashion of the preceding species. A great lover of ripe apples, it is nevertheless a very beneficial species.

86. *Colaptes auratus luteus*. Northern Flicker.—A common resident.

87. *Anrostomus vociferus*. Whip-poor-will.—A common summer resident. Arrivals—April 22, 1895; April 16, 1896; April 24, 1897; April 18, 1898; April 17, 1899; April 23, 1901. Departure—Sept. 21, 1895.

88. *Chordeiles virginianus*. Night-hawk. A common summer resident. Arrivals—April 30, 1895; April 23, 1897; April 25, 1898; May 1, 1899; April 23, 1900. Departure—Sept. 6, 1898; Sept. 9, 1899; Sept. 18, 1900.

89. *Chaetura pelagica*. Chimney Swift.—A common summer resident. Arrivals—April 21, 1895; April 17, 1896; April 22, 1897; April 14, 1898; April 15, 1899; April 15, 1900; April 12, 1901; April 19, 1902. Departure—Sept. 29, 1897; Oct. 2, 1899.

90. *Trochilus colubris*. Ruby-throated Humming-bird.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 17, 1896; April 24, 1897; May 10, 1898; May 1, 1899; May 7, 1900. Departure—Sept. 18, 1896; Sept. 15, 1898; Sept. 8, 1899.

91. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. Kingbird.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 14, 1896; April 20, 1897; April 24, 1898; April 16, 1899; April 19, 1900; April 28, 1901; April 25, 1902. Departure—Sept. 9, 1899.

92. *Myiarchus crinitus*. Crested Flycatcher.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 26, 1901; April 28, 1902.

93. *Sayornis phoebe*. Phoebe.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 22, 1897; March 14, 1898; April 6, 1899; March 28, 1900; April 2, 1901; March 22, 1902. Departure—Oct. 12, 1894; Sept. 30, 1898; Oct. 4, 1899; Oct. 19, 1900. April 28, 1902, I found a nest with 5 heavily incubated eggs, built on top of an old coffee pot hanging to a nail in an old log cabin, a somewhat unusual nesting site.

94. *Contopus virens*. Wood Pewee.—A common resident. Arrival—May 9, 1896; May 5, 1897; April 28, 1898; May 5, 1899; May 6, 1900. Departure—Oct. 17, 1894; Oct. 9, 1897.

95. *Empidonax flaviventris*. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.—A rather rare spring transient. Data—May 7, 1897; May 17, 1898; May 2, 1901.

96. *Empidonax virescens*. Green-crested Flycatcher.—A common migrant; a few pairs breed. Data—May 22, 1897; May 18, 1899; May 7, 1900; May 2, 1901. Departure—Sept. 23, 1896; Sept. 21, 1899; Sept. 18, 1900; Sept. 18, 1901.

97. *Empidonax traillii*. Traill's Flycatcher.—A common migrant; a few pairs breed. May 22, 1897; May 17, 1898; May 7, 1900.

98. *Empidonax minimus*. Least Flycatcher.—A fairly common transient; may perhaps breed. May 22, 1897; May 23, 1898; Aug. 11, 1898.

99. *Otocorys alpestris praticola*. Prairie Horned Lark.—This species was first seen on Oct. 28, 1899, on a stretch of gravelly waste land. Since then it has become a permanent resident, breeding somewhat sparingly, at Waverly, Pike county.

100. *Cyanocitta cristata*. Blue Jay.—A fairly common resident, not so common in the bottom lands, and shows a decided preference for oak groves.

101. *Corvus americanus*. American Crow.—A common resident; occasionally "pied" ones are seen.

102. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. Bobolink.—A common spring transient, staying about one week. Arrival—April 29, 1899; May 11, 1900; May 4, 1901. Fall migration—Sept. 8-9, 1900; Sept. 10, 1901.

103. *Molothrus ater*. Cowbird.—A common summer resident. Arrival—May 9, 1896; April 23, 1897; April 10, 1899; March 13, 1902. Departure—Oct. 27, 1898. On April 28, 1902, I found an egg of this species in a nest of Bewick's Wren with 5 fresh eggs of the owner. This species is nowhere mentioned as a foster-parent of the Cowbird, not even in the late Major Bendire's great work. The whole set and nest are in my collection.

104. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Red-winged Blackbird.—A very common summer resident, often nesting in clover fields. Arrival—March 12, 1895; March 30, 1896; March 6, 1897; March 8, 1898; March 11, 1899; March 21, 1900; March 18, 1901; March 21, 1902. Departure—Nov. 25, 1898; Nov. 4, 1899.

105. *Sturnella magna*. Meadowlark.—A common resident.

106. *Icterus spurius*. Orchard Oriole.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 30, 1895; April 17, 1896; April 24, 1897; April 18, 1898; April 27, 1899; April 23, 1900; April 27, 1901; April 22, 1902.

107. *Icterus galbula*. Baltimore Oriole.—A common summer resident, increasing rapidly. Arrival—April 28, 1898; April 25, 1899; April 29, 1900; April 27, 1901; April 22, 1902. Departure—Sept. 9, 1898; Sept. 9, 1899; Sept. 30, 1900.

108. *Scolecophagus carolinus*. Rusty Blackbird.—Winter resident only; not so very common. Departure—March 10, 1898. Arrival—Dec. 9, 1899.

109. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. Bronzed Grackle.—A very common summer resident. Arrival—April 8, 1895; March 28, 1896; March 8, 1897; March 8, 1898; March 4, 1899; March 5, 1900; March 6, 1901; March 10, 1902. Departure—Oct. 29, 1895; Nov. 12, 1897; Nov. 4, 1899; Nov. 2, 1900. In the summer of 1900 there was a large Grackle roost in the Water street Park at the canal in the midst of the village with all its noise and buzz. It came under my observation from July 8, on. The first Grackles would come in at 4 p.m., single ones, the rest generally in groups of three or in flocks at short intervals. The last ones in the morning would leave as late as 5 a.m.

110. *Carpodacus purpureus*. Purple Finch.—Rare. A female captured on Dec. 13, 1900, in a tangled mass of tall weeds bordering the Scioto River. Only record.

111. *Acanthis linaria*. Red-poll.—Very rare. Observed once on Jan. 15, 1898. The only record.

112. *Astragalinus tristis*. American Goldfinch.—A very common resident. On the increase.

113. *Poocetes gramineus*. Vesper Sparrow.—A common summer resident. Arrival—March 30, 1896; March 14, 1897; March 6, 1898; April 4, 1899; March 30, 1900; April 14, 1901. Departure—Nov. 5, 1894; Nov. 2, 1900.

114. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*. Savanna Sparrow.—A common transient, but not so common as a summer resident. Arrival—April 28, 1898; April 5, 1899. Departure—Oct. 17, 1894; Oct. 29, 1897; Nov. 25, 1898.

115. *Ammodramus savannarum passerinus*. Grasshopper Sparrow.—A common transient. Also common summer resident in upland regions. Arrival—April 28, 1898; April 24, 1900; April 27, 1902. Departure—Sept. 29, 1899.

116. *Chondestes grammacus*. Lark Sparrow.—The finest songster of the North American Sparrows. It is, like the Savanna and Grasshopper Sparrows, constantly on the increase. It prefers the upland meadows, and has never been met by me in the bottoms. May 9, 1896; April 23, 1897; May 13, 1901.

117. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. White-crowned Sparrow.—A common fall and spring transient. Spring—May 6, 1897; April, 23, 1898; May 9, 1899; May 7, 1900; May 2, 1901. Fall—Oct. 27, 1898; Oct. 19, 1900.

118. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. White-throated Sparrow.—A common winter resident. Arrival—Sept. 26, 1894; Oct. 4, 1895; Sept. 23, 1896; Oct. 29, 1897; Oct. 1, 1898; Oct. 3, 1899. Departure—April 23, 1897; April 23, 1898; May 9, 1899.

119. *Spizella monticola*. Tree Sparrow.—A common winter resident. Arrival—Oct. 8, 1894; Nov. 25, 1898; Dec. 9, 1899. Departure—March 28, 1897; April 6, 1900; April 26, 1901.

120. *Spizella socialis*. Chipping Sparrow.—Often resident except in cold winters. Common.

121. *Spizella pusilla*. Field Sparrow.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 4, 1895; March 30, 1896; March 12, 1897; March 20, 1898; April 15, 1899; April 5, 1900; March 28, 1901. Departure—Oct. 8, 1894; Oct. 27, 1898. On Oct. 8, 1894, a male at South Webster, with an entirely white tail.

122. *Junco hyemalis*. Slate-colored Junco.—A common winter resident. Arrival—Oct. 17, 1894; Sept. 23, 1896; Oct. 9, 1897; Oct. 15, 1898. Departure—April 10, 1897; April 15, 1900.

123. *Peucaea aestivalis bachmani*. Bachmann's Sparrow.—Accidental. On April 23, 1897, a specimen was taken, and I again observed this species on May 6, 1897, at South Webster. (Cf. Bull. M. O. C., Vol. II., No. 1, Jan., 1898, pages 7-8.) This was the first published record of the occurrence of the species in the State. Since then Mr. H. C. Oberholser wrote me that there was a still earlier record for the State, but it was as yet unpublished.

124. *Melospiza melodia*. Song Sparrow.—A very common and constantly increasing resident.

125. *Melospiza lincolni*. Lincoln's Sparrow.—A common fall and spring transient in Scioto county. Not seen in Pike county till April 3, 1901, when it was common along the Scioto River.

126. *Melospiza georgiana*. Swamp Sparrow.—Observed only on April 15, 1898, at Waverly, in a low wet field, but common on that day.

127. *Passerella iliaca*. Fox Sparrow. Oct. 17, 1894, common migrant till Nov. 5, at South Webster. Common in Nov. 1897 in Pike county. Since then not seen.

128. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Towhee.—Males common residents; females arrive about April 15, and stay until Nov. 15. (Cf. Bull. M. O. C., Jan. 1899, Vol. III., No. 1.

129. *Cardinalis cardinalis*. Cardinal.—A very common resident; most common in December.

130. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*.—Rose-breasted Grosbeak.—A very rare transient. May 13, 1897, Scioto county, is the only record.

131. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. Indigo Bunting.—A common summer resident. Arrival—May 9, 1896; May 6, 1897; May 1, 1898; April 24, 1899; April 30, 1900; April 26, 1901; April 27, 1902. Still singing, Sept. 24, 1898; Sept. 21, 1899; Sept. 22, 1900.

132. *Spiza americana*. Dickcissel.—April 13, 1896, is the only record for Scioto county; May 11, 1900, two males were taken in Pike county. Since then it has taken up its abode as a fairly rare summer resident in the Scioto Valley bottoms. Arrival—April 24, 1901.

133. *Piranga erythromelas*. Scarlet Tanager.—Not a common summer resident. Arrival—May 15, 1898; May 8, 1901. Departure—Sept. 26, 1894; Sept. 27, 1895; Sept. 18, 1900; Sept. 19, 1901.

134. *Piranga rubra*. Summer Tanager.—A very common summer resident. Arrival—May 28, 1897; May 22, 1898; May 21, 1899; April 23, 1900; April 30, 1901; April 28, 1902. Breeds in the early part of June.

135. *Progne subis*. Purple Martin.—A common summer resident. Arrival—March 29, 1895; March 29, 1896; March 19, 1897; March 20, 1898; March 25, 1899; March 27, 1900; March 12, 1901; March 24, 1902. Departure—Sept. 23, 1895; Oct. 10, 1897. On March 29, 1895, observed an albino at South Webster, but could not secure it.

136. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. Cliff Swallow.—A fairly common summer resident, but very local in its distribution. May 7, 1898.

137. *Hirundo erythrogaster*. Barn swallow.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 3, 1897; April 28, 1898; April 11, 1899; April 3, 1900; April 24, 1901.

138. *Riparia riparia*. Bank Swallow.—A common summer resident in former years, May 18, 1897; May 17, 1898; May 15, 1899. Since then not seen.

139. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. Rough-winged Swallow.—A com-

mon and increasing summer resident. Arrival—May 18, 1897; May 19, 1898; May 2, 1901.

140. *Ampelis cedrorum*. Cedar Waxwing.—A common resident. Never seen in cherry trees. A great lover of locusts, gumberries and pokeberries.

141. *Lanius borealis*. Northern Shrike.—A rare winter resident. Oct. 8, 1895; Oct. 6, 1899.

142. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. Migrant Shrike.—Not a common resident in both counties.

143. *Vireo olivaceus*. Red-eyed Vireo.—A common summer resident. Arrival—May 9, 1896; April 22, 1897; April 25, 1898; April 29, 1899; April 23, 1900; May 2, 1901; April 27, 1902. Departure—Sept. 27, 1899; Sept. 22, 1900.

144. *Vireo philadelphicus*. Philadelphia Vireo. A fairly common but irregular transient. April 30, 1898; Sept. 24, 1898; Oct. 2, 1899.

145. *Vireo gilvus*. Warbling Vireo.—A common summer resident. Arrival—May 9, 1896; April 22, 1897; April 23, 1898; April 26, 1899; April 19, 1900; April 26, 1901; April 23, 1902.—Departure—Oct. 15, 1898.

146. *Vireo flavifrons*. Yellow-throated Vireo.—A common summer resident, showing a great preference for tall oak timber. Arrival—April 24, 1897; May 1899; April 28, 1900.

147. *Vireo solitarius*. Blue-headed Vireo.—A rare transient. A male taken Oct. 19, 1900, in tall timber.

148. *Vireo noveboracensis*. White-eyed Vireo.—A rare transient; probably summer resident. May 22, 1896; May 6, 1897; May 15, 1899.

149. *Mniotilta varia*. Black and white Warbler.—A fairly common summer resident. Arrival—April 23, 1897; April 28, 1898; April 25, 1900; May 2, 1901.

150. *Helmitherus vermivorus*. Worm-eating Warbler.—A rare summer resident. May 6, 1897; May 17, 1898 and 1901.

151. *Helminthophila pinus*. Blue-winged Warbler.—A rather rare summer resident. May 16, 1900. A pair taken on July 26, 1900.

152. *Helminthophila rubricapilla*. Nashville Warbler.—A rare transient. Captured Sept. 21 and Oct. 4, 1899.

153. *Helminthophila peregrina*. Tennessee Warbler.—Exceedingly common as a fall transient everywhere. Sept. 24, till Oct. 4, 1898; Sept. 13, till Oct. 4, 1899; Sept. 22, 1900.

154. *Compsothlypis americana usneae*. Northern Parula Warbler. Very rare. Sept. 22, 1900, a number along the Scioto River.

155. *Dendroica tigrina*. Cape May Warbler. A rare spring, but common fall transient, especially in upland beech-woods. April 24, 1897; Oct. 3, 1898; Sept. 27, 1899; Sept. 18, 1900.

156. *Dendroica aestiva*. Yellow Warbler.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 21, 1895; April 15, 1896; April 5, 1897;

April 19, 1898; April 20, 1899; April 19, 1900; April 28, 1901; April 21, 1902.

157. *Dendroica caerulescens*. Black-throated Blue Warbler.—A rather rare transient. April 15, 1896; May 2, 1898; September 18, 1900.

158. *Dendroica coronata*. Myrtle Warbler.—A common transient. April 23, 1897; May 2, 1898; April 23, 1900; April 28, 1902. Oct. 15-27, 1898; Oct. 19, 1900; Oct. 4, 1901.

159. *Dendroica maculosa*. A common transient. Sept. 22, 1896; Oct. 2, 1897; Oct. 15, 1898. Oct. 3, 1899; May 2, 1898.

160. *Dendroica rara*. Cerulean Warbler.—A rare summer resident. Young taken July 30, 1900.

161. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. Chestnut-sided Warbler.—A very rare fall transient. Sept. 28, 1899; South Webster.

162. *Dendroica castanea*. Bay-breasted Warbler.—A common fall transient only; generally stays in the tops of the tallest trees. Sept. 23, 1896; Sept. 14 till Oct. 15, 1898; Sept. 28, 1899; Sept. 18, 1900.

163. *Dendroica striata*. Black-poll Warbler.—A very common fall transient at any place. Sept. 26, 1894; Oct. 2, 1897; Sept. 24, 1898; Sept. 13 till Oct. 10, 1899; Sept. 18, 1900.

164. *Dendroica blackburniae*. Blackburnian Warbler.—Not common as a transient. April 30, 1900; Sept. 18, 1900.

165. *Dendroica dominica albiflora*. Sycamore Warbler.—A rare transient. April 23, 1897. Common on Sept. 28, 1899. Observed in Scioto county only.

166. *Dendroica virens*. Black-throated Green Warbler.—A common transient. April 23, 1897; May 2, 1898; May 8, 1901; Oct. 8, 1894; Sept. 22, 1896; Oct. 1, 1898; Oct. 4, 1899; Sept. 22, 1900; Sept. 18, 1901.

167. *Dendroica vigorsii*. Pine Warbler.—A rare breeder. Aug. 5, 1898, a young male still partly in first plumage. (Cf. Auk, Vol. XV., No. 4, page 331.) Also taken on Oct. 8, 1894.

168. *Dendroica palmarum*. Palm Warbler.—A common transient. April 23, 1897; May 2, 1898; Sept. 27, 1899; Sept. 22, 1900; Oct. 4, 1901.

169. *Dendroica discolor*. Prairie Warbler.—Accidental. Captured Oct. 8, 1894, at South Webster, Scioto county.

170. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. Oven-bird.—Fairly common as a summer resident. April 23, 1897; May 2, 1898; April 26, 1901.

171. *Seiurus noveboracensis*. Water-Thrush.—Rare. A specimen taken Oct. 1, 1898, at Piketon, is in the collection of Prof. W. M. Clayton, of Santa Anna, Cal. (formerly of Waverly, O.)

172. *Seiurus motacilla*. Louisiana Water-Thrush.—Rather rare as a summer resident. Arrival—April 5, 1897; April 30, 1898; March 28, 1901.

173. *Geothlypis formosa*. Kentucky Warbler.—A rare summer

resident. Arrival—May 6, 1897; April 28, 1898; May 6, 1899; May 17, 1901. Departure—Sept. 22, 1900.

174. *Geothlypis agilis*. Connecticut Warbler.—A very rare transient. Aug. 10, 1899, a pair at Waverly.

175. *Geothlypis philadelphia*. Mourning Warbler.—A very rare transient. Aug. 7, 1895, a pair seen at South Webster. Sept. 18, a young male captured at Jasper, Pike county.

176. *Geothlypis trichas*. Maryland Yellow-throat.—A common summer resident. Arrival—May 6, 1897; April 28, 1898; May 6, 1899; May 3, 1901; April 30, 1900. Sept. 22, 1900.

177. *Icteria virens*. Yellow-breasted Chat.—Exceedingly common as a summer resident. Arrival—May 9, 1896; May 6, 1897; May 2, 1898; May 9, 1899; April 30, 1900; April 28, 1902.

178. *Wilsonia mitrata*. Hooded Warbler.—A rare summer resident. May 6, 1897; Sept. 30, 1898; Sept. 28, 1899. Seen in Scioto county only.

179. *Wilsonia pusilla*. Wilson's Warbler.—A rather rare transient. April 25, 1897; May 15, 1899; Aug. 25, 1898.

180. *Wilsonia canadensis*. Canadian Warbler.—A rare transient. Oct. 24, 1898, observed in an apple tree about four feet from my face. The only record.

181. *Setophaga ruticilla*. American Redstart.—A fairly common summer resident. April 23, 1897; May 2, 1898; May 7, 1900; Oct. 15, 1898; Sept. 18, 1900.

182. *Anthus pensylvanicus*. American Pipit.—A rare transient. Two observed Oct. 29, 1898, at Waverly, O.

183. *Mimus polyglottos*. Mockingbird.—Very rare. A pair stayed all summer in 1901, at Waverly.

184. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. Catbird.—A common summer resident. Arrival—May 1, 1895; April 30, 1896; April 23, 1897; April 25, 1898; April 23, 1899; April 20, 1900; April 27, 1902. Departure—Sept. 26, 1894; Sept. 27, 1895; Sept. 23, 1896; Oct. 4, 1899.

185. *Toxostoma rufum*. Brown Thrasher.—A common summer resident in upland regions. On the decrease. Arrival—April 22, 1895; April 15, 1896; April 23, 1897; April 24, 1898; April 19, 1899; April 3, 1900; April 25, 1901; April 27, 1902. Departure—Sept. 26, 1894; Sept. 27, 1895; Sept. 22, 1896; Oct. 2, 1897; Sept. 30, 1898; Sept. 28, 1899; Sept. 22, 1900.

186. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. Carolina Wren.—A common resident.

187. *Thryomanes bewickii*. Bewick's Wren.—Formerly rare, it has become a very common resident all through Southern Ohio.

188. *Troglodytes aedon*. House Wren.—Arrival—April 14, 1897; April 18, 1898; April 13, 1899. Since then it does not live in Southern Ohio, the better singer and thriftier species, Bewick's Wren, having taken its place.

189. *Olbiorchilus hyemalis*. Winter Wren.—A rare winter visitor in '94-5, '98-9.

190. *Cistothorus stellaris*. Short-billed Marsh Wren.—Accidental. Oct. 17, 1894, at South Webster.
191. *Cistothorus palustris*. Long-billed Marsh Wren.—A rare transient. Oct. 4, 1901, one in a thick clump of weeds on a gravelly slough near Waverly, is the only record.
192. *Certhia familiaris americana*. Brown Creeper.—A rare winter resident. April 13, 1898; Oct. 27, 1898, till Jan. 21, 1899; Jan., 1902.
193. *Sitta carolinensis*. White-breasted Nuthatch.—A very common resident.
194. *Sitta canadensis*. Red-breasted Nuthatch.—Rare. Jan., 1898, observed. Sept. 28, 1899, observed four, at South Webster, O.; one of which was captured. These are the only records.
195. *Parus bicolor*. Tufted Titmouse.—A very common resident. A great lover of gumberries.
196. *Parus atricapillus*. Chickadee.—A very common resident.
197. *Parus carolinensis*. Carolina Chickadee.—Not quite as common a resident as the preceding.
198. *Regulus satrapa*. Golden-crowned Kinglet.—A common transient. Not common as a winter resident. Oct. 19, 1898; Oct. 10, 1899; Oct. 19, 1900; April 24, 1901.
199. *Regulus calendula*. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—A fairly common transient. April 18, 1898; Oct. 15, 1898; April 15, 1899.
200. *Poliophtila caerulea*. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 15, 1896; April 22, 1897; April 12, 1898; April 20, 1900; April 26, 1901; April 27, 1902; Sept. 18, 1900.
201. *Hylocichla mustelina*. Wood Thrush.—A common summer resident. Arrival—April 30, 1898; April 25, 1900; April 28, 1901; April 28, 1902.
202. *Hylocichla fuscescens*. Wilson's Thrush.—Mostly transient, occasionally a summer resident in Scioto county only. April 30 till Sept. 30, 1898.
203. *Hylocichla aliciae*. Gray-cheeked Thrush.—May 2, 1898, at Wheelersburg is the only record.
204. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii*. Olive-backed Thrush.—A fairly common transient. Sept. 26, 1894, feeding on gumberries, Sept. 22, 1900.
205. *Hylocichla guttata pallasii*. Hermit Thrush.—A common transient. May 1, 1898; Oct. 19, 1900; Nov. 25, 1898.
206. *Merula migratoria*. American Robin.—A common resident. In the fall great flocks from the North pass through, but a good many of those reared in Southern Ohio remain there all winter, mostly staying together in pairs, occasionally in great flocks at favorable roosting places.
207. *Sialia sialis*. Bluebird.—Common resident. Specimens of Feb. 16, 1900, showed that their winter food consists of dogwood berries and hack-berries. This was all the stomachs contained—not a trace of any insect.

## INTRODUCED SPECIES.

1. *Phasianus torquatus*. Ring-necked Pheasant.—Seems to thrive well in places; in others not at all.
2. *Passer domesticus*. English Sparrow.—This terrible pest is not quite so numerous in Scioto county as it used to be. An albino in my collection was shot Sept. 24, 1898; in Nov., 1898, another one with white tail and primaries was shot. As common as ever in Pike county.

## HYPOTHETICAL.

1. *Colymbus holboellii*. Holbell's Grebe.—A specimen seen Sept. 21, 1896, on a small pool in Scioto county.
2. *Aythya americana*. Red-head.—Very rare. Aug. 26, 1900, a male was observed swimming on the Scioto River at Waverly.
3. *Chen hyperborea nivalis*. Greater Snow Goose. Observed April 10, 1897, at South Webster, Scioto county; April 3, 1900, a large flock near Waverly.
4. *Anser albifrons gambeli*. American White-fronted Goose.—It is with great hesitancy that I admit this record, but the young man who shot the geese, "Brants," as he called them, just on the boundary line of Pike and Ross counties in the fall of 1900, gave me such an accurate description of this species that I finally concluded to admit it to this list.
5. *Aegialitis semipalmata*. Semipalmated Plover.—Accidental. Observed a pair(?) on April 22, 1896, at a small pool near Bloom Switch, Scioto county.
6. *Buteo platypterus*. Broad-winged Hawk.—Very rare. Observed but once on March 28, 1896, in the garden of the parsonage at South Webster.
7. *Helminthophila chrysoptera*. Golden-winged Warbler.—Very rare. Observed but once, May 6, 1897, at South Webster.

*Addenda.* In skinning Old-squaws I noticed that the skin pulls readily over the head as in the Mergansers, something I have not seen mentioned in any of the books. I have found the Coot to be an expert diver, a fairly good walker, and its flesh quite palatable, providing the Coot is skinned.