Grasshopper Sparrow. White-crowned Sparrow. White-throated Sparrow. Chipping Sparrow. Field Sparrow. Song Sparrow. Swamp Sparrow. Towhee. Cardinal. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Indigo Bunting. Scarlet Tanager. Purple Martin. Cliff Swallow. Barn Swallow. Tree Swallow. Rough-winged Swallow. Bank Swallow. Migrant Shrike. Red-eyed Vireo. Warbling Vireo. Yellow-throated Vireo. Blue-headed Vireo. Nashville Warbler. Golden-winged Warbler. Black and white Warbler. Blue-winged Warbler. Tennessee Warbler. Yellow Warbler. Black-throated Blue Warbler. Myrtle Warbler. Magnolia Warbler. Chestnut-sided Warbler.

Cerulean Warbler. Bay-breasted Warbler. Blackburnian Warbler. Black-throated Green Warbler. Palm Warbler. Oven-bird. Water-Thrush. Louisiana Water-Thrush. Maryland Yellow-throat. Yellow-breasted Chat. Wilson Warbler. Canadian Warbler. American Redstart. American Pipit. Catbird. Brown Thrasher. House Wren. Winter Wren. Long-billed Marsh Wrei. Brown Creeper. White-breasted Nuthatch Red-breasted Nuthatch. Tufted Titmouse. Chickadee. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Wood Thrush. Wilson Thrush. Olive-backed Thrush. Gray-cheeked Thrush Robin. Bluebird.

WINTER BIRDS.

BY LYNDS JONES.

The latitudinal variation in the range of many species of birds in winter is one of the problems which nothing but careful and persistent field work will solve. Sufficient interest attaches to the study to make the effort of determining what birds are about us in winter well worth the while. Bird studies in winter are not so hedged about with difficulties and inconveniences as study in August, because then dense foliage, excessive heat, insects and the timidity of the birds combine to thwart the purposes of the bird student. In winter there is only the cold and snow, which should not be serious hindrances to a healthy body. WINTER BIRDS OF SCIOTO AND PIKE COUNTIES, OHIO.

For the sake of comparison with a study of the winter birds in Lorain county, this list is given for the extreme southern part of Ohio, almost directly south of Lorain county. The comparison brings out many interesting questions. It is well known that the southern part of the state experiences lower temperatures than the northern, during some part of the winter, but it also has less snow and a shorter time during which the food of the birds is covered. This would be reason enough why many of the birds which are not found in the northern counties during the winter find the southern counties fairly comfortable winter quarters. Rev. W. F. Henninger contributes this list:

SPECIES WHICH ARE RESIDENT, 42.

Pied-billed Grebe, Podilymbus podiceps. Fairly common. Mallard, Anas boschas. Common. Killdeer, Ægialitis vocifera. Very common. Bob-white, Colinus virginianus. Very common. Ruffed Grouse, Bonasa umbellus. Common. Mourning Dove, Zenaidura macroura. Very common. Turkey Vulture, Cathartes aura. Common. Cooper Hawk, Accipiter cooperi. Common. Sharpshinned Hawk, Accipiter velox. Not common. Red-tailed Hawk, Buteo borealis. Common. Red-shouldered Hawk, Buteo lineatus. Not common. Am. Sparrow Hawk, Falco sparverius. Very common. Barn Owl, Strix pratincola. Common. Long-eared Owl, Asio wilsonianus. Rare. Barred Owl, Syrnium nebulosum. Common. Screech Owl, Megascops asio. Very common. Great Horned Owl, Bubo virginianus. Common. Belted Kingfisher, Ceryle alcyon. Fairly common. Hairy Woodpecker, Dryobates villosus. Fairly common. Downy Woodpecker, Drobates pubescens medianus. Common. Northern Pileated Woodpecker, Ceophlœus pileatus abieticola. Rather rare. Red-bellied Woodpecker, Melanerpes carolinus. Common. Northern Flicker, Colaptes auratus luteus. Common. Prairie Horned Lark, Otocorys alpestris practicola. Common. Blue Jay, Cyanocitta cristata. Not common. American Crow, Corvus americanus. Common. Meadowlark, Sturnella magna. Common. American Goldfinch, Astragalinus tristis. Common. Chipping Sparrow, Spizella socialis (at times). Common. Song Sparrow, Melospiza melodia. Common. Towhee, Pipilo erythrophthalmus. Males only. Common. Cardinal, Cardinalis cardinalis. Very common. Cedar Waxwing, Ampelis cedrorum. Common. Migrant Shrike, Lanius ludovicianus migrans. Fairly common.

Winter Birds.

Carolina Wren, Thryothorus ludovicianus. Common. Bewick Wren, Thryomanes bewickii. Common. Chickadee, Parus atricapillus. Common. White-breasted Nuthatch, Sitta carolinensis. Common. Tufted Titmouse, Parus bicolor. Common. Carolina Chickadee, Parus carolinensis. Not common. American Robin, Merula migratoria. Common. Bluebird, Sialia sialis. Common.

WINTER RESIDENTS ONLY, IO.

Marsh Hawk, Circus hudsonius. Common. Am. Rough-legged Hawk, Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. Rather rare. Bald Eagle, Haliæetus leucocephalus. Rather rare.

Baid Eagle, Halaectus leucocephaius. Kather Fare. Osprey, Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. Fairly common. Short-eared Owl, Asio accipitrinus. Common. Rusty Blackbird, Scolecophagus carolinus. Common. White-throated Sparrow, Zonotrichia albicollis. Very common. Tree Sparrow, Spizella monticola. Very common. Slate-colored Junco, Junco hyemalis. Very common. Northern Shrike, Lanius borealis. Rare.

RARE TRANSIENTS SOMETIMES SEEN IN JANUARY AND

FEBRUARY, 8.

Herring Gull, Larus argentatus. Rare. Red-breasted Merganser, Merganser serrator. One record only. Golden Eagle, Aquila chrysaetos. Very rare. Snowy Owl, Nyctea nyctea. Very rare. Saw-whet Owl, Nyctala acadica. Rare. Purple Finch, Carpodacus purpureus. One record. Redpoll, Acanthis linaria. Very rare. Brown Creeper, Certhia familiaris americana. In extremely cold winters only, but then common.

REGULAR TRANSIENT VISITORS SOMETIMES SEEN IN

WINTER, 14.

Loon, Gavia imber. Rare. American Merganser, Merganser americana. Common. Black Duck, Anas obscura. Common. Shoveller, Spatula clypeata. Rather rare. Pintail, Dafila acuta. Very common. American Golden-eye, Clangula americana. Rather rare. Canada Goose, Branta canadensis. Very Common. Wilson Snipe, Gallinago delicata. Generally stays all winter. Great Blue Heron, Ardea herodias. Rather rare. White-crowned Sparrow, Zonotrichia leucophrys. Common. Winter Wren, Olbiorchilus hyemalis. Rather rare. Red-breasted Nuthatch, Sitta canadensis. Very rare. Golden-crowned Kinglet, Regulus satrapa. Common. Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Regulus calendula. Rather rare.

ACCIDENTAL, I.

Old-squaw, Harelda hyemalis.

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English Sparrow, Passer domesticus. Very common. Mongolian Pheasant, Phasianus torquatus. Rare.

WINTER BIRDS OF BRISTOL, CONN., AND VICINITY.

The birds here listed were recorded between January 1st and February 28th, 1902. While a list for a single winter should not be compared with one covering several winters, except as it indicates what species are pretty likely to be found during any winter, and therefore compares only with the species regularly found in that other locality, it is nevertheless interesting to notice the correspondences and differences which localities so far separated in longitude as well as latitude, from each other as these show. Other conditions, particularly the presence of the ocean and the intervening mountains, tend to emphasize the difference. It is possible here to give the actual number of records for each species for the two months covered. The notes are contributed by Mr. Frank Bruen.

Herring Gull, Larus argentatus. 9.
Bob-white, Colinus virginianus. 50.
Ruffed Grouse, Bonasa umbellus. 7.
American Sparrow Hawk, Falco sparverius. 1.
Pigeon Hawk, Falco columbarius. 3.
Belted Kingfisher, Ceryle alcyon. 2.
Hairy Woodpecker, Dryobates villosus. 1.
Downy Woodpecker, Dryobates pubescens medianus. 18.
Blue Jay, Cyanocitta cristata. 13.
Northern Flicker, Colaptes auratus luteus. 1.
American Goldfinch, Astraglinus tristis. 150.
Snoflake, Passerina nivalis. 300.
Slate-colored Junco, Junco hyemalis. 30.
Tree Sparrow, Melospiza melodia. 25.
Northern Shrike, Lanius borealis. 3.
Winter Wren, Olbiorchilus hyemalis. 2.
Brown Creeper, Certhia familiaris americana. 3.
White-breasted Nuthatch, Sitta carolinensis. 36.
Chickadee, Parus atricapillus. 53.
Golden-crowned Kinglet, Regulus satrapa. 12.