

satisfactorily traced; hence, these examinations must be supplemented by careful observations by reliable naturalists. The Mourning Dove nests as early as April 10, 1898, and as late as August 15, 1901, these being the dates on and between which fresh eggs were found. Frequently but one egg is laid. The nest is seldom higher than twenty feet, and frequently on the ground.

TURKEY VULTURE (*Cathartes aura*). This is common as a summer resident but not so common as a winter resident. An egg in the writer's collection taken on May 26, 1902, has a strong greenish ground color, and was heavily incubated. The nest was in the hollow top of an old sycamore along the Scioto river, at Waverly.

MARSH HAWK (*Circus hudsonius*). This hawk is fairly common all winter, but I have never seen it during the summer. It is confined to the bottom lands while here. It is a great catcher of birds. The farmers know why they call him "Quail Hawk." I have never shot one that was not after quail or small birds, even where there were plenty of mice.

COOPER HAWK (*Accipiter cooperi*). Common all the year. This is the greatest robber of the barn-yard, always hungry and ready to kill. To quote an example: on October 18, 1898, a female was shot while in the act of pouncing down on a chicken. In its stomach and craw were found remnants of a young chicken, the head of a Bob-white, and parts of a Tufted Titmouse, with all of which it was literally stuffed.

RED-TAILED HAWK (*Buteo borealis*). During the last three years I have skinned and mounted some twenty Red-tails, and every one of them, whose stomach was not empty, had in its craw or stomach or both, remnants of chicken, Bob-white, or squirrel, but never the least sign of a mouse.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK (*Buteo lineatus*). Unlike the Red-tail and Marsh Hawks, the Red-shouldered is a great mouse killer, and should be fully protected. A specimen shot February 1, 1901, had two mice in its craw and three in its stomach.

NORTHERN FLICKER (*Colaptes auratus luteus*). A male shot September 26, 1894, at South Webster, Scioto county, had in its bill and craw each one acorn, and five in its intestines. Another shot October 8, 1894, at the same place had six dogwood berries in its intestines and six in its gizzard.

BLUE JAY (*Cyanocitta cristata*). On May 9, 1896, I saw a Blue Jay destroying the nest and eggs of a Chipping Sparrow in the garden of the parsonage at South Webster. I did not see it suck the eggs.

REV. W. F. HENNINGER.

A FEW WAYNE COUNTY (MICH.) NOTES, 1902.—**SAW-WHET OWL** (*Nyctala acadica*). Several of these little owls have been taken during the past year—two from Grosse Point, on December 26 and January 29, and one October 26, which was shot in the heart of Detroit. Mr. Norman A. Wood informs me that several were brought in during the past winter at Ann Arbor.

SNOWY OWL (*Nyctea nyctea*). During the past winter more of these birds were brought in to the local taxidermist than I have record of for many years. Several were shot at the St. Clair Flats, and from the surrounding counties of Macomb and Oakland. Numbers of these birds seem to have been taken all over the East during the past winter, and certainly they were more abundant in Southern Michigan than in many seasons.

CARDINAL (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). I have but few records of this bird here, but added three this year—one male on January 26, and a male and female on February 22, at Bell Isle. During the winter of 1900-01 a brilliant male hung around our orchard in the heart of the city, and I saw him almost every day. Mr. J. Claire Wood shot a male December 9, 1899, and a female in November, 1897.

SNOWFLAKE (*Passerina nivalis*). More abundant than I have observed them to be in several years. I saw my first arrivals this fall, October 31, at the Flats, flying over the reeds. These were unusually tame and unsuspecting.

TURKEY VULTURE (*Cathartes aura*). A number seen this year; the first April 13, and the last was shot in late October.

LINCOLN SPARROW (*Melospiza lincolni*). J. Claire Wood shot a male of this species October 1, 1900, which is, as far as I know, the first record for Wayne county.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes carolina*). A rather rare migrant here. I saw several on April 29 and early May, and several were shot during October. According to my notes this bird was more abundant in former years.

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER (*Oidemia deglandi*). While at the north channel of the Flats I saw a mounted specimen of this bird which was shot by H. Avery about two years ago. The local hunters have never seen it.

HUDSONIAN CURLEW (*Numenius hudsonicus*). On May 25, a flock of perhaps 200 curlews circled over our boat, and Mr. C. H. Allis shot one from the flock, but they were wild and wary. A rare migrant.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW (*Ammodramus savannarum passerinus*). Mr. J. Claire Wood added this species to our local breeding list on May 28, by taking a set of four and both birds. Perhaps it is more abundant than supposed and overlooked because of its retiring habits.

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*). A bird of this species was shot by a fisherman, E. Harmont, about July 30, near the mouth of the Detroit, and has been mounted and placed in the show windows of H. W. Becker, a local furrier here.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER (*Helminthophila pinus*). I have never observed this bird here, but J. C. Wood saw a pair May 29.

PIGEON HAWK (*Falco columbarius*). A rare migrant. Mr. C. H. Allis shot a pair October 28, 1900. I have a fine female shot September 13, 1890, while flying over the Detroit river.

SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio accipitrinus*). This bird has been abundant during the fall of 1901 and winter of 1901-02. One was shot out of a flock of 40 on February 14, by a farmer on Grosse Point, which hung closely to the meadow grass.

MOURNING DOVE (*Zenaidura macroura*). A number spent the winter here. The past few years have witnessed a great change in the habits of several of our summer residents, and now a number of Mourning Doves, Flickers, Song Sparrows, Meadowlarks, Red-headed Woodpeckers, Sparrow and Red-shoulder Hawks, remain throughout the year.

BRADSHAW H. SWALES.

Detroit, Mich.

SIX GENERATIONS OF PHOEBE'S NESTS.—This summer (June 15, 1902) a Phoebe's (*Sayornis phæbe*) nest was found with a full