

FIELD NOTES.

SOME RECORDS FOR THE CEDAR POINT SAND SPIT, OHIO.—Beginning early in October, 1906, it has been my privilege to give one day of nearly every week of the migration seasons and the winter months to ecological bird studies along the seven miles of this narrow neck of sand. A report of this work was given in the December, 1906, Bulletin, page 126. Further notes are given here relating to the winter and spring months.

Tree Sparrow. A considerable number were present April 29, the last date on which the species was recorded. The latest previous record was April 16, 1898.

Slate-colored Junco. Two were found May 20. The latest previous record was May 4, 1903.

Red-breasted Merganser. A group consisting of one male and six females was recorded for May 13. The latest previous record was May 7, 1904.

Canada Goose. Present in uncountable numbers on April 15, which was the last record. This is usually an uncommon species in this part of northern Ohio. The latest previous record was March 26, 1896.

Baldpate. The first birds of this species recorded were found in the marshes on March 18, and it was the commonest duck on all trips to an including May 6. The last was a company of seven on May 20. The latest previous records are April 25, 1898 and 1901.

Pintail. It was common during the last half of March. The last, a company of four, was recorded on April 29. The latest previous record is April 6, 1903.

Shoveller. Present in small numbers from March 18 to 30.

Saw-whet Owl. One found in the shrubbery near the west end of the sand spit March 30. Any occurrence of this owl is worthy of record.

Blue Goose. Two flocks were seen on April 8, and a single individual on April 15.

Henslow's Sparrow. The appearance of this rare and local sparrow in a field at the east end of the sand spit, where it was breeding, is worthy of notice. On April 29 at least six individuals were found.

Worm-eating Warbler. One found near the east end of the sand spit. This is the first authentic record for this part of the state.

Philadelphia Vireo. First recorded April 29, common on May 13 and 20. Not recorded for this part of the state prior to 1906.

Olive-sided Flycatcher. Common on May 13. This is the first record for this part of Ohio.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Individuals counted up to 20 when the count was lost. Probably more than double that number. Hitherto it has been of only casual occurrence in northern Ohio.

Kentucky Warbler. Two found at the east end of the sand spit May 13. Always scarce.

Brewster's Warbler. One found near the Lake Laboratory. It was in nearly typical plumage for this form.

Caspian Tern. Two were ranging along the sand spit and over the bay September 13 and 23, 1907. They passed within easy range several times.

LYNDS JONES.

A PURPLE MARTIN ROOST.—On my coming from Ohio to Florida, I was impressed with the much greater abundance of Purple Martins in the South than in the North. During the months of July and August, 1907, I traveled over about all of west Florida, and was in nearly all of the towns and cities west of the Suwannee river. In all this territory I saw the Purple Martins nowhere nearly so abundant as at Quincy, Gadsden county, Florida. There were very few to be seen here during the middle of the day, but towards evening they would gather in.

It was impossible to tell where they came from, but in a very short time, and just before sunset, there would be thousands of them in the air circling over the town. The sky was alive with them until about dusk, when they went to roost. The noise of their chatter was continuous during this time.

They gradually collected in a more compact body and swung around over the town in large gyrations, until finally a little before dark, as if of one mind, they dropped into a small clump of mulberry trees. With great noise of wing as well as of voice, they fairly fell into these trees with a rush that was truly astonishing. These trees are in the central part of the town, near the Lorraine hotel. They had all settled in less time than it takes to write it. I believe that it would be conservative to estimate their number at more than five thousand. After getting settled, their noise was intense; from a little distance it sounded much like escaping steam, or like the patter of violent rain on the leaves of the trees. This noise continued intermittently until late into the night, and began again with energy before daylight in the morning.

The birds began to leave just about dawn,—a few straggling little bunches leading off, and then practically all of the rest taking wing at once and swinging off in one grand departure. However, there were a few that did not get started with the main flight; but in a very few minutes they were all gone. The branches of the trees sprang up very perceptibly as their load was released.

My observations extended over only four days,—August 6-9, 1907,—and I have been informed that the Martins have been roosting in this clump of trees every night during the entire summer for a number of years.

G. C. FISHER.