

The falling of the autumn leaves will lay bare many nesting secrets which the dense foliage has hidden. A very useful piece of field work would be to go over some selected area carefully and count the nests in that area, noting the numbers of each species separately. This would give a more accurate nesting bird population than by any other means, and would be far easier than an attempt to count the birds themselves. Of course it would be nothing more than an approximate estimate, because many items enter into the problem which might modify the final result. Some sort of enumeration of the birds of any region which is to be studied for any considerable length of time is necessary. This is a relatively easy method, and can be made to approximate accuracy for the breeding birds. Try it.

FIELD NOTES.

THE SPRING MIGRATIONS AT OBERLIN, OHIO, 1908.

In general the migrations were nearly normal. There were a few unusual things, fortunately for my enthusiasm. The most notable were the appearance of White-eyed Vireo and Olive-sided Flycatcher at Oberlin as well as at Cedar Point. The bird waves were as follows:

March 2-6: Prairie Horned Lark, many migrating and singing. Snowflake, common everywhere. Am. Crow, common everywhere. Am. Robin, first migrants. Meadowlark, first migrants. Red-winged Blackbird, over a hundred migrants. Killdeer, 7, the first. Bluebird, 6 migrants. Bronzed Grackle, many.

March 9-12: Firsts, Fox Sparrow, Baldpate, Redhead, Greater Scaup, Am. Coot, Turkey Vulture, Belted Kingfisher, and a considerable influx of Bluebirds, Robins, Meadowlarks, Lesser Scaups, and Grackles.

March 16: Migrant Shrike, Whistling Swan, Rusty Blackbird, Field Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Pintail, all firsts.

March 23: Vesper Sparrow, Phoebe, Pied-billed Grebe, Great Blue Heron, all firsts. Those listed for the 16th increased considerably.

March 28-April 3: Broad-winged Hawk, Am. Rough-legged Hawk, migrating; firsts, Chipping Sparrow, Savanna Sparrow, Hermit Thrush, Blue-winged Teal, Am. Bittern, Barn Swallow, Tree Swallow, Shoveller, Canvas-back, Brown Thrasher, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Horned Grebe.

April 11-14: Sora, Wilson's Snipe, Purple Martin, Spotted Sandpiper, Yellow Warbler, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Olive-backed Thrush, Bank Swallow. Bartramian Sandpiper arrived on the 9th.

April 20: Virginia Rail, Long-billed Marsh Wren, Wood Duck, Green Heron, Osprey, Rough-winged Swallow, Whippoorwill, Palm

Warbler, House Wren, White-throated Sparrow, Myrtle Warbler, Loon. It is possible that this wave spilled over to the 24th, with Chimney Swift and Grasshopper Sparrow on the 22d, and Wood Thrush, Oven-bird, Bobolink, Greater Yellow-legs and Ia. Water-Thrush on the 23d, and Red-headed Woodpecker and Blue-headed Vireo on the 24th, all as firsts.

April 26-27: Baltimore Oriole, Lark Sparrow, Catbird, Indigo Bunting, Yellow-throated Vireo, Solitary Sandpiper, Blue-winged Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Black and White Warbler, Northern Yellow-throat, Red-eyed Vireo, White-eyed Vireo, Ruddy Duck, all firsts. There was also an influx of recent arrivals.

May 4-7: Florida Gallinule, King Rail, Common Tern, Caspian Tern, Least Bittern, Am. Pipit, Pine Warbler, White-crowned Sparrow, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Orchard Oriole, Warbling Vireo, Wood Pewee, Wilson's Thrush, Scarlet Tanager, all firsts.

May 11-16: Least Flycatcher, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Warblers as follows: Chestnut-sided, Golden-winged, Magnolia, Blackburnian, Tennessee, Bay-breasted, Mourning Prairie, all on the 11th; Cerulean, 12th; Black-poll, Northern Parula, Wilson's, Kentucky, Canadian, 14th; Kingbird, Philadelphia Vireo, Redstart, Chat, Lincoln's Sparrow, Black Tern, Hummingbird, Yellow-legs, Cliff Swallow, Crested Flycatcher, Black-billed Cuckoo, Henslow's Sparrow, all on the 12th; Green-crested Flycatcher, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, on the 13th; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Black-bellied Plover, Alder Flycatcher, Turnstone, Nighthawk, on the 16th.

Then there were dribbles: Olive-sided Flycatcher, Connecticut Warbler, Piping Plover, on the 18th, and a Hooded Warbler on the 20th.

By the 22d most of the migrants were gone. A Magnolia Warbler was here on the 28th of May, and a Purple Finch on June 6.

LYNDS JONES.

MYRTLE WARBLERS IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN IN JANUARY.—Mrs. Leeland L. Gibbs, of Antigo, Wisconsin, writes that a flock of about a dozen of these birds were found in that vicinity in January. During the stay of the birds the temperature was below zero for several days at a time. Mrs. Gibbs has never before known of the occurrence of the Myrtle Warbler in Wisconsin in winter.—(Ed.)

WHITE-EYED VIREO (*Vireo noveboracensis*) IN NORTHERN OHIO.—Along with several other birds of southern distribution in Ohio, this one ranges to Lake Erie in the eastern counties, but has not hitherto been found in the northwestern parts of the state. On April 27 and May 4 one was seen on the Cedar Point sand spit, and on April 29 one in the woods a mile south of Oberlin. One captured was a female. These constitute the first Lorain and Erie county records.

LYNDS JONES, Oberlin, Ohio.