

The fall warblers were present in almost unbelievable numbers. The Golden-winged, Cape May, Pine, Palm, Prairie, and Connecticut Warblers and the Water-Thrush were species, usually rare, that were seen there in numbers, the Cape May and Water-Thrush being exceedingly abundant on some days. The commonest of the warblers were the Cape May, Black and White, Magnolia, Bay-breasted, Blackburnian, Black-throated Green, and Redstart. All these were exceedingly abundant at some time. On the big warbler days, all of the species just mentioned, together with the Water-Thrush, Louisiana Water-Thrush, Nashville, Tennessee, Black-throated Blue, Cerulean, Chestnut-sided, Black-poll, and Canadian deserved a better mark than "common." The Blue-winged, Golden-winged, Pine, Palm, Prairie, Connecticut, Mourning, Wilson, and Oven-bird were seen time after time. Almost every day these warblers were all present except the extreme rarities, and almost all of them were seen in every plumage, from the full adult to the most disguised youngster. It was a chance to study fall warblers that none of us will ever see the like of again, and we certainly improved it.

In all, 138 kinds of birds were seen on the island. Of these, 85 breed in the latitude, and may be considered as summer residents, 51 are clearly migrants and 2, the Little Blue Heron and Goshawk, are stragglers.

Part III.

MAMMALS OF THE ISLAND.

The only mammals seen were the cotton-tail rabbit, the black and fox squirrels, and the deer or white-footed mouse. It is peculiar that no grey squirrels were seen. Mr. Ackley reported seeing one, however, and perhaps it was due to our lack of observation. The black squirrels were very large and fine specimens. One fox squirrel was found far out on the point, where there was nothing but small shrubs, and killed with a stick. Its presence there was probably due to sympa-

thetic migration. There were signs of muskrats, but the animals themselves were not seen.

Part IV.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS.

Blandings Turtle was the only turtle found in the marsh on the point. Snapping turtles and Margined Turtles (*Chrysemys marginata*) were found in the canals on the island.

The American Toad and Pickerin's Tree-frog were fairly numerous away from the water, and in the swamp were the Leopard Frog and Bullfrog.

In the lake, swimming around, and occasionally ashore, were found both the common Watersnake (*Natrix fasciata sipedon*) and the Red-bellied Watersnake (*Natrix fasciata erythrogaster*). Along the shore and among the cedars were found the Puffing Adder (*Heterodon platyrhinus*), the Milk Snake (*Osceola doliata triangula*) and the Garter Snake (*Eutania sirtalis sirtalis*). Toward the base of the point was found a Black Snake (*Bascanion constrictor*). In the heavy deciduous timber, climbing the trees, were found several Pilot Snakes (*Coluber obsoletus obsoletus*). One was brought to my attention by a troop of about fifty warblers, which had gathered about one in a tree about sixty feet high. One of these was the largest snake we killed, measuring five feet and three inches in length.

Part V.

LEPIDOPTERA—BUTTERFLIES.

Anosia plexippus. Monarch.—Common everywhere. Seen migrating and resting in large flocks.

Papilio cresphontes. Giant Swallowtail.—Common among the trees on the point. Seen migrating with *A. plexippus*.

Papilio asterias. Eastern Swallowtail.—Common.

Papilio turnus. Yellow Swallowtail.—Fairly common on point.