

adieu he flew across, went straight up to the house and walked in. A few minutes and the two old birds came out and calmly went for either food for the young or perhaps herbs to cure seasickness.

Several days have elapsed and the birds still continue to take regular trips with food. We are of the opinion that the wren family has not been wiped out through its fifteen-foot flight on the perpendicular.

Milford, Ia.

ARTHUR F. SMITH.

BAY POINT, OHIO, MIGRATION NOTES. 1914.

Bay Point is a low, sandy bar, extending a mile and a half toward the city of Sandusky from the southeastern corner of the Peninsula upon which Lakeside and Marblehead are built. It is in the direct line of the southward migrations of the birds which cross lake Erie by the Point Pelee, Pelee Island, Middle Island, Kelleys Island, and Marblehead Peninsula route. The waters, or shores, of Sandusky Bay and the Sandusky River, which flows into the bay, continue the route southward.

The seven weeks between June 26 and August 14, 1914, were spent within easy access to this point, and daily studies of the birds found there were made. Frequent visits were also made to it during July, 1913.

In 1913 the first migration noted was on July 11th, when Least Sandpipers, Semipalmated Sandpipers, Yellowlegs and Semipalmated Plovers were found on the beach. On the 12th a cloud of Bank Swallows passed over the Point on their way southward. The great majority of them came directly from the direction of Marblehead Lighthouse and passed up the bay along the western shore. In 1914 the first migrants appeared on June 29—a Black-bellied Plover in full dress. When he was flushed, he flew up the bay. On July 3rd there were three Least Sandpipers on the beach. They were next noted on the 9th, and nearly every day until our departure—August 14. Three Semipalmated Plovers arrived on July 3, with three Baird's Sandpipers, and were regular feeders there during our stay, occasionally increased in numbers up to a dozen of each species. A Dowitcher came to the beach on July 14, in the afternoon, and was seen there on the 15th, 22d, 23d and 24th. The first Caspian Terns came on July 17, and were there every day afterward. There were three at first, but they gradually increased to the maximum of 16 on August 25, when a brief visit was made to the Point. The first Semipalmated Sandpipers came on July 16, the Yellowlegs on the 22d, the first Pectoral Sandpipers on the 24th, and the first Solitary on the 24th.

On July 17 a Stilt Sandpiper visited the Point. A capture was not made, but the bird was feeding in a shallow lagoon just outside the line of vegetation which bordered the bare sand beach, and permitted an approach within three rods. There was no mistaking the barred under-parts, the long slender legs, and the habits which I had carefully studied in Iowa in the summer of 1913. The bird was with Spotted Sandpipers and Piping Plovers.

It was clear that Bay Point is the favorite gathering place of the Caspian Terns, and that the few individuals which have hitherto been seen in the vicinity of Cedar Point and the east Sandusky marshes were birds that had wandered from here. Taken all in all, Bay Point is a far more favorable place to observe the southward migrations than Cedar Point.

LYNDS JONES.

THE GOLDEN WINGED WARBLER IN CENTRAL IOWA.

In Anderson's "Birds of Iowa" practically all of the records of this species are from the eastern part of the state. To these I would like to add two records for central Iowa. Both of these were made in Marshall County along the Iowa River. The first record was May 24, 1913, when an adult male was taken out of a dense hawthorne and wild crab thicket. I caught just a glimpse of him and then hunted for more than an hour before I finally succeeded in securing it.

The other record was on May 11, 12, and 13, 1914. The 11th and 12th were cloudy and cold following warm weather. One male Golden-wing was found about a small sheltered spring during these three days. He could be found almost any time during the day and was never more than a few yards away. It was presumably the same bird, as it was always found in company of two Chestnut-sided Warblers.

IRA N. GABRIELSON.

A WREN INCIDENT.

On Saturday, May 16, a couple of my friends went on an over Sunday camping trip up the Iowa River. They pitched their tent, and in disposing of their coats hung one of them on a small thorn apple tree. Sunday a wren appeared and seemed to be quite fascinated by the possibilities of that coat. My friends placed a few bread crumbs on the coat sleeve and the bird soon found them. A little later it commenced to investigate the pockets and scrambled about through all of them, including a large game pocket.

It finally decided on the pocket to be preferred as a nesting site and commenced to clean out. This pocket happened to contain cartridges for a 22-caliber rifle and the wren was seen to carry thirty-nine of them out of it. Some of them were simply pushed out over the edge of the pocket while others were carried some distance from the coat before being dropped into the grass. The bird worked industriously until every cartridge was out of the pocket and then, after scratching around vigorously, proceeded to carry sticks and straw into the pocket and built a nest.

Unfortunately operations had to be suspended at this point, as the coat was needed for the return trip to town.

IRA N. GABRIELSON.