

Yellow Warbler, particularly in the bluish-white or pale bluish-gray ground color. The set of five has faint under-shell markings of lavender, overlaid with a heavy wreath of rufous-brown at the larger end. The other set has more distinct spots of lavender, rufous-brown, and blackish. The first set average .66x.51; the other .65x.53 of an inch. The nest measurements are:—Outside diameter, 3.40; inside, 2.25; outside depth, 2.10; inside, 1.45 inches.

St. Lambert, Que.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE PRELIMINARY LIST OF THE BIRDS OF ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

BY LOUIS S. KOHLER

Since publishing my list of birds observed by me in the above named county in the Wilson Bulletin, Nos. 72-73, September-December 1910, numerous species have been added during the three years which have elapsed since that time which bring the total up to January 1, 1914 to one hundred and forty-six species.

In addition to these several additions, there were several omissions, viz.: (52) Vesper Sparrow, (64) Rose-breasted Grosbeak, (65) Indigo Bird, and (96) Wilson Warbler, notes on which species will be given in the appended list.

Also numerous corrections, which more extensive observations have proven most conclusively, that my former statements were not quite true conditions, are at this time taken care of, together with additional notes on some of the species which have undergone changes as regards their former status and present distribution.

OMISSIONS.

(52) *Pooecetes gramineus*.—Vesper Sparrow. A common summer resident.

(64) *Zamelodia ludoviciana*.—Rose-breasted Grosbeak. A rather common summer resident. Found nesting at numerous points throughout the county since 1904, but never with any regularity, as

the species in this section seems to be of a rather roving disposition, and where found some years is wanting the next.

(65) *Cyanospiza cyanea*—Indigo Bunting. Common summer resident. Nests in blackberry brambles in many parts of the county.

(96) *Wilsonia pusilla*—Wilson Warbler. A common migrant. Arrives May 12th to 19th.

ADDITIONS.

(119) *Colymbus auritus*—Horned Grebe. A pair of these birds appeared on the lake in Branch Brook Park, Newark, on April 23, 1911. This is the only time I have found them within the county limits, but just without, in Passaic and Morris counties, I have ten different records for the species during the spring and fall migrations, and it is fair to assume that the species visits us more than my observations would indicate.

(120) *Anas obscura rubripes*—Red-legged Black Duck. First observed on September 14th at Pine Brook on the Great Piece Meadows and on November 4th, three, one male and two females, were shot by several local hunters in this section, all of which were members of this subspecies. These records were all made during 1913.

(121) *Nettion carolinensis*—Green-winged Teal. A rather common migrant. The first specimen which came to my attention was a male which had been shot on November 4th, 1913, at Pine Brook. Later, on November 15th, seven more were examined in this section, four males and three females. During the spring of 1911 four birds were observed here, which appeared to be this species, and on November 2, 1912, another bird was found dead just across the Passaic River, in Morris county.

(122) *Querquedula discors*—Blue-winged Teal. Two males were observed at Beaufort on September 14, 1913. The only record I have for the county.

(123) *Aythya americana*—Redhead. One male observed at close range on September 14, 1913, at Pine Brook. The only record for the county.

(124) *Botaurus lentiginosus*—Bittern. This species was first recorded during June, 1912, when individual males were observed on Newark Meadows, near the Plank Road bridge, on the 21st, 24th and 25th. Apparently this same bird was seen on the 2d and 3d of July, 1912, in this same locality. On the 3d of July, 1913, a single female was seen here. These constitute the only records for the county.

(125) *Ardea herodias*—Great Blue Heron. Rather common migrant and visitant. On June 20, 1912, a male of this species ap-

peared on the park lake in Branch Brook Park and was about throughout the day. On May 11, 1913, a male was observed at Pine Brook. On September 6, 1913, five were seen migrating south over Newark Meadows, near Plank Road bridge, during the early morning.

(126) *Nycticorax nycticorax navius*—Black-crowned Night Heron. A rather rare visitant. Observed in Branch Brook Park on May 11, 1912. Only record for county.

(127) *Porzana carolina*—Sora. One male observed at Pine Brook on September 14, 1913. Only record for county.

(128) *Gallinula galeata*—Florida Gallinule. One male found dead on Newark Meadows on September 6, 1913. Only record for county.

(129) *Actodromas maculilla*—Least Sandpiper. A rather common migrant. Observed first on May 10, 1912, when two were observed. On the 11th, 26th and 27th of May that year they were common on Newark Meadows. On August 12, 1912, twenty-five more were seen. On May 23, 1913, one male was observed, the only one for the year in this section.

(130) *Accipiter cooperi*—Cooper Hawk. An occasional visitant. First observed May 10, 1912, in Branch Brook Park. Since that time individuals have been observed at numerous places within the county.

(131) *Buteo lineatus*—Red-shouldered Hawk. A male of this species was shot by a local hunter at Pine Brook on November 5th, which is the first positive record that I have obtained for this county. Since then, on December 21st, a male was observed at close range from a blind at Bloomfield, feasting upon the remains of a field mouse.

(132) *Buteo platypterus*—Broad-winged Hawk. A rather common spring and fall migrant. Occasional winter resident. First observed in Newark on November 4th, 1911, and since then individuals have been observed at different points within the county, but with no great regularity, as in the case of other of the *Buteonida*.

(133) *Falco peregrinus anatum*—Duck Hawk. First observed on Newark Meadows, near Plank Road bridge, on January 29, 1912. Later, February 20th and 24th, individuals were seen here. On December 31st, 1912, a male of this species was seen at Caldwell.

(134) *Falco columbarius*—Pigeon Hawk. First observed in Branch Brook Park, Newark, on May 11th, 1912. Since that time numerous individuals have been observed at numerous places within the county.

(135) *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*—Osprey. One of this species was observed at Silver Lake on September 2, 1911, the only record I have for the county.

(136) *Corvus ossifragus*—Fish Crow. Individuals of this species have appeared on different occasions on Newark Meadows since 1911, when it was first observed on August 12th, near the Plank Road bridge.

(137) *Spinus pinus*—Pine Siskin. An occasional winter visitant. Small flocks were observed first during the winter of 1911 in Branch Brook Park on December 5th and 19th. Since that time small flocks have been observed each winter here and in Montclair Heights near the normal school.

(138) *Progne subis*—Purple Martin. The first record for this county was made on the Newark Meadows on August 29th, 1912, when one of this species was observed flying over southward. Since then two other individuals were observed in Bloomfield on May 12th and at Caldwell on July 19th, 1913. Only record for county.

(139) *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*—Northern Loggerhead Shrike. Individuals of this species were observed at Silver Lake on August 23d, 1911, and one more on August 25th, 1911, in Branch Brook Park. These constitute the only records for the county.

(140) *Dendroica fusca*—Blackburnian Warbler. First observed in Bloomfield on September 11, 1911. During the spring migrations of 1912 and 1913 one male was observed each season. Only records for county.

(141) *Nannus hiemalis*—Winter Wren. Only one of this species has come to attention and this was a male in Branch Brook Park on October 29, 1913.

(142) *Cistothorus stellaris*—Short-billed Marsh Wren. Two individuals of this species were observed on Newark Meadows on May 2, 1913, the only records on my lists.

(143) *Sitta canadensis*—Red-breasted Nuthatch. A male of this species flew into the tannery near the Plank Road bridge on January 26, 1913, was immediately liberated on discovery. This is the only record I have of the species in this county.

(144) *Fringilla carduelis*—European Goldfinch. This beautiful exotic has been observed twice in Essex county, once on December 3d, 1911, at West Orange, and again on January 4th, 1913, at Caldwell.

(145) *Phasianus colchicus*—Ring-necked Pheasant. Common resident in the rural sections of the county.

(146) *Passer domesticus*—English Sparrow. An abundant permanent resident. Inadvertently left out of the former list.

CORRECTIONS.

Anas rubripes tristis—Black Duck. Since publishing the first list I have spent considerably more time on the Great Piece Meadows and my observations have proven conclusively that this species was and is far more common than was formerly suspected. Nests were found during the spring of 1911, 1912 and 1913, and during the fall migrations of these years myriads of these birds were to be flushed wherever you pushed your boat. Not near as common during the vernal migrations as during the autumnal.

Ammodramus savannarum australis—Grasshopper Sparrow. Observations since 1910 have proven my former remarks quite inadequate and at the present time may be considered a common summer resident, nesting in numerous places about the county.

Sturnus vulgaris—Starling. Have increased wonderfully in the last three or four years and are now as abundant as the *Passer domesticus* and nearly as much of a nuisance. By far the worst opponent of our domestic species. Have driven the Bluebird, House Wren and Flicker away from my home grounds and have established themselves in every available nook and cranny.

Anthus rubescens—Pipit. My statements regarding this species in the former list are without doubt wholly wrong and observations since 1910 have proven this species a common transient migrant always more abundant during the vernal than during the autumnal migrations.

Baeolophus bicolor—Observations since the former list have proven this species to be a common winter resident in the northern parts of the county in the neighborhood of the Passaic River and Great Piece Meadows.

January 1, 1914.

A CAMP-FIRE GIRL'S TAME RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.

BY HARRIET KINSLEY.

The winter of 1912 was very cold and we had many birds visiting our feeding table, including chickadees, downy, hairy and red-bellied woodpeckers, juncos, a pair of cardinals, blue jays and the white-breasted nuthatches.

One day my mother noticed another bird on the trunk of a tree in the yard. She had never seen one like it before.

A few days later she saw it again and pointed it out to me.