

PINE GROSBEAK AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

On February 15, 1916, while at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Felton, Cohasset Road, near the edge of Mill Creek Park, I observed a Pine Grosbeak feeding on the lawn. The same morning I saw two of the same species feeding on hawthorne buds in another locality of the park.

The individual Pine Grosbeak has remained in the vicinity of Mrs. Felton's home up to the present date. It may be interesting to know that upon investigation we learned it was feeding on ash seeds, which had blown on to the lawn from ash trees located in the park. It also feeds on apple buds.

This is our first definite record of the Pine Grosbeak for the vicinity of Youngstown.

GEORGE L. FORDYCE.

Youngstown, Ohio.

THE KENTUCKY WARBLER AT SALEM, OHIO.

A year ago I had an article in this magazine on the "Kentucky Warbler in Northern Columbiana County." Perhaps some of my readers imagined that this station was the only place in the county where the bird was to be found; and I thought so myself. And so far as the reports of the Biological Survey show, this is the only station in northeastern Ohio where it is found breeding.

This year (1915) was the third season that I had found a breeding pair in the same woodland, and so far the only place near home where they have been found.

But after this summer's experience and reports I do not think that the Kentucky Warbler is so very rare in this county, although it is still uncommon. In early June, Mr. J. F. Machwart, a Salem high school teacher and bird student, found a pair at Shelton's Grove, a local picnic ground five miles south of Salem. And about the same time Mr. Volney Rogers, a Youngstown bird student, found a bird on his brother's farm some miles east of here near the state line. And on the fifth of July I spent part of the day at Round Knob, five miles north of Wellsville, the highest point (1447 feet) in the county. While exploring an oak wood on one of its slopes I was greeted by the familiar alarm-notes of a Kentucky, but I failed to get sight of the bird. And a couple of hours later, when homeward bound and on the opposite side of the mount in a dense thicket that bordered a drainage "run" I again heard the familiar notes and was rewarded by getting a momentary glimpse of a Kentucky Warbler; and more, for there were two birds. The second, however, had no markings of black on face or head and I concluded that it was one of the young from this season's brood.

This, then, makes four stations at which breeding birds have been located in the county in one summer, that I know of. I consider this a good showing for a county that is far beyond this bird's regular breeding range.

H. W. WEISGERBER.

OCCURRENCE OF *Elanoides forficatus*, SWALLOW-TAILED KITE
AND *Ictinia mississippiensis*, MISSISSIPPI KITE
IN WAKULLA COUNTY, FLA.

BOTH of these species seem to be regular summer residents in the vicinity of St. Marks. *E. forficatus*, while perhaps more regular has not been observed as numerous as *I. mississippiensis*. Last year a pair of Swallow-tails or "Fork-tail Fishing Hawks," in local parlance, nested in the heavy-timbered hammock adjacent to the river two miles above our village. Both old birds were seen from about May 1st and frequently throughout May and June in the same immediate neighborhood, and on July 21 five birds were seen in rather close company. March 11, 1914, is the earliest date noted for their arrival.

Mississippi Kites have never been noted earlier than May 2 (1914), and the latest date is September 10 (1915). Four were seen in company circling over a river marsh May 27, 1912. On May 10, 1914, seven were in company at a small rain-water pond, darting down to the water's edge from small pine trees—presumably catching frogs. August 14, 1915, three were perched near together, but in separate pine trees in high dry pine woods.

During the past two years my notes show six observations on the Swallow-tailed Kite, with twelve individuals seen, and during the same time there were eleven observations on the Mississippi Kite and twenty-two individuals noted.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Salem, Ohio.

MIGRATION OF THE BAY-BREASTED WARBLER AT
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

On August 11th, 1915, we saw three Bay-breasted Warblers, one of which was a male, apparently in full breeding plumage. The next birds of this species were seen August 23d, and after that they became more numerous, until on September 6th we listed them as common. On September 1st one bird was seen which had a sprinkling of brown feathers on its breast, giving it quite a mottled appearance.

After the sixth of September fewer Bay-breasted Warblers were seen, until on September 18th we listed none at all.