

554. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*—White-crowned Sparrow. Valley east of Divide. July, 1915, August, 1917.
- 560a. *Spizella passerina arizona*—Western Chipping Sparrow. Below Squaw Mountain. July 19, 1915.
- 567f. *Junco hiemalis montanus*—Montana Junco. St. Marys Lake. July 21, 1915, August 9, 1917.
- 581b. *Melospiza melodia montana*—Mountain Song Sparrow. Below Squaw Mountain. July 19, 1915.
596. *Zamelodia melanocephala*—Black-headed Grosbeak. On Mt. Henry Trail. July 19, 1915.
607. *Piranga ludoviciana*—Western Tanager. At St. Marys Camp. August 9, 1917.
615. *Tachycineta thalassina lepida*—Northern Violet-green Swallow. St. Marys Lake. August 10, 1917.
619. *Bombycilla cedrorum*—Cedar Waxwing. North of St. Marys Lake. August 10, 1917.
652. *Dendroica aestiva aestiva*—Yellow Warbler. Foot of St. Marys Lake. August 10, 1917.
- 683a. *Icteria virens longicauda*—Long-tailed Chat. Cut Bank Valley. July 20, 1915. August 8, 1917. McDonald Valley. August 13, 1917.
697. *Anthus rubescens*—Pipit. Granite Park and McDonald Valley. August 13-15, 1917.
701. *Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*—Dipper. Trick Falls. July, 1915. Sun Camp and Many Glacier. August, 1917.
715. *Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus*—Rock Wren. Granite Park. August 13, 1917.
- 756a. *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*—Willow Thrush. Near Glacier Park Hotel. August 7, 1917.
- 759a. *Hylocichla guttata auduboni*—Audubon's Hermit Thrush. Below Squaw Mountain. August 7, 1917.
- 761a. *Planesticus migratorius propinquus*. Western Robin. All the valleys.
768. *Sialia currucoides*—Mountain Bluebird. Near Glacier Park Hotel, at St. Marys Lake, and at Belton. August, 1917.

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## BIRDS ABOUT OUR LIGHTHOUSE.

JOHN WILLIAMS, ST. MARKS, FLORIDA.

From September 22 to October 5, 1917, was spent as substitute keeper at the lighthouse on the Gulf coast at the mouth of the St. Marks River, directly south of Tallahassee, and an attempt at a census of bird life was made during that period.

A few days were lost on account of illness, with the result shown in the accompanying list. The numbers following indicate the maximum of birds of the species seen at one time.

It was too early for any but the first arrivals of aquatic migrants and as trees are extremely scarce for a mile back from the shore the smaller migratory hosts are shown in but slight evidence. As will be seen a few littorals had arrived. While the light is located on the mainland it stands on a low-lying sand flat, with only a fringe of low bushes and a few stunted oaks near at hand to attract Passerine species.

A few weeks later the list would have been augmented by numerous species of Ducks, the Geese and other Sandpipers and their associates.

- Pied-billed Grebe, 1.—First record for the season.  
 Herring Gull, 2.—Seen only one or two days. Just arrived.  
 Laughing Gull, 40.—Seen daily. Resident.  
 Bonaparte's Gull, 3.—Only seen twice. Never numerous  
 Common Tern, 10.—Seen almost daily.  
 Black Tern, 3.—Noted on but one occasion.  
 Black Skimmer, 20.—Seen frequently. Usually 3 or 4 together.  
 Florida Cormorant, 6.—Resident. Usually numerous.  
 Brown Pelican, 50.—Seen frequently. Generally 2 or 3 together.  
 Man-o'-war Bird, 3.—Noted on but one day.  
 Green-winged Teal, 50.—One flock only. Just arriving.  
 Pintail, 20.—First arrival for the season.  
 Bittern, 1.—Seen but once.  
 Ward's Heron, 6.—Two or three seen daily. Resident.  
 Egret, 24.—Noted on but a single day.  
 Louisiana Heron, 6.—Noted frequently. Resident.  
 Little Blue Heron, 2.—Seen only on two occasions. Resident.  
 Florida Clapper Rail, 1.—Only seen the once. Resident.  
 Dowitcher, 50.—Seen daily with other littorals.  
 Least Sandpiper, 200.—Abundant daily.  
 Red-backed Sandpiper, 50.—Noted on several days.  
 Semi-palmated Sandpiper, 200.—Numerous daily. Usually with other species.  
 Yellowlegs, 5.—But one bunch seen.  
 Willet, 2.—Seen but twice. Resident. Probably about to depart.  
 Spotted Sandpiper, 2.—Seen on several days.  
 Hudsonian Curlew, 1.—But one seen.  
 Black-bellied Plover, 50.—Seen almost daily.  
 Semi-palmated Plover, 2.—But two seen.

- Ruddy Turnstone, 12.—Seen on several days.  
 Mourning Dove, 3.—Noted three or four times.  
 Turkey Vulture, 6.—Seen daily except during hurricane.  
 Marsh Hawk, 2.—Noted almost daily.  
 Bald Eagle, 2.—Seen several times. Resident. Several pairs nest in the neighborhood.  
 Sparrow Hawk, 2.—Seen on several days.  
 Osprey, 2.—Noted almost daily.  
 Belted Kingfisher, 2.—A pair seen almost daily.  
 Flicker, 1.—But one seen.  
 Florida Night Hawk, 3.—Seen on three evenings. About time for their departure.  
 Gray Kingbird, 6.—Presumably a family group. Seen one day only, September 29.  
 Phoebe, 1.—One in lighthouse yard daily after September 30.  
 Fish Crow, 3.—Noted only one day. Resident and usually numerous.  
 Bobolink, 1.—Seen one day only.  
 Florida Redwing, 1.—But one seen. Usually numerous.  
 Boat-tailed Grackle, 25.—A bunch seen daily.  
 Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow, 4.—Resident on flats back of the light.  
 Purple Martin, 1.—Seen but once. Migration nearly over.  
 Cliff Swallow, 1.—One seen on two or three occasions.  
 Barn Swallow, 100.—Numerous almost daily.  
 Tree Swallow, 150.—Numerous almost daily.  
 Loggerhead Shrike, 1.—But one seen.  
 Red-eyed Vireo, 1.—Seen one day only.  
 Black and White Warbler, 1.—Saw but one.  
 Parula Warbler, 1.—Only one seen.  
 Yellow Warbler, 1.—One in yard for several days.  
 Magnolia Warbler, 1.—One in yard for several days.  
 Palm Warbler, 1.—Two or three seen. Just arrived.  
 Prairie Warbler, 1.—One seen in yard for several days.  
 Redstart, 2.—Seen in yard on several occasions.  
 Mockingbird, 6.—Seen on but two days.  
 Catbird, 6.—Seen on but one occasion.  
 Brown Thrasher, 8.—Noted on two days.  
 Worthington's Marsh Wren, 3.—Resident in reeds and saw grass back of the lighthouse.  
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 1.—Two single birds seen. Resident.  
 Wood Thrush, 1.—But a single bird seen.

The absence of the Black Vulture is perhaps worthy of

note, none having been seen during my stay, while eight miles up the river—at St. Marks—we have that species more numerous than the Turkey Vulture. In a daily census of these two species taken at St. Marks and continuing for nearly two and a half years the Black Vultures average decidedly the more numerous. The query arises, are the Black Vultures averse to frequenting the immediate vicinity of the coast or was it merely a coincidence that for two weeks none were seen?

The Man-o'-war birds were driven in during our share of a West Indian hurricane on September 29. These birds are rarely if ever seen inshore here, unless under such circumstances.