

- 2 Pileated woodpecker (25 miles north of Madison).
- 3 Red-headed woodpecker (not common this winter).
- 6 Red-bellied woodpecker (more common than usual).
- 1 Flicker.
- 3 Horned lark.
- Prairie horned lark (one flock of 100).
- Blue jay.
- Crow.
- 7 Cowbird (one small flock wintering on the same farm at which the Mourning doves were observed).
- Red-winged blackbirds (2 flocks of 20 and 125 birds seen near Madison, 2 others of 50 and 75 seen within 20 miles).
- Meadowlark (1 flock of 12 birds, 1 separate bird).
- Purple finch (very common).
- Redpoll (observed on four occasions, the largest flock containing 20 birds).
- Goldfinch (common).
- Pine Siskin (fairly common).
- Lapland longspur (1 flock of 10).
- Tree sparrow.
- Junco.
- 1 Song sparrow (1 other observed by William Schorger).
- 2 Cardinal.
- 2 Bohemian waxwing (associated with a flock of Cedars for ten days).
- Cedar waxwings (common).
- 4 Brown creepers.
- White-breasted nuthatch.
- 1 Tufted titmouse. (From one or two other reports about the state it would seem as if these birds were extending their range.)
- Chickadee.
- Golden-crowned kinglet (seen only in one stand of conifers, where they were common).
- 3 Robin.

In addition to the above Mr. William Schorger observed two bluebirds early in January, and Mr. Bert Laws a mature bald eagle at his place on the Wisconsin River. It appeared at intervals of two or three days.

WARNER TAYLOR.

The University of Wisconsin,
February 10, 1923.
Madison, Wis.

NESTING OF THE BLUE-WINGED AND WORM-EATING WARBLERS IN TENNESSEE

In giving the southern breeding limit for the Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*), the A. O. U. Check List draws the line through Kentucky and does not mention Tennessee. It therefore afforded me considerable surprise and pleasure when on June 8th, 1917, I found a nest of this species seven miles north of Nashville, near Madison Station. The nest was found when the parent bird fluttered from the ground a few feet ahead of me and a brief search revealed the nest with its five fresh eggs. It was located in a rather open woods in an area which is partly

hilly and partly rolling. The nest was built at the foot of a small buck-bush and was composed of fine bark and leaves with a lining of tendrils. The exterior was enveloped with leaves of the red oak, the stem ends of which projected upward and curled over the top in such a way that the sitting bird was well hidden.

The year following I made a special search for these birds and succeeded in locating three more nests within a short distance of the first. Of these, the first was found on June 4th and held three incubated eggs. The bird sitting on this nest would allow one to touch her before taking flight. On June 6th another was found which contained two eggs and which was later robbed by a snake. The last nest was located on June 12th at which time it held four fresh eggs. The last three nests mentioned were quite similar in location and construction to the first one described. During subsequent years I have not had opportunity to make careful search for additional nests but have heard the birds in the vicinity each summer.

In a paper on "Breeding Warblers of Tennessee" in the September 1916 Wilson Bulletin, Mr. A. F. Ganier writes of the Blue-winged Warbler as follows: "On June 24th, 1916, an immature bird was taken from a group of three, on a hillside, on July 1st another immature was collected and again it was noted on July 14th. These records may mean that this species will prove to be fairly common." The four nesting records above recorded apparently bear out his supposition.

In the paper referred to, sixteen species of warblers are recorded as breeding near Nashville and among them are the Worm-eating Warbler (*Helminthos vermivorus*), which he had found feeding young in June. On May 7th, 1922, the writer, in company with Dr. George R. Mayfield, established a definite nesting record for this species by locating a nest containing five fresh eggs, on "the ridge" about twelve miles north of Nashville. The nest was located in a densely wooded ravine and was composed entirely of dead leaves except for the lining which was of fine red tendrils.

EDGAR M. McNISH.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1922.

SOME FURTHER IOWA OWL NOTES

I wish to record the occurrence of the Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*) in the vicinity of Winthrop, Buchanan County, Iowa.

On November 5, 1922, a cold and disagreeable fall day, I was tramping along Buffalo Creek, hoping to perhaps find something of interest in way of bird-life.

While passing through a grove I was surprised by an enormous brown form which slid from its position in a tall tree and quickly made away to the north. My fleeting glimpse of the bird bespoke an Owl, but of the species I could not be certain. It was easy to make out the Owl's whereabouts, for when it flew a flock of a dozen Crows and a Blue Jay sighted it, and in a frenzied mob they gathered about the low ash tree in which it had alighted and turned the otherwise peaceful air into a bedlam of hoarse yells and screams.