

The charge that Brown Pelicans eat food fish is utterly without foundation. Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the Biological Survey, states that after carefully inspecting the breeding grounds of both east and west Florida and examining hundreds of fish dropped by the Pelicans, he found that almost without exception the fish caught to be menhaden and grass minnows, species that are useless for human food, and that not one fish so examined was of any commercial value. Dr. Frank M. Chapman points out that the case is not proved against the Pelican, because fish were more numerous on the east coast when Pelicans were more abundant than they are today. Pelicans feed chiefly on inedible fish or fish that are too small to be marketed.

MIGRATION NOTES FROM STATE COLLEGE
CENTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

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The following notes were taken during three and a half years spent at the Pennsylvania State College, and cover the spring and fall migrations from September, 1914, through June, 1917, and the spring migration of 1919. No attempt will be made to describe in any detail the topography or geographical situation of this locality for this has already been ably done by Mr. Richard C. Harlow in papers that he has published concerning the breeding birds of Center County. Avoiding any useless repetition it is necessary to state merely that as its name indicates Center County lies in the geographic center of the State, and is a rough mountainous county lying well within the range of the Alleghenies that divide the State at this point. This range of mountains runs approximately north and south and has unquestionably a distinct bearing on the movement of the birds to and from their summer homes. That many of them follow these ridges in their long journeys is borne out by the early dates at which certain species appear in the spring, and by the late appearance of many of them in the fall, dates both earlier and later than recorded for these same species both farther north and farther south. River valleys undoubtedly influence migrations but my limited experience would indicate that mountain ranges are of far more importance in guiding birds at this time. Little I believe has been published concerning migration data for this part of the State.

As a matter of convenience the birds have been divided into four groups, and the data so arranged as to fall within these groups.

I. RESIDENT SPECIES

1. RUFFED GROUSE—*Bonasa umbellus umbellus*.
2. WILD TURKEY—*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*.
3. COOPER'S HAWK—*Accipiter cooperi*.
4. SPARROW HAWK—*Falco sparverius sparverius*.
5. SCREECH OWL—*Otus asio asio*.
6. GREAT HORNED OWL.—*Bubo virginianus virginianus*.
7. HAIRY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates villosus villosus*.
8. DOWNY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates pubescens medianus*.
9. NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER—*Phlæotomus pileatus abieticola*.
10. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER—*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.
11. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK—*Octocoris alpestris praticola*.
12. BLUE JAY—*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*.
13. NORTHERN RAVEN—*Corvus corax principalis*.
14. CROW—*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*.
15. STARLING—*Sturnus vulgaris*.
16. GOLDFINCH—*Astragalinus tristis tristis*.
17. ENGLISH SPARROW—*Passer domesticus*.
18. CARDINAL—*Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*.
19. CEDAR WAXWING—*Bombycilla cedrorum*.
20. WHITE-BREADED NUTHATCH—*Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*.
21. TUFTED TITMOUSE—*Bæolophus bicolor*.
22. CHICKADEE—*Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*.

These species occur in Center County throughout the year, and are equally common during the winter and during the summer months. There is possibly a general shifting south, but individually there is little variation at any time.

The Ruffed Grouse breeds well back in the mountains but has a tendency to wander into the open valleys late in the fall and evidently retains to a slight extent the desire to migrate.

The Red-headed Woodpecker winters regularly and there are certain stretches of woods where it can always be found during the winter months, but it is the one exception to the other species listed in that at least half of them disappear late in the fall and it is early April before they are abundant again.

Each fall there is a distinct migration of Blue Jays. On October 9, 1915, and again on September 28, 1916, these birds were much in evidence the entire day, small flocks of varying size being seen, flying by overhead or silently feeding in the scattered short stretches of woods.

The first Starlings were seen in Center County February 29,

1916, four being found feeding in a stretch of underbrush bordering an open field. None were then recorded until that fall when three were seen November 7 in the top of a tree at the edge of a field. They gradually increased in numbers during the winter and by early March, 1917, were quite plentiful. They nested here for the first time that spring, and are now abundant in this part of the State throughout the year.

II. BREEDING BIRDS

1. PIED-BILLED GREBE—*Podilymbus podiceps*.
Earliest, April 17, 1917; latest, Nov. 18, 1916.
2. GREAT BLUE HERON—*Ardea herodias herodias*.
Earliest, March 30, 1916; latest, Oct. 10, 1914. Status as a breeding bird uncertain.
3. GREEN HERON—*Butorides virescens virescens*.
Earliest, April 24, 1917; average date, April 26; latest, Oct. 3, 1916.
4. VIRGINIA RAIL—*Rallus virginianus*.
Earliest, April 19, 1916; in 1917 the first bird seen April 21; latest, Sept. 21, 1916.
5. SORA RAIL—*Porzana carolina*.
April 26, 1916, May 1, 1917; latest, Oct. 25, 1916.
6. WOODCOCK—*Philohela minor*.
First seen March 25, 1917, March 22, 1919.
7. UPLAND PLOVER—*Bartramia longicauda*.
First seen April 24, 1915, April 27, 1916, April 21, 1917, April 11, 1919.
8. SPOTTED SANDPIPER—*Actitis macularia*.
Earliest, April 15, 1916; average date, April 20.
9. KILLDEER—*Oxyechus vociferus*.
Earliest, March 2, 1917; average, March 9; birds plentiful by the latter part of the month; latest record, Nov. 24, 1914; average, Nov. 18; each year two birds winter about a small pond that is fed by a warm spring and never freezes over.
10. MOURNING DOVE—*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*.
Earliest, March 12, 1917; average, March 20; latest, Oct. 22, 1916; three records for occurrence in the winter, single birds seen Dec. 3, 1914, Feb. 13, 1916, and Jan. 25, 1917.
11. TURKEY VULTURE—*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*.
Earliest, March 4, 1919; average, March 22; latest, Nov. 2, 1916.
12. MARSH HAWK—*Circus hudsonius*.
Uncommon, and irregular in its arrival and departure; earliest, Feb. 12, 1916; latest, Dec. 5, 1916.
13. BROAD-WINGED HAWK—*Buteo platypterus*.
Earliest, April 18, 1919; a distinct diurnal migration of these birds was observed April 20, 1917, when for several minutes early in the afternoon they soared by high overhead in a loose, straggling line; at times but one or two would be in sight, while again a fairly compact group of seven or eight would appear; in all, forty-five were counted.

14. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO—*Coccyzus americanus americanus*.
Earliest, May 6, 1919; latest, Sept. 23, 1915; birds usually plentiful by the latter part of May.
15. BELTED KINGFISHER—*Ceryle alcyon alcyon*.
Earliest, March 28, 1916; average, April 3, latest, Nov. 13, 1915; one winter record, two birds seen Jan. 20, 1917.
16. NORTHERN FLICKER—*Colaptes auratus luteus*.
Earliest, March 13, 1915; average, March 26; latest, Nov. 19, 1914; two winter records, two birds Feb. 1, 1916, and one bird, Jan. 14, 1917.
17. WHIP-POOR-WILL—*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*.
Earliest, April 26, 1915; average, April 29; latest, Oct. 10, 1915.
18. NIGHTHAWK—*Chordeiles virginianus virginianus*.
Earliest, May 8, 1915; latest, Oct. 4, 1915; scarce as a breeding bird.
19. CHIMNEY SWIFT—*Chaturia pelagica*.
Earliest, April 14, 1916; average, April 19; latest, Oct. 2, 1915; average date for departure, Sept. 25.
20. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD—*Archilochus colubris*.
Earliest, May 13, 1915; latest, Oct. 2, 1915.
21. KINGBIRD—*Tyrannus tyrannus*.
Earliest, April 22, 1917; average, April 30; no records for departure in the fall, the birds invariably being gone by the time I reached State College the middle of September.
22. CRESTED FLYCATCHER—*Myiarchus crinitus*.
Earliest, May 2, 1915; average, May 4; latest, Sept. 17, 1914.
23. PHEBE—*Sayornis phæbe*.
Earliest, March 22, 1917; average, March 25; latest, Oct. 21, 1916.
24. WOOD PEWEE—*Myiochanes virens*.
Earliest, May 8, 1916; average, May 11; latest, Oct. 3, 1916.
25. LEAST FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax minimus*.
Earliest, April 30, 1916; average, May 4; latest, Sept. 22, 1916.
26. BOBOLINK—*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.
Earliest, May 4, 1916; average, May 7.
27. COWBIRD—*Molothrus ater ater*.
Earliest, March 30, 1916; average, April 3; latest, Nov. 2, 1916; average date for departure, Oct. 26.
28. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD—*Agelaius phæniceus phæniceus*.
Earliest, Feb. 26, 1917; average, March 4; latest, Nov. 14, 1916; average date for departure, Oct. 31.
29. MEADOWLARK—*Sturnella magna magna*.
Earliest, Feb. 13, 1916, a flock of eight birds being seen that day; average, Feb. 27; latest, Nov. 13, 1915; winter records, Jan. 23, 1915, Dec. 5, 1916, Jan. 20, 1917; a few birds seemingly winter each year.
30. ORCHARD ORIOLE—*Icterus spurius*.
Earliest, May 6, 1916, May 6, 1919.
31. BALTIMORE ORIOLE—*Icterus galibula*.
Earliest, April 29, 1915; average, May 2; latest, Sept. 16, 1915.
Earliest, Feb. 28, 1917; average, March 4; latest, Nov. 21, 1915;

- average date for departure, Nov. 14; one winter record, a single bird, 1919.
32. PURPLE GRACKLE—*Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*.
 33. VESPER SPARROW—*Poæcetes gramineus gramineus*.
Earliest, March 24, 1917; average, March 28; latest, Nov. 17, 1914; average date for departure, Oct. 31.
 34. SAVANNAH SPARROW—*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*.
Records for arrival in the spring: March 25, 1916, March 27, 1917, March 26, 1919; latest record for the year, Oct. 16, 1915.
 35. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW—*Ammodramus savannarum australis*.
Earliest, April 8, 1919; average, April 13, latest, Oct. 23, 1916; always plentiful by the middle of April.
 36. HENSLOW'S SPARROW—*Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi*.
Dates for arrival in the spring: April 28, 1917, and May 4, 1919; known to breed in one locality only.
 37. CHIPPING SPARROW—*Spizella passerina passerina*.
Earliest, April 1, 1916; average, April 7; usually plentiful by the 12th; latest, Nov. 4, 1916; average date for departure, Oct. 31.
 38. FIELD SPARROW—*Spizella pusilla pusilla*.
Earliest, March 26, 1917; average, April 3; plentiful by the 5th or 6th; latest, Oct. 30, 1914; average date for departure, Oct. 26.
 39. SONG SPARROW—*Melospiza melodia melodia*.
Earliest, Feb. 14, 1915; average, Feb. 28; usually plentiful by the 16th of March; latest record for the fall migration Nov. 11, 1915; a few winter each year, single birds being seen at intervals of two or three weeks.
 40. TOWHEE—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*.
Earliest, April 11, 1919; average, April 24; latest, Nov. 14, 1915; average date for departure Nov. 11.
 41. INDIGO BUNTING—*Passerina cyanea*.
Dates for arrival: May 8, 1913, May 6, 1916, and May 5, 1919; birds plentiful by the 12th; latest, Oct. 3, 1915.
 42. SCARLET Tanager—*Piranga erythromelas*.
Earliest, May 3, 1919; average, May 6; one record for departure in the fall—Sept. 14, 1914.
 43. CLIFF SWALLOW—*Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*.
Earliest, April 17, 1916; average, May 1; latest, Oct. 3, 1916.
 44. BARN SWALLOW—*Hirundo erythrogastra*.
Earliest, April 6, 1916; two days later, on the 8th, there was a heavy snow storm and it seemed unnatural that day to see two of these birds feeding over an open pond during this driving snow, and with several inches of snow already on the ground; one naturally comes to associate these birds with warm weather, and not with blizzards; average, April 10; latest, Oct. 1, 1916; average date for departure, Sept. 26.
 45. TREE SWALLOW—*Iridoprocne bicolor*.
Earliest, April 9, 1919; average, April 17; latest, Oct. 22, 1916.
 46. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW—*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.

Earliest, April 17, 1915; birds plentiful by the latter part of the month.

47. RED-EYED VIREO—*Vireosylva olivacea*.
Earliest, May 7, 1915; latest, Sept. 27, 1914.
48. WARBLING VIREO—*Vireosylva gilva gilva*.
Earliest, April 28, 1915; average, May 3; latest, Sept. 25, 1915.
49. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO—*Lanivireo flavifrons*.
Earliest, May 1, 1917; average, May 8; latest, Sept. 14, 1915.
50. BLUE-HEADED VIREO—*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*.
Earliest, April 11, 1915; average, April 20; latest, Oct. 19, 1916;
this bird a very scarce breeder here.
51. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER—*Mniotilta varia*.
Earliest, April 21, 1917; average, April 26; latest, Sept. 29, 1916.
52. WORM-EATING WARBLER—*Helmitheros vermivorus*.
Earliest, May 4, 1919; average, May 8.
53. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER—*Vermivora chrysotera*.
Earliest, May 4, 1919.
54. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER—*Compsothlypis americana usnea*.
Earliest, April 28, 1915; average, May 4.
55. YELLOW WARBLER—*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*.
Earliest, April 24, 1915; average, April 27.
56. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER—*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*.
Earliest, April 30, 1916; average, May 6; latest, Oct. 20, 1914; average date for departure, Oct. 16.
57. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER—*Dendroica pennsylvanica*.
Dates of arrival, May 2, 1915, May 3, 1916, May 3, 1917, May 4, 1919.
58. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER—*Dendroica fusca*.
Earliest, April 26, 1916; latest, Oct. 11, 1914.
59. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER—*Dendroica virens*.
Earliest, April 21, 1917; average, April 27; latest, Oct. 18, 1914;
average date of departure, Oct. 15.
60. PINE WARBLER—*Dendroica vigorsii*.
Earliest, April 18, 1917.
61. OVEN-BIRD—*Seiurus aurocapillus*.
Earliest, April 28, 1915; average, April 30; latest, Oct. 18, 1914;
average date of departure, Oct. 15.
62. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH—*Seiurus motacilla*.
Earliest, April 13, 1919; average, April 18.
63. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT—*Geothlypis trichas trichas*.
Earliest, May 2, 1916; average, May 5; latest, Oct. 10, 1915; average date of departure, Oct. 8.
64. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT—*Icteria virens virens*.
Earliest, May 4, 1919; average, May 8.
65. HOODED WARBLER—*Wilsonia citrina*.
Earliest, May 1, 1915; average, May 4; latest, Sept. 19, 1915.
66. CANADA WARBLER—*Wilsonia canadensis*.
Earliest, May 5, 1919; average, May 10; latest, Sept. 19, 1915.
67. REDSTART—*Setophaga ruticilla*.
Earliest, April 30, 1916; latest, Oct. 4, 1916; average, Sept. 18; birds breed very sparingly

68. CATBIRD—*Dumetella carolinensis*.
Earliest, April 30, 1916; average, May 2; latest, Oct. 16, 1915; average date of departure, Oct. 7.
69. BROWN THRASHER—*Toxostoma rufum*.
Earliest, April 18, 1917; average, April 20; latest, Oct. 17, 1915; average date of departure, Sept. 29.
70. BEWICK'S WREN—*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*.
Earliest, April 1, 1917; average, April 10.
71. HOUSE WREN—*Troglodytes aëdon aëdon*.
Earliest, April 19, 1917; average, April 26; plentiful by the latter part of the month; latest, Oct. 11, 1914; average date of departure, Oct. 10.
72. WOOD THRUSH—*Hylocichla mustelina*.
Earliest, May 4, 1919; the birds breed only in the mountains some distance from the town, never in the open valley, and as a result my migration records are meager.
73. ROBIN—*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*.
Earliest, Feb. 22, 1915; average, Feb. 25; usually not plentiful before the middle of March; latest, Nov. 23, 1915; average date for departure, Nov. 19; probable winter records, single birds seen Dec. 10, 1914, Feb. 13, 1916, and Feb. 4, 1917.
74. BLUEBIRD—*Sialis sialis sialis*.
Earliest, Feb. 21, 1915; average, Feb. 26; usually plentiful by the middle of March, latest, Nov. 14, 1915; average date for departure, Nov. 9; two winter records, single birds seen Jan. 27, 1915, and Jan. 30, 1916.

The fact that each year I was absent from State College from the middle of June until the middle of September made me miss the opportunity of checking up on those birds which disappear in August. Such species as the King bird, Orchard Oriole, Bob-link, Rough-winged Swallow, and many of the warblers are invariably gone by the first of September.

III. MIGRANTS

1. HORNED GREBE—*Colymbus auritus*.
A spring migrant only, but fairly plentiful then for possibly a month; earliest, April 2, 1917; latest, May 14, 1917; average date for arrival April 15; for departure, May 1.
2. LOON—*Gavia immer*.
One record only, a single bird seen Oct. 8, 1916.
3. HERRING GULL—*Larus argentatus*.
One record only, a single bird seen April 28, 1919, on the pond at Scotia.
4. RING-BILLED GULL—*Larus delawarensis*.
One record only, two birds seen May 7, 1916, on the mill pond at Oak Hall.
5. BONAPARTE'S GULL—*Larus philadelphia*.
A single bird seen May 7, 1916, at Oak Hall; fairly plentiful during

the spring migration of 1917 and seen at frequent intervals on the pond at Scotia from April 20, through May 7. On the latter date seventeen were found there, resting quietly on the water.

6. BLACK TERN—*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*.
Two records, both for the spring migration; May 17, 1915, two birds were seen at Oak Hall, and May 7, 1917, two were found on the pond at Scotia.
7. HOODED MERGANSER—*Lophodytes cucullatus*.
Scarce but of regular occurrence each spring; earliest, April 2, 1917; latest, May 9, 1915; one record for the fall migration, Nov. 11, 1916.
8. MALLARD—*Anas platyrhynchos*.
Recorded only during the fall migration of 1916, but unexpectedly plentiful then, small flocks being seen at frequent intervals on the pond at Scotia from Oct. 26 through Nov. 14.
9. BLACK DUCK—*Anas rubripes*.
Scarce but of regular occurrence each spring and fall; earliest, March 18, 1917; latest, April 20, 1917; earliest record for the fall migration, Sept. 25, 1915; latest, Nov. 2, 1916.
10. BLUE-WINGED TEAL—*Querquedula discors*.
An uncommon migrant; in 1916 a single bird lingered from Sept. 19 through the 24th on a small pond and on October 21 one bird was seen at Oak Hill; in 1917, two birds, male and female, were seen April 21 feeding at the edge of a creek.
11. PINTAIL—*Dafila acuta*.
Recorded only during the spring migration of 1917, but fairly plentiful then, small flocks being seen at frequent intervals from Feb. 4 through April 19.
12. REDHEAD—*Marila americana*.
One record only, two birds, both males, seen March 30, 1916, at Oak Hall.
13. SCAUP DUCK—*Marila marila*.
A common spring migrant; earliest record April 14, 1916; latest, May 7, 1917; no records for the fall migration.
14. GOLDEN-EYE—*Clangula clangula americana*.
A scarce migrant; three records, all for the spring migration; March 14, 1916, one bird, April 2, 1917, three birds, all males, April 19, 1917, two birds, both males.
15. BUFFLE-HEAD—*Charitonetta albeola*.
Fairly common during the spring migration, scarce in the fall; earliest record in the spring, April 14, 1916; latest, May 14, 1917; one record for the fall, two birds, Nov. 4, 1916.
16. OLD-SQUAW—*Harelda hyemalis*.
One record only, one bird seen April 16, 1917.
17. RUDDY DUCK—*Erismatura jamaicensis*.
A scarce migrant; two records for the spring migration, single birds, April 21, 1917, and May 14, 1917; one for the fall migration, a single bird Oct. 28, 1916.
18. GREATER SNOW GOOSE—*Chen hyperborens nivalis*.

- One record only, a flock of fully seventy birds seen Nov. 16, 1916, toward the middle of the afternoon, flying noisily by overhead.
19. CANADA GOOSE—*Branta canadensis canadensis*.
A regular but scarce migrant; earliest, Feb. 26, 1917; latest, April 2, 1916; earliest for the fall migration, Oct. 16, 1915; latest, Oct. 21, 1916; usually seen in flocks varying from thirty to sixty birds, which announced their presence long before they were seen.
 20. BITTERN—*Botaurus lentiginosus*.
Scarce, and of irregular occurrence during the spring migration; earliest, April 3, 1917; latest, May 12, 1917.
 21. FLORIDA GALLINULE—*Gallinula galeata*.
One record only, a single bird seen May 6, 1916, on the mill pond at Oak Hall.
 22. COOT—*Fulica americana*.
Two records for the spring migration, a single bird seen each time, April 30, 1916, and May 14, 1917; fairly common in the fall; earliest, Sept. 24, 1916; latest, Nov. 5, 1916.
 23. WILSON'S SNIFE—*Gallinago delicata*.
A common migrant; earliest, March 25, 1916; latest, May 7, 1916; usually plentiful by the first week in April; earliest for the fall migration, Sept. 26, 1916; nine birds remained about a pond during the entire winter of 1916-17, and were seen there almost daily during the latter part of December, and January and February; when the weather permitted they at times scattered out about the swamps and creeks close by, but deep snows invariably brought them back; a single bird wintered about this same pond during the winter of 1918-19.
 24. PECTORAL SANDPIPER—*Pisobia maculata*.
Recorded only during the spring migration of 1917, but single birds or small flocks seen at frequent intervals then from April 12 through May 4; possibly overlooked other years.
 25. LEAST SANDPIPER—*Pisobia minutilla*.
A common spring migrant; earliest, May 2, 1917; average, between the 9th and the 13th; latest, May 26, 1916.
 26. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus melanoleucus*.
Common during the spring migration of 1917, but rather scarce other years; earliest, April 3, 1917; latest, four birds seen May 14, 1917; ordinarily one or two birds were seen each spring between the 6th and the 12th of May; two records for the fall migration, Oct. 21, 1916, and Nov. 14, 1916.
 27. YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus flavipes*.
A common spring migrant, occurring in flocks of as many 10 or 12 birds, and frequently seen with the preceding species; earliest, April 3, 1917; latest, May 17, 1916; unusually abundant during the spring of 1917; four records for the fall migration, single birds seen Sept. 18, 1915, Sept. 19, 1915, Oct. 28, 1916, and Aug. 1, 1920.
 28. SOLITARY SANDPIPER—*Helodromas solitarius solitarius*.
A common migrant; earliest, April 14, 1916; plentiful by the first week in May; latest, May 22, 1916; latest for the fall migration, Sept. 30, 1915.

29. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER—*Ægialitis semipalmata*.
A scarce spring migrant; three records; one bird May 17, 1916, one bird May 30, 1916, and a flock of six birds May 7, 1917.
30. GOSHAWK—*Asur atricapillus atricapillus*.
Scarce, and of irregular occurrence during the winter; four records, Nov. 17, 1915, Nov. 26, 1916, March 15, 1917, and March 12, 1919.
31. RED-TAILED HAWK—*Buteo borealis borealis*.
A regular but scarce migrant, one or two being seen during each spring and fall migration; earliest, March 22, 1917; latest departure, April 28, 1919; records for the fall migration, Nov. 10, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1916.
32. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK—*Buteo lineatus lineatus*.
One record, a single bird, seen Jan. 31, 1916.
33. OSPREY—*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*.
One record, one bird lingering for six days, from April 17, 1917, through the 22nd, about a creek near the town.
34. SHORT-EARED OWL—*Asio flammeus*.
One record, one bird seen Nov. 5, 1916, flushed in a large open field.
35. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER—*Sphyrapicus varius varius*.
A common migrant; earliest, March 26, 1917; average, March 30; plentiful by the end of the first week in April; latest record for the spring migration, May 14, 1916; earliest record for the fall migration, Sept. 18, 1915; average, Sept. 26; latest, Nov. 14, 1914; average date of departure, Oct. 14.
36. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER—*Nuttallornis borealis*.
One record, one bird seen May 11, 1919, in the top of a tree at the side of a road uttering its characteristic note of alarm.
37. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax flaviventris*.
Two records, Oct. 16, 1915, and May 19, 1916.
38. ALDER FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax trailli alnorum*.
Three records, May 12, 1917, May 13, 1917, and May 17, 1919.
39. HORNED LARK—*Otocoris alpestris alpestris*.
A common spring migrant, appearing in large flocks of from two to three hundred birds; abundant in 1916 and 1917, but scarce in 1919; earliest, Feb. 26, 1916; average, March 22; latest record for departure, April 9, 1916; average, March 31.
40. RUSTY BLACKBIRD—*Euphagus carolinus*.
A common migrant; earliest, March 4, 1919; latest, May 7, 1916; earliest record for the fall migration, Oct. 3, 1916; latest, Nov. 20, 1914; one winter record, a single bird seen Jan. 6, 1917, feeding with a flock of English Sparrows.
41. PURPLE FINCH—*Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*.
A common migrant, and a scarce but regular winter resident; earliest record for the fall migration, Sept. 19, 1916; common by the first of October; latest record for the spring migration, May 17, 1915; average, May 14.

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