

with glasses for about thirty minutes before returning to camp. Later that day I went out with another group of boys for a longer trip, and this time we found ten birds, all but four of which were adults. We were in camp four days, and during our stay there these birds were one of the most common of the species present.

This location is in the northwest portion of the state, at an elevation of 1500 feet, and is altogether different from the Sunken Lands in eastern Arkansas, where Howell and Wheeler report the bird as a probable resident. This seems to be the first positive record of it as a summer resident in this state.—J. D. BLACK, *Winslow, Ark.*

A Diurnal Local Migration of the Black-capped Chickadee.—On May 20, 1928, while collecting at the tip of Sand Point (seven miles southwest of Caseville, Michigan), I witnessed a most interesting migration flight of Chickadees (*Penthestes atricapillus*). Sand Point juts out nearly four miles into Saginaw Bay from the southeast, and apparently forms an important point of departure for many species of birds migrating northward across the bay. The day was clear with but little wind. At 9:30 in the morning I noticed a compact flock of over fifty chickadees flitting rapidly through the brushy growth toward the end of the point. Their strange appearance immediately attracted my attention. They seemed very nervous and tense, with necks outstretched and feathers closely compressed against the body. They made no attempt to feed, but kept moving steadily toward the end of the point. Reaching the last tree, a twelve-foot sapling, the first birds flitted upward to the topmost twigs and there hesitated, lacking the courage to launch forth. But the rest of the flock, following close behind, in a few moments began to crowd upon them. Fairly pushed off the tree-top, the leaders finally launched forth, the rest following in rapid succession. They started upward at an angle of fully forty-five degrees. After climbing perhaps a hundred feet the leaders lost their courage, and, hesitating a moment, they all dropped precipitately back to the shelter of the bushes. But once there they immediately headed for the sapling again and repeated the performance. Finally, after several false starts, they continued out over the lake toward the Charity Islands in the distance.

It was a new experience to me to see chickadees fly by day out across miles of open water. Indeed, Brewster, in his classic paper on Bird Migration (Memoirs of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, No. 1), included the Paridae among "birds which migrate exclusively by night" and other writers seem to have accepted this statement.—J. VAN TYNE, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Magnolia Warblers in Pelham, Massachusetts, in 1928.—The Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) nesting near the house at Grey Rocks this season differed considerably in his song activities from his predecessors in 1925 (WILSON BULLETIN, XXXVIII, pp. 185-199) and 1927 (*Ibid.*, XXXIX, pp. 236-237). Instead of singing a large part of the time in late June and early July he sang very little. He almost never indulged in "*wichy wichy weesy*" (I recorded it twice on July 7, once on July 18, and twice on July 23). His "*wechy weechy wee*" was slightly different from that of the 1927 Warbler, the "*wee*" being higher and more accented than the "*weechip*" was. He did not sing regularly in the evening as the others had done, nor did he frequent the west grove. In 1928 the last songs were heard August 4, six days later than in 1925 and about ten days later than in 1927.

On July 14, 15 and 21 the male was seen feeding full-grown young in juvenile plumage. On August 9 to my great surprise I discovered the female feeding two babies, with tails only three-fourths of an inch in length, just south of the house. This brood must have been hatched about July 29 or 30, the eggs laid about July 15 to 18, and the nest built about July 9 to 14.

Ten days later the young in juvenile plumage were being fed by a parent in fall plumage. They begged with a double note "gee-gee gee-gee gee-gee" at the rate of eight to thirteen notes in fifteen seconds. Both caught insects for themselves, but teased and fluttered with the greatest enthusiasm at the approach of the parent. One procured a green caterpillar, but in manipulating it dropped it to the ground. They were fed eight times in the hour and a half from 2:30 to 4:00 P. M. On August 20 the parent was still feeding them.

In 1925 the male *Dendroica magnolia* courted his mate while the young were in the nest, from July 7 to 15. This season a second brood must have been raised, for there was never more than one pair of birds near the house. It seems as if Black-throated Green Warblers must also have raised second broods, for two sets of parents were seen feeding young on August 7, and a third male was giving insects to a bird in juvenile plumage as late as August 23, 1928.—MARGARET M. NICE, *Columbus, Ohio*.

The Chestnut-sided Warbler Nesting Near Toledo, Ohio.—On June 20, 1928, Miss Emily Campbell and I visited an oak wood located in the eastern part of Spencer Township, Lucas County, Ohio, about eight and one-half miles west of the corporate limits of the city of Toledo. This is part of that old lake bed known as the "Oak Openings." In the middle of this wood is a small clearing, overgrown with blackberry and sumac. Here we saw a male Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) in full plumage and song.

On June 23, Mr. E. S. Thomas and Mr. Charles Walker, of Columbus, and the writer returned to the place and found the male and female both carrying food. After several false starts, due to the ingenuity of the female in making her approach, we located the nest, three feet from the ground in a clump of cornel near the base of a large oak. In the nest were four fully-fledged young. The female was very bold, and continued feeding while we stood less than six feet away. When Mr. Thomas attempted to photograph the fledglings, they left the nest with cries which brought the parent birds fluttering at our feet. But it was interesting to note that in spite of their anxiety and fear, they were not above snapping up flies or any other food which presented itself. Shortly after, Mr. Thomas secured several pictures of the female feeding one of the young. The male carried food but remained some distance away, chipping constantly. Mr. Walker collected the nest and one of the young for the Ohio State Museum.

This is probably the first nesting record of the Chestnut-sided Warbler in northwestern Ohio. Dr. Wheaton, in his "Report on the Birds of Ohio," 1879, states that it is a "summer resident in northeastern Ohio where it breeds" and mentions a nest observed by Mr. M. C. Read. Both Lynds Jones and W. L. Dawson include this species as an Ohio breeder solely on Dr. Wheaton's authority. What is probably the last account of this warbler nesting in the state appeared in "The Ohio Naturalist" of November, 1907. This nest was discovered by Miss Mary I. Hoskins on June 26, 1907, at Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and placed under observation and reported by Robert J. Sim.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio*.