

parent tree, but insurance that only a small proportion will be used for food by the birds is secured by the comparatively bitter taste. As a consequence this food is used principally in midwinter when little other is available.—E. C. HOFFMAN, *Lakewood, Ohio*.

A Young Pied-billed Grebe on Land.—On June 24, 1929, while helping my father on his farm, a neighbor called me concerning a strange bird that he had noted. On examination it proved to be a young Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*). The bird was about five inches long and quite active. It was found in the neighbor's back yard where it was moving about. There was no sign of injury to the bird. The nearest water was fifteen or twenty rods away, and I never have known grebes to nest or even remain there. However, across the road about three-quarters of a mile away is a small pond where grebes nest every year. The young this year (1929) left about June 14.

Whether this young bird had come from there or not, we can only speculate until some explanation of its origin as well as its leaving the water to travel about on land can be obtained.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Mich.*

The Chestnut-sided and Other Warblers Nesting in Geauga County, Ohio.—I was much interested in Mr. Louis W. Campbell's notes on the nesting of the Chestnut-sided Warblers near Toledo, in the December, 1928, number of the WILSON BULLETIN. My record of a nest of this species follows:

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*).—On May 27, 1919, I was standing in a clearing in a large wood, overgrown with briars and bushes, watching a troop of warblers. A pair of Chestnut-sided Warblers seemed interested in the crotch of a small beech. A short watch was rewarded by seeing the female bring nesting material. The nesting site had evidently just been selected.

I returned on June 12 and found the female at home. The nest was in a clump of scrubby beech, two feet from the ground and near the base of a large beech. The female refused to leave the nest until I touched her with my finger. The nest contained three well-incubated warbler eggs and one egg of the Cowbird. It was made of grasses and beech leaf calyces, lined with fine grass.

Other nesting pairs have been seen during breeding season but no other nests have been found. I consider them an uncommon resident.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*).—Uncommon, but not scarce. They are found on the outskirts of woods, nesting on the ground.

Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*).—Rare. Only one pair noted during the breeding season. The nest could not be found.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*).—Our most abundant summering warbler. It prefers small valleys, nesting in thorn bushes.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*).—Rare. No breeding record.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).—The nest of this common warbler can always be found not far from where the male is singing. I found a beautiful nest on June 3, 1928. This nest was very compact and had a trail of leaves laid one foot from the opening of the nest. The female bird sits very close. I nearly stepped on the nest to flush her. It contained five well-incubated eggs.

Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*).—I feel certain that this species nests about Bass Lake. The Water-Thrushes there have a decidedly different song than the song of the Louisiana Water-Thrush. I have not noted this species anywhere else in the county. I intend to collect a few Bass Lake specimens next summer to verify my observations.