

1, upland oak-hickory; 1a, bushy clearings in oak-hickory. 2, cypress swamp; 3, open fields; 4, aquatic; 5, general or local situations.

Water-turkey (<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>).....	2
Double-crested Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax auritus auritus</i>).....	4
Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>).....	4
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>).....	4
Blue-winged Teal (<i>Querquedula discors</i>).....	4
Shoveller (<i>Spatula clypeata</i>).....	4
Canada Goose (<i>Branta canadensis canadensis</i>).....	4
Bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>).....	3
Black-crowned Night Heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax naevius</i>).....	3
King Rail (<i>Rallus elegans</i>).....	2, 4
Coot (<i>Fulica americana americana</i>).....	4
Wilson's Snipe (<i>Capella gallinago delicata</i>).....	2, 4
Sharp-shinned Hawk (<i>Accipiter velox</i>).....	1
Rough-legged Hawk (<i>Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis</i>).....	1
Henslow's Sparrow (<i>Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi</i>).....	3
Lincoln's Sparrow (<i>Melospiza lincolni lincolni</i>).....	3
Tennessee Warbler (<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>).....	1
Sycamore Warbler (<i>Dendroica dominica albilora</i>).....	2
Ovenbird (<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>).....	1a, 1
Canada Warbler (<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>).....	1, 3
Chickadee (<i>Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus</i>).....	1, 3

--ALVIN R. CAHN, *University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.*

Migration Records from North Dakota.--I have recently compiled my notes on migration at Fargo. These cover a period of twenty years, but are not very extensive, especially for the first ten years. For the last ten years they have been more systematic, and since 1925 more thorough within a certain range, on account of trapping operations (see *Bird Banding*, I, pp. 67-69). Spring arrival dates are at hand for some sixty species for five or more years. It is interesting to note that the addition of the last six years has not changed the average date materially in most cases.

Compared with the records of Norman Criddle at Aweme, Manitoba (*Auk*, XXXIX, pp. 41-49), the dates at Fargo are quite uniformly four or five days earlier until about April 20. After that date the difference is small and more often is earlier at Aweme. Small differences would no doubt be expected at that time of the year, and careful study would be needed to show whether they are significant or are the result of the relative closeness of observation or of abundance of birds. Some outstanding differences in the first group are the Robin, Bronzed Grackle, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, and Chipping Sparrow which are 10, 10, 11, and 13 days earlier, respectively, at Fargo.

The common Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) is such a familiar bird that observational errors can hardly enter into the case. The records for this species show such a marked peculiarity that I thought it worth while to question whether others have made similar observations. The average date of arrival to 1923, inclusive, was May 17 (ten years' record), the latest being May 21, in 1910. In 1924 the date was May 30, since when it has been May 22, 23, 22, 24, 21 (new average, May 19). It seems only natural to suggest that the birds suffered a marked reduction in 1924 and have been less abundant since. I believe such to be the case, but have no data.—O. A. STEVENS, *Fargo, N. Dak.*

Notes on the Nesting Habits of Bluebirds.--During the summer of 1927 I had a pair of Bluebirds nest in a bird house I had put up on a grape-vine

post. On July 4, I banded this pair of Bluebirds and two of their young, which had been out of the nest a few days—519405 female, 519402 male, 519403 juvenile, 519404 juvenile.

In the spring of 1928 the female came back with a different male and nested in the same bird house. I banded this male April 11, 608791 male; and on June 6 I banded their four young after they left the nest, 665171, 665172, 665173, 665174. This pair nested again in the same house, but I did not get any of the second hatching of 1928.

Then, in the spring of 1929 the female returned here, bringing the third male I have recorded with her. They took a different house this year, a section of hollow apple tree I had put up during the winter. They were feeding their young the middle of May. On May 20 I trapped the adult birds by putting several "June-bugs" or brown beetles in a trap. Both birds immediately entered the trap and I banded the male which I called "Reno the Third", A134069 male. I banded this male at the photographer's where I had some pictures taken of the pair. They were not frightened nor very nervous. They took their young away unobserved about May 24, and I did not see them again until the morning of June 5, when they were back here feeding four young. I could not get the young that day, but the next day, the 6th, I banded two of the young, and the other two the 7th, the parent birds still feeding the young these two days, and the female starting to rebuild the nest. I noticed afterward it was also on June 6 when I banded her young in 1928.

The morning of June 8 the young were mostly feeding themselves, the mother bird being busy building the nest. About the end of May, when the birds were away, I had taken the top off the house and hinged it on and fastened it with a hook and eye so that I could keep the nest under observation. I was surprised and greatly pleased on the evening of the 6th, when I went to see a friend three-quarters of a mile southeast of here, for there was my whole family of Bluebirds ahead of me, some of the young with bands, some without. I do not know where they roosted, but they were all back here early in the morning.

- June 10. The Bluebirds continue to feed here during the forenoons. One egg in the new nest this day.
- June 11. Two eggs in the nest.
- June 12. I did not get to look in the nest.
- June 13. A. M. I carefully opened the top of the house and looked in. The female was on the nest within ten inches of my face.
- June 15. I saw the female Bluebird feeding away from the nest, so I looked in and there were five eggs, the last one probably laid on the 14th.
- June 26. I looked in at the Bluebird sitting on the nest.
- June 27. 6 P. M. I saw the female in the apple tree, so I got the ladder and carefully looked in the nest and saw four newly hatched birds, tiny little brown things with a little dark fuzz on them, one egg still in the nest.
- June 29. In the evening I looked in the nest and the egg was still there so I carefully removed it. It had no sign of a bird in it.
- July 2. P. M. Saw the adult birds on the telephone wires in the alley, and looked in at the four little ones which were growing nicely.

- July 10. p. m. I banded the four young birds at the nest at about fifteen days old. The old birds did not make much fuss when I handled the little ones.
- July 12. I looked in at the young and they were all right. The parent birds both flew at me for intruding.
- July 14. A. m. I looked in the bird house and found it empty. They must have taken the young away on the 13th at about seventeen days old and close to thirty-three days after the first egg was laid.—

C. E. HOLCOMBE, *Zion, Ill.*

The Evening Grosbeak Nesting in Northern Michigan.—On June 19, 1930, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, in eastern Baraga County, immediately upon the Marquette County line, I found a pair of Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) engaged in nest-building. The location is upon a wide sandy plain, a glacial moraine, elevated some 800 or 900 feet above the level of Lake Superior, and ten miles inland from the lake shore. The plain is covered with an open forest of jack pine; the ground is carpeted with grass, with interrupting wide patches of reindeer lichen; the trees are mature, widely spreading, shaggy, and gray with *Usnea* lichen. The aspect of the place is singularly park-like.

In the course of a morning's excursion, and within range of half a mile, I had come upon two or three pairs of Evening Grosbeaks, which by their loud and somewhat shrill call-notes had manifested anxiety; but in each instance, as I began to look about me, the birds had taken wing and flown high and far, beyond sight and sound. Suspicion was, however, so far aroused that in the afternoon I returned; and I then found one of the pairs in the precise spot where I had found it in the morning, and the birds behaved in precisely the same manner—calling anxiously, and, presently, flying away. A long and careful search of the neighboring trees was made in vain, and I was about to give up and return to camp, when I heard again the call-notes. At once I seated myself and waited, and presently the birds reappeared, the male first. As the female followed and perched near, the male made a beautiful display. He crouched low, puffed out his plumage, extended his wings horizontally and set them quivering. The gorgeous contrast of the glossy black wings with the golden body suggested the appearance of a bird of paradise. There was no song; it was about half past five in the afternoon, and the sun was still high.

The female, with no manifest response, presently flew to another tree, and began to move about within its shadows. Through my field glasses I could see that she was engaged in grasping slender dry twigs with her beak and breaking them off. When she had gathered two or three of these she flew to yet another tree, and, after some hopping about, came to the site of her nest and there deposited and arranged the material. I remained watching her while she made repeated trips, and saw her gather material in the nesting tree, as well as in others. I was seated at a distance of fifty or sixty yards and was not concealed; nevertheless, the birds seemed now to pay no attention to me—perhaps because I was still. Having seen all that I could hope at the time to see, and being far from camp, I waited no longer but made such examination of the nest as was possible from the ground beneath, and then went happily on my way.

The nesting tree was a jack pine standing alone, about sixty feet high and with wide-spreading branches. At its base the trunk may have been eight inches