

pied nests and that these were the two males—or the two birds off duty from the nests.

46. SPOTTED SANDPIPER, *Actitis macularia*. Common summer resident. An instance which might suggest that the number of eggs in a set is, perhaps, in a small measure voluntarily under control of the bird is the following: A pair of these birds were excavating the slight depression necessary for their nest; when they came to a stone practically the same size as an egg, they left this and built the nest around it, then laid three eggs which, with the stone, formed the perfect circle usual with the four eggs. I think if the stone had been removed at first, they would have laid the usual set of four, as I have never found a nest with other than four eggs.

47. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER, *Squatarola squatarola*. Six were shot several years ago.

48. GOLDEN PLOVER, *Charadrius dominicus*. Two specimens in my collection taken by R. T. Hedley, at Duncrief, September 19, 1904.

49. KILLDEER, *Oxyechus vociferus*. Common summer resident.

50. SEMI-PALMATED PLOVER, *Aegialitis semipalmata*. Took one at Duncrief, July 29, 1918.

51. BOBWHITE, *Colinus virginianus*. Becoming exceedingly scarce; rarely seen now. A number of years ago they bred quite commonly.

52. RUFFED-CROUSE, *Bonasa umbellus*. Quite scarce in the township now.

53. MOURNING DOVE, *Zenaidura macroura*. Very generally distributed. I have found fresh eggs from the last week in April until the third week in June.

54. TURKEY VULTURE, *Cathartes aura*. Three pair bred in the vicinity every year. Four nests noted were all in hollow logs. W. R. Campbell took a set of one, May 18, 1919; it was in a hollow of the rotten wood, about twelve feet from opening, very difficult to see from end of log. Egg far advanced.

55. MARSH HAWK, *Circus hudsonius*. Breeds here regularly. See more of the "blue" males than formerly.

56. SHARP-SKINNED HAWK, *Accipiter velox*. A few seen every spring and fall, but only occasionally in summer.

57. COOPER'S HAWK, *Accipiter cooperi*. Only one or two observed each season.

58. GOSHAWK, *Astur atricapillus*. Occasionally comes in late fall.

59. RED-TAILED HAWK, *Buteo borealis*. Is always common in breeding season, a pair or two often staying over winter. Then, they usually nest earlier. On March 30, 1914, a nest was found with three eggs. This pair was usually resident and laid at least a week earlier than the average migrating

bird. Twelve nests were noted near here in 1916.

60. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK, *Buteo lineatus*. The Red-shoulder seems to be locally distributed. It is very scarce in this part, while south and east a few miles it is commoner than the Red-tail. On May 10, 1901, C. G. Zavitz and I found a Great Blue Heron's nest containing three eggs and one Red-shouldered Hawk's egg, all equally incubated (far advanced). The Hawk doubtless had only laid one egg by the time the colony of Herons came and when it was driven out. I have found this Hawk to lay in a squirrel's nest of leaves, without adding any twigs or sticks, but never have heard of its having laid in other bird's nests.

61. BROAD-WINGED HAWK, *Buteo platypterus*. Quite abundant during migration. Very ordinary fare seems to satisfy these birds. I have found a Mole shrew, *Blarina brevicauda*, in the stomach of one specimen in the spring of 1919.

62. ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK, *Archibuteo lagopus*. Two or three are seen nearly every year.

63. BALD EAGLE, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. One or two seen nearly every year. A pair bred about about eight miles south in the spring of 1919.

64. SPARROW HAWK, *Falco sparverius*. Regular summer resident. Although usually subsisting on small fare, I have seen them carry off an adult robin.

65. OSPREY, *Pandion haliaetus*. Usually one or two visit the pond each spring.

66. LONG-EARED OWL, *Asio wilsonianus*. A pair breeds always in one of the cedar swamps or woods each spring. I think their average date of finishing laying is about April 1, but the crows destroy the first set more often than not. The five sets noted, which escaped destruction by crows before completion, each contained five eggs; all were in old crow's nests, no repairs evidently being made. The eggs in the early sets are laid usually at intervals of several days, so the young birds are quite noticeably different in size, especially while in the natal down. One set taken, May 1, 1916, all eggs were uniformly incubated; they may have been laid unevenly (as the bird would not have to set until through laying this time of year) but I think not as I have never found a nest with an egg in it and the bird not setting close. They apparently are much like the Great Horns, nesting at the usual time regardless of the weather. One pair had two eggs on March 31, 1903, when there was four inches of snow on the ground.

In a nest found April 24, 1917, the young birds stayed in the nest three and a half weeks. The old birds were very bold. One would alight on a limb near the nest tree, flapping its wings, then fall, sometimes fifteen feet, to the ground, floundering about among the leaves as if wounded.