

olive-backed thrush, on the 27th, the cedar wax-wing, and on the 29th, the olive-sided flycatcher.

On the first of June the migration was still in full swing, and on that date male black-poll warblers were common, on the 3rd I saw the red-eyed vireo and the Philadelphia vireo, and on the 6th, the Tennessee warbler, Wilson's warbler, indigo bunting and nighthawk. The migration came to an end on June 8th.

Species which were more abundant than I have found them elsewhere in spring were the black-poll warbler, bay-breasted warbler, Blackburnian warbler, red-breasted nuthatch, white-crowned sparrow and olive-backed thrush. On five days in May these last-mentioned birds were very common and I took several, while I only secured one grey-checked thrush.

This spring I took three Cape May warblers. This bird, which was regarded some years ago as very rare, is undoubtedly becoming commoner. I saw seven Philadelphia vireos, more than I have ever observed before during a migration.

Other interesting things taken were an adult male American redstart with the base of the tail-feathers pale yellow as in the immature male, instead of orange as they should be in the adult male; a male indigo bunting with the back still mostly brown, and a female purple finch, with some pink feathers on the throat, which was singing when taken.

All warblers were doing far more feeding on the ground and "fly-catching" this year than usual. It is probable that this was caused by the scarcity of insects this spring, the birds having consequently to work far harder than usual for their living.

In previous years I have heard the flight-song of the oven-bird only occasionally, and then usually in the evening. This spring I heard it some eighty times and at all times of the day. Once I saw an oven-bird describe an arc out over the waters of the bay while singing this exquisite song. I saw flocks of pine siskins on May 22nd and 30th and on June 2nd, 5th, 7th and 18th. The flock seen on June 2nd contained about 150 birds. This is unusually late for these birds to be in flocks, as they are as a rule breeding before this.

In the cedars about the house lived a song sparrow which sang once nearly every night between eleven and two o'clock, and a chipping sparrow which sometimes sang about the same time.

Some of the results of my work this spring which will be of use to us in making out the movements and distribution of birds in the Great Lake region are:—