

98. BOBOLINK, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. Very common summer resident.

99. COWBIRD, *Molothrus ater*. Much too abundant. Most of the small birds are burdened with the rearing of it's offspring.

100. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD, *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Breeds in most of the cat-tail runs, also building in the wild Red Osier, *Cornus stolonifera*, and sedge grasses.

101. MEADOWLARK, *Sturnella magna*. Common; breeds. Sometimes few stay over winter.

102. ORCHARD ORIOLE, *Icterus spurius*. One noted in song May 31, 1917.

103. BALTIMORE ORIOLE, *Icterus galbula*. Common, breeds.

104. RUSTY GRACLE, *Euphagus carolinus*. Common migrant. More abundant in fall.

105. BRONZED GRACLE, *Quiscalus quiscula*. Abundant summer resident. Occasional birds staying in winter. Is in rather poor grace with the farmers of this locality, through it's love for sprouting corn, yet I think they receive much more benefit than harm from the bird.

106. PINE GROSBEAK, *Pinicola enucleator*. A number were here through the winter of 1918-19. They seemed to feed largely on apple seeds.

107. PURPLE FINCH, *Carpodacus purpureus*. They seem to be great wanderers, as there are long stretches at a time through the winter when they are entirely absent.

108. CROSSBILL, *Loxia curvirostra*. Three seen Feb. 14, 1918.

109. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL, *Loxia leucop-tera*. Saw six Nov. 18, 1917.

110. REDPOLL, *Acanthis linaria*. Some winters quite abundant, but usually only a very few seen, or entirely absent.

111. GOLDFINCH *Astragalinus tristis*. Abundant resident. Found commonest in winter on the Black Birch, *Betula lenta*. Feeds on the catkins.

112. PINE SISKIN, *Spinus pinus*. Occasional small flocks met with in fall.

113. SHOW BUNTING, *Plectrophenax nivalis*. Abundant winter visitor.

114. VESPER SPARROW, *Poocetes gramineus*. Very common; raising two and three broods a season.

115. SAVANNAH SPARROW, *Passerculus sandwichensis*. Common summer resident.

116. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW, *Ammodramus savannarum*. Regular summer visitor. Have heard them in song up to the last week in July.

117. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. Always present in spring and fall migrations.

118. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia albicollis*. Abundant in spring and fall. Have never observed it during the breeding season.

119. TREE SPARROW, *Spizella monticola*. Common winter resident; remaining until the second week in April.

120. CHIPPING SPARROW, *Spizella passerina*. Very common; breeds.

121. FIELD SPARROW, *Spizella pusilla*. Very few here. Common four miles south-west.

122. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO, *Junco hyemalis*. Abundant in spring and fall; a very few remaining to breed. Always quite a number present through the winter.

123. SONG SPARROW, *Melospiza melodia*. Very abundant summer resident. A few spend the winter.

124. LINCOLN'S SPARROW, *Melospiza lincolni*. Saw three Oct. 3, 1917. Took one specimen. They did not skulk through the grass, as I had expected, but stayed in the low dog-wood bushes which margined the pond.

125. SWAMP SPARROW, *Melospiza georgiana*. Breeds sparingly here each season.

126. FOX SPARROW, *Passerella iliaca*. Five to ten seen each migration.

127. TOWHEE, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Common. A few wintered here the season of 1917-18.

128. CARDINAL, *Cardinalis cardinalis*. One taken May 3, 1918. The first to be observed. Another heard July 8, 1918.

129. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK, *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. Common; breeds.

130. INDIGO BUNTING, *Passerina cyanea*. A pair breeds in nearly every large raspberry patch.

131. SCARLET TANAGER, *Piranga erythromelas*. Common. Took a beautiful male June 3, 1918, half way between summer and winter plumage, yet it was full—no pin-feathers. The underparts were color of the female with heavy, clear-cut blotches of scarlet. Crown, nape and back, variegated with scarlet and green, darker than crown of female.

132. PURPLE MARTIN, *Progne subis*. Only one seen—June 1, 1918.

133. CLIFF SWALLOW, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. Occasionally a colony attempts to build under the eaves of a barn, but are usually driven out by House Sparrows.

134. BARN SWALLOW, *Hirundo erythrogaster*. Common; breeds.

135. TREE SWALLOW, *Iridoprocne bicolor*. Regular migrant; few nesting.

136. BANK SWALLOW, *Riparia riparia*. A few breed in most of the gravel-pits. Larger colonies in the sand-banks along the creek.