

They seem to feed almost entirely on meadow voles and white-footed mice. In twenty disgorged pellets of fur and bones found under roost trees, 15 contained, each, skulls, etc. of two *M. pennsylvanicus*, 3, each, one *M. pennsylvanicus* and 2, each, one *M. pennsylvanicus* and one *P. leucopus*. When one bird is setting the other keeps a plentiful supply of mice; usually a mouse is lying on the edge of the nest.

67. SHORT-EARED OWL, *Asio flammeus*. Some autumns a few are seen, also, on through the winter.

68. SAW-WHET OWL, *Cryptoglaux acadia*. Rare only one specimen taken, November 2, 1913.

69. SCREECH OWL, *Otis asio*. Common resident.

70. GREAT HORNED OWL, *Bubo virginianus*. Several pair breed near here, laying the last week in February. On April 28, 1914, in climbing to a Great Blue Heron's nest, was surprised to find a young Horned Owl, nearly ready to fly. In a heron's nest a few rods over was another young owl. I tried this bird but it couldn't fly, so I presume the old bird must have moved the one to the second nest—perhaps when they became quarrelsome. Evidently the other nest was appropriated after the herons took possession, as a pair of herons were building a new nest; the other 21 were all occupied. The owls were nearly in the centre of the heronry. I took three specimens in the spring of 1918 which I think are a phase of *subarcticus*.

71. SNOWY OWL, *Nyctea nyctea*. Very seldom seen, more commonly appearing a few miles north.

72. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO, *Coccyzus americanus*. Common; breeds.

73. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. Common; breeds.

74. BELTED KINGFISHER, *Ceryle alcyon*. Has stayed over winter.

75. HAIRY WOODPECKER, *Dryobates villosus*. *T. v. villosus* seems to be the common winter form.

76. DOWNY WOODPECKER, *Dryobates pubescens*. Is commoner than the Hairy woodpecker. Several present at all seasons.

77. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER, *Picoides arcticus*. W. R. Campbell took a male in 1913 and I a female, Nov. 20, 1918, the only two I have seen.

78. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER, *Sphyrapicus varius*. Regular migrant.

79. PILEATED WOODPECKER, *Phocotomus pileatus*. Two pair nest regularly a few miles southwest of here. One dead beech stub has three nest-holes about three or four feet apart. The lowest forty-five feet from ground.

80. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Not nearly so common as formerly. Winters over in years the beech-nuts are

plentiful. They seem to nest earlier those years.

81. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER, *Centurus carolinus*. A few pair resident; but used to be much more common. A nest May 7, 1913, contained two fresh eggs.

82. FLICKER, *Colaptes auratus*. Very common. An occasional bird staying through the winter.

83. WHIP-POOR-WILL, *Anthrostomus vociferus*. Quite regular, never very many.

84. NIGHTHAWK, *Chordeiles virginianus*. Always several pairs. Found a nest June 4, 1918, near edge of a small wood. The eggs were laid in the imprint of someone's heel in the earth, only one small leaf under eggs.

85. CHIMNEY SWIFT, *Chaetura pelagica*. They seem to build in silos, granaries, or in barns on the siding as often as in chimneys.

86. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD, *Archilochus colubris*. Breeds. Is quite abundant along the borders of swamps when the spotted jewel-weed (*Impatiens biflora*) is in bloom.

87. KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus tyrannus*. Common; breeds.

88. CRESTED FLYCATCHER, *Myiarchus crinitus*. Fairly common; breeds.

89. PHOEBE, *Sayornis phoebe*. Very common; breeds.

90. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER, *Nuttallornis borealis*. Only three individuals seen.

91. WOOD PEWEE, *Myiochanes virens*. Common; breeds.

92. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax flaviventris*. Rare. One taken May 28, 1919.

93. ALDER FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax traillii*. Two *E. t. alnorum* taken May 10, 1918. Not more than one or two seen in the spring.

94. LEAST FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax minimus*. Common in migration. Only a very few seem to breed here.

95. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK, *Otocoris alpestris*. *O. a. praticola* is a common resident, raising two broods a season. It seems more abundant in winter owing to its being in flocks. Took an albino female June 11, 1917.

96. BLUE JAY, *Cyanocitta cristata*. Resident. They gather in the Cedar swamps in the late fall and eat large quantities of Skunk Cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) seeds.

97. CROW, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. Abundant resident; sometimes rather scarce in winter. Their chief form of recreation seems to be making life miserable for the Horned Owls. Yet they prove an effectual body guard, when the owl is pursued with a gun, always getting him in motion in plenty of time.