

## Bird Life of the Indian River Country of Delaware

BY CHARLES J. PENNOCK

The Indian River region of Delaware forms a considerable area in the southeastern part of the State. It includes the basin of the Indian River, Rehoboth Bay, and Indian River Bay, the last two being respectively the north and south arms of a single body of water with a common opening to the sea, known as Indian River Inlet. The area as a whole comprises about twenty-five miles of the Atlantic seaboard. The country bordering the bays is settled farm land with large bodies of timber interspersed, consisting of pine, sweet gum, several species of oak, swamp magnolia and laurel, while a few cypress trees are still to be seen on the upper waters of the Indian river.

### I. MILLSBORO

My first visit to this country was in company with Mr. S. N. Rhoads late in October, 1903, and our headquarters were at Millsboro, a hamlet of about five hundred inhabitants situated on the Indian River about eight miles from the bay. There is a dam here which supplies power to a flour and feed mill on the opposite side of the stream from the village. The river proper really begins below the dam, and for the first half-mile is barely wide enough to allow of the passage of a small steam launch used for towing lumber barges from the sawmills along the shores. It is quite winding as it nears the bay, and on one side or the other is usually lined by extensive marshes, while there are frequent tracts of timber. An occasional fisherman has his primitive-looking home near the bank, with his nets hanging about. Our time was very limited on this occasion, and we saw but few birds.

On December 5-6, 1904, I was again at Millsboro. The

weather was cold, and birds extremely scarce. Twenty or thirty Redheads, some Ruddy Ducks and Old-squaws, a bunch of one hundred Scaup and a few Black Ducks, and in the dim distance what were said to be Geese comprised all the game birds observed. Pied-billed and Horned Grebes were abundant, and a single Holboell's Grebe was seen.

The evening of May 12, 1905, found me again at Millsboro, prepared this time to learn something of the bird life of this region, which I had hitherto seen only at unfavorable seasons. I set out early the following morning in a gasoline launch, headed down the bay.

House Wrens and Baltimore Orioles were especially abundant in the village, and the Oriole was frequently heard later in the adjacent country. Blackpoll Warblers had not reached Kennett Square, Pa., when I left home, but were singing here near the boat landing. When I landed, two or three miles down the river, I saw a flock of Least Sandpipers and what I took for Lesser Yellowlegs.

A new song was heard among some bushes at the border of the marsh, and pushing my way through to an opening in the thicket, I was able to collect my first Henslow's Sparrow. I have seen this bird in New Castle County, but not in the nesting or singing season. To me the note resembles more the words "switch 'em," "switch 'em," than the "amen" of Mr. Rhoads' paper.\* Farther down the bay a Bald Eagle was being persecuted by a Crow, and a Loon flew so close to the boat that I could clearly distinguish the markings on his neck. On visiting a pool in the marsh I flushed a Solitary Sandpiper and a drake Black Duck. An earlier interview with some other "ornithologist" had somewhat impaired his activity, else his red legs would no doubt have long since been paddling in more northern climes. Next day, however, I saw a pair of Black Ducks swimming confidingly together, and have no doubt they intended to remain and nest in this locality, but I presume their legs were dark.

Down near the "inlet," or more properly, the outlet of In-

\* CASSINIA, 1902, p. 6.

dian River and Rehoboth Bays, we went ashore for an hour or so. The beach was birdless, but back on the marsh a quarter of a mile we found numbers of Least Sandpipers and a few Greater Yellowlegs, while on a dry, sandy waste was a single male Bobolink, not a common species so close along the shore.

A Fish Hawk's nest, to which I climbed, contained three eggs, and halfway up its side, well secured among the coarse sticks, boards and corn stalks was a bulky nest of the Purple Grackle with five eggs. We ran our boat up the unfinished canal that was to have joined Rehoboth Bay with Delaware Bay near Lewes, tied up and spent the night lulled to sleep by the monotonous calls of the Whip-poor-wills. Early the following morning I strolled to a near-by wood. Tufted Titmice, Pine Warblers and Ovenbirds were there; and I detected an apparently familiar fine-spun but elusive note in the tree tops that puzzled me, but after sometime I caught sight of a pair of Cerulean Warblers very actively searching for food among the branches—my old friends of the Choptank bottom.\* A Cardinal's nest containing one egg of the owner and two of the Cowbird was also found.

We were off at 8.15 o'clock for the bay. Numerous Fish Hawks were seen flying about, and several nests were in sight. One old bird was carrying material for repairing a nest, and we had a good view of his manner of grasping it. He was carrying what seemed to be a piece of reed or weed two feet long, with considerable brush at the end. It was held lengthwise in the direction of the bird's flight, and grasped by both feet one well in advance of the other, and both legs apparently extended downward to about their full length, so that the load was clear of the body, but offered little resistance to flight. We visited several nests of the Fish Hawk, one in a persimmon bush right up among the small branches, which seemed too light to support such a weight; another in a fork of a good-sized oak standing alone by the water was easily reached from the top of a wire fence. Another nest was sixty feet up on a tall almost dead tree supported by a single limb, and still another had been placed on the roof of a deserted house supported on the ruins of the crumbling chimney. This one had, however, been

\* See *THE AUK*, 1905, p. 194.

blown down. As far as examined the nests contained three eggs and three at least had Purple Grackles nesting in their sides.

A pair of Night Hawks were flushed from a plowed field, and first one and then the other would fly a few feet and silently float back to the ground. We could approach within ten feet as they sat on a clod. There was a marked difference in the brilliancy of their plumage. Going back to the launch, I rested while the crew rowed off to a bar to dig some clams. In an hour they returned quite excited over two white birds that had "growled" or "snarled" at them as they passed a mud flat. Returning with them I found a dozen Greater Yellowlegs, a flock of Least Sandpipers and some undetermined Sandpipers, along with the white birds which proved to be Forster's Terns.

The morning of May 15th I drove a few miles back into the country. Here I saw and heard several Prairie Warblers in a rather open pine clearing. A Summer Tanager flew across the road ahead of my team, and I saw a single Mockingbird. Redstarts and Black-and-white Warblers and Vesper Sparrows were also noted, the last named apparently not a common bird in lower Sussex County.

Several Henslow's Sparrows were seen in an open clearing — part of an old cypress swamp as laid down on ancient maps of the district. As we returned I noted the only Blue-gray Gnatcatcher of the trip.

My entire list observed at Millsboro on this trip was seventy-three. All of these would seem to be breeders in this vicinity except the Loon, Least Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Black-poll Warbler, Wilson's Thrush and possibly the Redstart which, however, passes the summer in the Choptank river-bottom on the western border of the state and may breed here also.

Among the species observed along the bay, and not previously mentioned, were the Sharp-tailed and Seaside Finches, Fish Crow and Bittern.

The scarcity of littoral species was noticeable, but I am confident that the locality is a good one for "beach birds" on favorable days, as it is the first landing place for birds that cross Delaware Bay from the New Jersey coast.

## II. SOUTH SHORE OF INDIAN RIVER BAY

Ever since I began my field studies of Delaware birds I have had in mind the strip of ocean front at the southeast corner of the State as being an out-of-the-way locality, with possibilities in the way of good bird records. As Ocean View seemed to be the only town marked on my map as located in that region, I have always kept that name before me as a basis for operations. I could find no one who had ever been to Ocean View or who knew aught of the country thereabouts, which only served to add to the interest of the proposed trip. This section now to be considered lies directly south of that formerly described and extends to the Maryland line, about ten miles from Indian River Inlet.

The opportunity to visit this locality came in May, 1907, when, after an uncomfortable illness, I went for a breath of salt air and while not yet strong enough for hard tramping, my brief stay of a day and a half gave a glimpse of the bird life and a very fair idea of the character of the country and its ornithological possibilities which I do not hesitate to predict will prove when carefully worked out to equal all my fancy has pictured.

On the afternoon of May 19, 1907, I met my brother-in-law, a Philadelphia physician, on a train southward bound at Wilmington, Del., and about four hours later, or at 8:15, we were in a stage at Frankford, Del., a hundred miles south of Wilmington and but five or six miles from the southern Delaware state line.

We speculated *en route* as to the probable length of our carriage ride. I fancied it to be four or five miles, while the doctor maintained that from the map it should be seven or eight miles, and we were both a good deal surprised to learn from our driver, who met us by prior arrangement, that we had ten and a half miles to drive to reach Ocean View, and as the mistress of the only house in that hamlet where strangers were entertained was now ill, we were to go on a mile and a half farther to Cedar Grove Park. As our train had just kept ahead of a threatening thunder squall for the last hour and the clouds were still massed off to the northward, there was some uneasiness on the part of one member of the party at least. However, we had a right

good span of horses, and the driver evidently was afraid of thunder, so we bowled along in good style and at 9:30 swung into Ocean View. Here we waited nearly an hour for the storm to drift farther away, but no rain coming, we finally persuaded our Jehu to carry us on to our final destination, and at 10:45 we drew up to Cedar Grove Park and were greatly surprised to find a most attractive hotel on a commanding knoll with the Indian River Bay on three sides, from north-east to west, and the Ocean two miles distant across the marsh to the east and south-east, while Henlopen light flared up twelve to fifteen miles north of us. We were not expected at so late an hour and had some difficulty in arousing mine host, but his welcome was genuine, and very soon the distant sound of the surf served as a lullaby, and sandy roads, thunder and lightning, the crack of a whip and the query, "Will it rain?" faded away to be replaced sometime later by a faint far-away impression of unusual and strangely-mixed sounds; and then gradually a consciousness that something said "honk-honk-konk" and something else said "tseep-chip."

Finally, when self could assert itself and the watch said 4:30 a. m., a glance out the east window discovered a Chestnut-sided Warbler in a wild cherry tree close by the house, and two hundred yards distant in a quarter-acre pen, five Canada Geese ranging at will and accompanied by several Black Ducks and Mallards. As I dressed the sun rested on the ocean a big red ball, the salt marshes were green with the fresh new grass, the waters of the bay were sparkling, the distant voice of the ocean was almost hushed, and I felt that the south shore of Indian River Bay was a veritable "Point of Paradise," as this region was named by the early Swedish settlers.

I thought to take my gun and steal out for a walk alone without disturbing the doctor, but he also had heard the Wild Geese, and was ready for a two hours' tramp before breakfast. My health would not permit any vigorous operations, and we did not wander far from our home, but strolled across a quarter mile of open salt-marsh, down along a tidal cove, up through a beautiful piece of open oak woods, across an old field grown up somewhat with pine saplings, sedge grass and weeds, and on

down the sandy road to the rear of our hotel, and through the pretty grove to our breakfast.

I do not propose tiring you with the list of species seen on our walk. They numbered thirty-nine positively identified, and three Warblers not recognized. I do not of course include the empounded Geese and Ducks. Down by the Cove, Fish Hawks were flying, and several nests were seen during the walk. Fish Crows were feeding, and as I passed along the edge of the oak woods one flew from a nest in the top of a small cedar tree, about fifteen feet up, and I took along the set of four perfectly fresh eggs. Do they usually nest later than the larger species? I collected a set near Lewes several years ago about the same date and quite fresh. A pair of Greater Yellowlegs whistled well out over the water, and bending low on the open marsh I whistled them up until one paid the penalty of his curiosity. I had noticed some small Ducks drifting up in the Cove, and quietly walked up within two hundred yards of a bunch of thirty-two Ruddys, so close I could see the head markings and short spiny tails.

Seaside Sparrows were quite abundant on this marsh and I noted how few were the Sharp-tailed species, but later in the day, out on the marsh near the ocean, the two species were about equally abundant and both in full song. Several small bunches of Least Sandpipers went skimming over the short grass and alighted for an early lunch on a bare mud flat. Towhees and Red-eyed Vireos were singing as I investigated the contents of the Fish Crow's nest, and a pair of Fish Hawks protested seriously as I passed under the old gnarled and almost dead oak that stood out alone near the edge of the woods exposed to the damp winds from across the bay. I have never yet been fully satisfied with an explanation of the dying tree containing the nest of the Osprey. I suspect the bulky mass of decaying vegetable matter may be the main factor. Seaweed, corn-stalks, grass and decaying wood of the usual large bulk, up among the smaller branches, I think, might well make trouble with the vitality of a healthy tree. As we watched the old Ospreys, the doctor told me of his having watched an Eagle secure his breakfast by robbing the Fish Hawk. The Eagle

performed the usual upward spiral flight forcing the Osprey higher and higher and always sliding under the upper bird as it would attempt to escape. Finally the Hawk, concluding that further effort at escape was useless, dropped his fish, and as the doctor expressed it, seemed to say to the Eagle, "Well, here it is," and passed it down to the waiting bird who turned on his side and seized it with his feet as it came along. In talking this over later in the presence of our landlord he stated that he had noticed that under similar circumstances the Eagle never followed directly down upon the fish but dropped below it and turned over to seize it as it came to him.

Leaving the Fish Hawk's nest, we gained the road at the top of a sandy ridge and walked along through the oak woods, seeing and hearing numerous familiar species. A few Redstarts yet remained, and several House Wrens were singing merrily in the woods. The following day we heard them in another wood, and I recalled that at Lewes, several years previous, I had found this bird in similar situations. Coming out into the open field, several Henslow's Sparrows were calling "switch it," their notes having a decided ventriloquial effect, or at least seemed to come from much nearer at hand than they really did.

After doing justice to an excellent breakfast, we inspected the grounds about the hotel and chatted with a gunner who landed nearby after an early trip to the marshes where he had bagged seven Greater Yellowlegs over decoys. He showed us his semi-domesticated Black Duck sitting under a bunch of grass, close under a tree containing a Fish Hawk's nest, forty or fifty feet back from the bay shore. He thought she was covering eleven or twelve eggs, but she did not seem disturbed at our presence. The drake and another duck were swimming out on the bay. The gunner told us of the unusual abundance last spring of Curlews, which from his description were, I judged, Hudsonian Godwits, and I saw a pair of that species at Rehoboth about the middle of May, 1906.

Shirt-tailer seems to be the vernacular for the Red-headed Woodpecker here as well as about Millsboro, where Mr. Rhoads and I first heard it. Scroggin and Flying Fox are names for the Bittern, although the former name may apply to a Heron,

possibly an immature Night Heron. Going out to examine the Geese, I found the old pair had built a nest of grass close by the three-foot board fence. It was on the dry ground, quite a bulky affair, two feet across at the base and nearly a foot high. As I walked around in the direction of the nest the old gander, who seemed to stand sentinel on the bank fifty yards away, slid off into the water, swam to his mate, and met me with outstretched neck and wide-open mouth. I kept the fence between us, and he stood beside the nest hissing at me and calling out with a loud mellow note and frequently biting and pulling at the old goose as if to urge her to leave. She finally stood up, showing five eggs, but gave no indication of any intention to retreat. Both birds had a downward swinging motion of the head and neck, not rapid, but frequently repeated, that brought the throat in touch with the breast, then the head was quickly raised again to about the full extent of the neck and the "honk konk" was uttered, or I was derided with a "hiss." The pen contained three other Canada Geese that kept together, well off from the nest, and I was told that the old gander did not allow them nor the Wild Ducks to approach the nesting bird. These other three Geese had been reared by the same pair of old birds, the year previous, in this same pen. So far as I could note they were full-grown birds in adult plumage, but it was the opinion there that they will not breed until their third year. Five eggs had been the set of the previous year, four of which had hatched, but one of the goslings had early met with a fatal accident. We were told that wild geese frequently came down and rested in this pen, attracted by the imprisoned birds that were kept in bounds by occasionally shortening the primaries.

After dinner we took a twenty-five foot gasoline launch and went out to the inlet, two and a half miles distant as the Crow flies, but by channel lengthened to seven or eight miles. The doctor and our boatman tried the fishing, first in the "dreen" as our friends called the narrow tidal creek, and later went out on the ocean front and cast for rock fish, while I beat the marshes half a mile back from the ocean. Bird life here was not very rich in species. Cover, except for a few small bushes, was wanting, the season was backward, and the grass and reeds

had made but little growth. Both of the tidal sparrows were plentiful. The Seaside Sparrows were singing, and I found a nest under construction that I concluded was of that bird. It was about eighteen inches up from the ground and attached to the stems of some reeds or coarse grass of a previous year's growth. A single Marsh Hawk came quartering over the meadows, whirling and dropping suddenly when some attractive bit caught his eye. I needed a specimen of a Clapper Rail, and spent a good deal of time beating the borders of the smaller creeks for a long time without success. I had about decided to give it up and go over to the sand dunes and beach when as I passed around the end of a small creek one flushed from my feet, and was secured.

I found few birds on the beach, which was separated from the grassy marsh by a sand dune in places fifteen to twenty feet high, cut through in many places by wind and tide. Barn Swallows were numerous. I saw a few Bank Swallows and one or two Tree Swallows, and right at the inlet, which is not over two hundred yards across, and the only opening for the broad waters of Rehoboth and Indian River Bays, I counted thirty-five Ospreys busily fishing. Occasionally one would go off inland with a load, or another would alight on shore, back a short distance inland to lunch. The poles of the telephone line connecting the two nearest life-saving stations seemed to be favorite resting-places in the absence of trees. My companions were on the opposite side of the inlet, and as I walked back to meet the boat they were sending for me, I saw a flock of ten or more Red-breasted Mergansers, and the next morning early two of the larger species of Merganser flew over me at very close range. The date seemed rather late, I thought. Several Solitary and numerous Spotted Sandpipers were feeding along the margins of the stream, the former singly, the other in small bunches. Several flocks of Least Sandpipers were seen, and a bunch of eight or ten of an unidentified Sandpiper went by out of range.

As I watched the fishermen, two Black-headed Gulls went up the coast well out to sea. They seemed intent on going northward, and kept their course steadily. Our boatmen were not familiar with them as nesting thereabouts, and I saw no others and no Terns. This was the immediate locality where I shot the Forster's Tern two years previously.

As we returned homeward we raised a pair of Black Ducks close in-shore, as we followed the channel by an island. These birds must nest commonly throughout the State, both on the salt and fresh marshes, as I have seen them frequently in pairs or singly in May and June from Rehoboth to Odessa. A single Night Hawk was hunting his supper overhead as we tied up to the dock at seven o'clock. We heard no Whip-poor-wills on this trip, but they are reported as abundant, and as stated I have heard them on the north shore of the bay back of Rehoboth.

After supper we chatted with our two boatmen, who were both ardent gunners. One a lad of under twenty had shot a Swan the previous winter, but they both said these birds were extremely rare thereabouts and only occasionally seen.

Brant or "Black Brant" as they call them are rather common, they told us, and White Brant are seen almost every winter, and are sometimes shot. I suppose this is the Greater Snow Goose, a species not abundant on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia, but which has previously been recorded from Delaware.

White-winged Coots and Buzzard Coots, which I take to be Scoters, are said to be more or less abundant during the colder weather. They recognize two forms of the Black Duck, and say the smaller or Nigger Black Duck occasionally nests with them, while the other, Red-paddle they style it, is larger, and never stops over to breed, which agrees entirely with the recognized habits of the two forms, I believe. Carrying out the plan made that evening, we were up and out at five o'clock next morning and walked to some fine tracts of pine timber near the south side of the bay. A strong, cold northwest wind continued all morning, and it proved a poor time to observe birds. Occasionally we found a sheltered nook, and noticed that a few Warblers yet lingered. Pine Warblers were singing and probably preparing to nest. Several Myrtle Warblers were seen, and an Indigo Bird and Scarlet Tanager were heard singing. A solitary Acadian Flycatcher and a pair of Ovenbirds were seen and heard. I was much disappointed that the cold wind continued, as this was our last chance to look up the birds, and in such weather there was not much to be seen. Com-

ing out into some farm land a pair of American Mergansers were seen at quite close range, evidently making a short cut from the ocean or a creek below to the bay back of the woods. They were so close we could see the form of bill and general markings. Along by an orchard we saw a pair of Kingbirds, and Orchard Orioles were singing merrily. After breakfast a few specimens were skinned, and then we found our time was up and we had to pack and make ready for our long drive to Frankford.

LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED IN THE INDIAN RIVER REGION  
DELAWARE\*

- Podilymbus podiceps*, Pied-billed Grebe. M., Oct. (20); Dec., 1904 (2).  
*Colymbus auritus*, Horned Grebe. M., Oct., 1903 (sev.); Oct., 1904 (2).  
*Colymbus holboelli*, Holboell's Grebe. M., Dec., 1904.  
*Gavia imber*, Loon. M., Oct., 1903 (2); Oct., 1904 (sev.).  
*Larus argentatus*, Herring Gull. M., Oct., 1903 (sev.); Oct. (30) and Dec., 1904 (25).  
*Larus atricilla*, Laughing Gull. O. V.  
*Larus philadelphia*, Bonaparte's Gull. M., Oct., 1903 (6); Oct., 1904 (3).  
*Sterna forsteri*, Forster's Tern. M., May, 1905 (2).  
*Anas boschas*, Mallard. M., Dec., 1904 (6).  
*Anas obscura*, Black Duck. M., Dec., 1904 (5); May, 1905 (2); O. V.  
*Anas obs. rubripes*, Red-legged Black Duck. M., May, 1905.  
*Aix sponsa*, Wood Duck. M., Oct., 1903 (30).  
*Aythya americana*, Redhead. M., Oct. (3); Dec., 1904 (10).  
*Aythya marila*, Scaup Duck. M., Oct., 1903 (100); Oct., 1904 (sev.).  
*Charitonetta albeola*, Bufflehead. M., Oct., 1903 (2).

\* M=Millsboro. Dates of trips, Oct. 30, 1903 (17 species noted); Oct. 28, 1904 (23 species); Dec. 5-6, 1904 (14 species); May 13-15, 1905 (73 species). O. V.=Ocean View. May 19-20, 1907 (67 species). Single birds noted at Millsboro except where numbers are added in parenthesis. Relative abundance of species seen at Ocean View may be ascertained from text. Total species observed, 112.

- Clangula hyemalis*, Oldsquaw. M., Oct., 1904.
- Erismatura jamaicensis*, Ruddy Duck. M., Oct., 1903 (sev.); Oct. (20), Dec., 1904 (30); O. V.
- Merganser americanus*, American Merganser. M., May, 1905.
- Merganser serrator*, Red-breasted Merganser. M., Oct., 1903 (6); O. V.
- Botaurus lentiginosus*, American Bittern. M., May, 1905 (1).
- Ardea herodias*, Great Blue Heron. M., Dec., 1904 (1).
- Butorides virescens*, Green Heron. M., May, 1905 (2); O. V.
- Rallus crepitans*, Clapper Rail. O. V.
- Fulica americana*, American Coot. M., Oct., 1904 (3).
- Philohela minor*, Woodcock. M., May, 1905 (1).
- Tringa minutilla*, Least Sandpiper. O. V.; M., May, 1905.
- Totanus melanoleucus*, Greater Yellowlegs. M., May, 1905 (8); O. V.
- Totanus flavipes*, Yellowlegs. M., May, 1905 (3).
- Helodromas solitarius*, Solitary Sandpiper. M., May, 1905 (1), O. V.
- Actitis macularia*, Spotted Sandpiper. M., May, 1905 (3); O. V.
- Oxyechus vociferus*, Killdeer. M., Oct., 1903 (1); Oct., 1904 (12); O. V.
- Colinus virginianus*, Bobwhite. M., Oct., 1904 (12).
- Zenaidura macroura*, Dove. M., Oct., 1903 (1); Oct., 1904 (50); O. V.
- Cathartes aura*, Turkey Vulture. O. V., May, 1907; M.; May, 1905 (com.).
- Circus hudsonius*, Marsh Hawk. O. V., Oct., 1904 (1); O. V.
- Accipiter velox*, Sharp-shinned Hawk. M., Oct., 1904; May, 1905.
- Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, Bald Eagle. M., Oct., 1903; Oct. and Dec., 1904; May, 1905.
- Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*, Fish Hawk. M., May, 1905 (com.); O. V.
- Coccyzus americanus*, Yellow-billed Cuckoo. M., May, 1905; O. V.
- Ceryle alcyon*, Belted Kingfisher. M., Oct. and Dec., 1904; O. V.
- Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, Redheaded Woodpecker. M., May, 1905.

- Colaptes auratus luteus*, Flicker. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Antrostomus vociferus*, Whip-poor-will. M., May, 1905 (sev.).  
*Chordeiles virginianus*, Nighthawk. M., May, 1905 (2); O. V.  
*Chaetura pelagica*, Chimney Swift. M., May, 1905 (abund.);  
O. V.  
*Tyrannus tyrannus*, Kingbird. M., May, 1905 (2); O. V.  
*Myiarchus crinitus*, Crested Flycatcher. M., May, 1905 (sev.);  
O. V.  
*Sayornis phæbe*, Phœbe. M., May, 1905 (3).  
*Contopus virens*, Wood Pewee. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Empidonax virescens*, Green-crested Flycatcher. M., May,  
1905; O. V.  
*Cyanocitta cristata*, Blue Jay. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Corvus brachyrhynchos*, Crow. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Corvus ossifragus*, Fish Crow. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Bobolink. M., May, 1905. O. V.  
*Molothrus ater*, Cowbird. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Agelaius phoeniceus*, Redwinged Blackbird. M., May, 1905  
(com.); O. V.  
*Sturnella magna*, Meadow Lark. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Icterus spurius*, Orchard Oriole. M., May, 1905 (4); O. V.  
*Icterus galbula*, Baltimore Oriole. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Quiscalus quiscula*, Purple Grackle. M., Oct. (200), Dec.,  
1904 (7); May, 1905; O. V.  
*Astragalinus tristis*, Goldfinch. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Poocetes gramineus*, Vesper Sparrow. M., May, 1905 (3).  
*Zonotrichia albicollis*, White-throated Sparrow. M., Oct., 1904  
(sev).  
*Coturniculus p. savannarum*, Grasshopper Sparrow. O. V.  
*Ammodramus henslowi*, Henslow's Sparrow. M., May, 1905  
(3); O. V.  
*Ammodramus caudacutus*, Sharp-tailed Sparrow. M., May,  
1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Ammodramus maritimus*, Seaside Sparrow. M., May, 1905  
(sev.); O. V.  
*Spizella socialis*, Chipping Sparrow. M., May, 1905 (sev.);  
O. V.  
*Spizella pusilla*, Field Sparrow. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.

- Melospiza cinerea melodia*, Song Sparrow. M., abundant; O. V.  
*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, Chewink. M., Oct., 1903 (1); O. V.  
*Cardinalis cardinalis*, Cardinal. M., May, 1905 (2); O. V.  
*Passerina cyanea*, Indigo Bird. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Piranga erythromelas*, Scarlet Tanager. O. V.  
*Piranga rubra*, Summer Tanager. M., May, 1905.  
*Hirundo erythrogastra*, Barn Swallow. M., May, 1905 (sev.);  
 O. V.  
*Riparia riparia*, Bank Swallow. M., May, 1905 (sev.).  
*Iridoprocne bicolor*, Tree Swallow. M., May, 1905 (5); O. V.  
*Progne subis*, Purple Martin. M., May, 1905 (5).  
*Vireo olivaceus*, Red-eyed Vireo. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Vireo gilvus*, Warbling Vireo. M., May, 1905 (2); O. V.  
*Vireo flavifrons*, Yellow-throated Vireo. M., May, 1905 (sev.).  
*Vireo noveboracensis*, White-eyed Vireo. M., May, 1905 (sev.).  
*Mniotilta varia*, Black-and-white Warbler. M., May, 1905  
 (sev.).  
*Dendroica aestiva*, Yellow Warbler. M., May, 1905 (sev.);  
 O. V.  
*Dendroica coronata*, Myrtle Warbler. O. V.  
*Dendroica coerulea*, Cerulean Warbler. M., May, 1905 (2).  
*Dendroica pensylvanica*, Chestnut-sided Warbler. O. V.  
*Dendroica vigorsii*, Pine Warbler. M., May, 1905 (com.);  
 O. V.  
*Dendroica discolor*, Prairie Warbler. M., May, 1905 (sev.).  
*Dendroica striata*, Black-poll Warbler. M., May, 1905 (3);  
 O. V.  
*Seiurus auricapillus*, Ovenbird. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Geothlypis trichas*, Maryland Yellowthroat. M., May, 1905  
 (com.); O. V.  
*Icteria virens*, Yellow-breasted Chat. M., May, 1905 (sev.).  
*Setophaga ruticilla*, Redstart. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Mimus polyglottos*, Mockingbird. M., Oct., 1903 (1); May,  
 1905.  
*Toxostoma rufum*, Brown Thrasher. M., May, 1905 (sev.);  
 O. V.  
*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*, Catbird. M., May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.  
*Telmatodytes palustris*, Long-billed Marsh Wren. M., May,  
 1905 (sev.); O. V.

*Thryothorus ludovicianus*, Carolina Wren. M., Oct., 1904;  
May, 1905 (sev.); O. V.

*Troglodytes aedon*, House Wren. M., May, 1905 (5); O. V.

*Olbiorchilus hiemalis*, Winter Wren. M., Oct., 1904 (1).

*Certhia f. americana*, Brown Creeper. M., Oct., 1903 (1).

*Sitta carolinensis*, White-breasted Nuthatch. M., Oct., 1903  
(2).

*Baeolophus bicolor*, Tufted Titmouse. M., May, 1905; O. V.

*Penthestes carolinensis*, Carolina Chickadee. M. Oct., Dec.,  
1904 (2); O. V.

*Poliophtila coerulea*, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. M., May, 1905.

*Regulus calendula*, Ruby-crowned Knight. M., Oct., 1903 (1).

*Regulus satrapa*, Golden-crowned Knight. M., Dec., 1904 (3).

*Hylocichla mustelina*, Wood Thrush. M., May, 1905.

*Hylocichla fuscescens*, Wilson's Thrush. M., May, 1905.

*Merula migratoria*, Robin. M., Dec., 1904; O. V.

*Sialia sialis*, Bluebird. M., May, 1905 (3); O. V.