

# THE OÖLOGIST

FOR THE

## STUDENT OF BIRDS

### THEIR NESTS AND EGGS

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ALBION, N. Y.

AND

LACON, ILL.

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facing the intruder with the bill pointing upward at an angle of 45 degrees. I once nearly run on to one with the mowing machine as it stood in the grass trusting that it would not be seen, in fact I had to chase it out of the grass to save its life, as it would run and hide rather than fly away.

#### Curious Eggs.

70 1-1 Common Tern. June 14, 1903. Walter C. Reed. Lake Erie, Mich. Runt egg. On this island were 1163 sets and 2462 eggs. This was the only runt. Size 1.10 x .85. Ground color, clay-color, thinly spotted with light golden-brown. There were some once again as large as usual, some soft shelled and eggs without markings.

77 1-1 Black Tern. June 8, 1902. Walter C. Wood. St. Clair Flats, Mich. Dark greenish ground color with a few large blackish-brown spots. Size 1.41 x .89.

77 1-3 Black Tern. June 3, 1894. Walter C. Wood. Grassy Island, Detroit River, Mich. One egg greenish, thickly spotted and blotched with blackish-brown, thickest around the larger end, 1.38 x .96. One egg greenish-clay color thinly spotted with brownish-lilac, 1.41 x 1.01 and one clay-color, thickly blotched with blackish-brown, forming a wreath around the larger end, remaining surface thinly spotted with small dots of the same color. 1.37 x .98.

339 1-4. Red-shouldered Hawk. May 5, 1901. Walter C. Wood. Wayne Co., Mich. Nest, 35 feet up beach tree. Flushed old bird. Saved this set because the eggs were the largest I ever found. Size 2.34 x 1.82, 2.37 x 1.84, 2.37 x 1.85, 2.29 x 1.77.

420 1-2 Nighthawk. June 27, 1891. C. B. Johnson.

420b 1-2 Florida Nighthawk. May 17, 1911. R. D. Hoyt. Pomella Co., Florida. Eggs dark grayish-white, one

thickly mottled with light-brown and pinkish-purple and one mottled with light brown and pinkish purple and large light brown to blackish spots covering about one-half of the ground color. Size 1.21 x .83, 1.20 x .85.

501b 1-4 Western Meadowlark. May 5, 1892. W. A. Strong, Tulare, Cal. Nets on the ground lined with fine grass. This set was on exhibition at the World's Fair. Size of egg, 1.10 x .80, 1.05 x .80, 1.03 x .78, .98 x .75.

474b 1-4. Prairie Horned Lark. May 12, 1916. Stuart Lyle Chapin. Verona, N. Y. Nest situated on the ground, in furrow in plowed field, composed of grass. Size of eggs 1.00 x .66, 1.03 x .66, 1.09 x .69, 1.04 x .67.

494 1-5. Bobolink. June 22, 1898. Walter C. Wood. Wayne Co., Mich. One was pure white, a gradual blending from this white egg to the 5th egg which was highly marked, making it one of the queerest sets I ever found. There was not much of a nest, only a few straws drawn together in a slight depression of the ground constituted it.

501b 1-4. Western Meadowlark. May 5, 1892. W. A. Strong. Tulare, Cal. Nest on the ground, lined with fine grass. This set was on exhibition at the World's Fair. Size of eggs, 1.10 x .80, 1.05 x .80, 1.03 x .78, .98 x .75.

501b 1-4 Western Meadowlark. May 30, 1897. W. A. Strong. Pleasanton, Cal. These eggs were pure white.

501b 1-4 Western Meadowlark. June 4, 1898. W. A. Strong. Pleasanton, Cal. This set contained one California Quail egg.

519 1-5 House Finch. April 15, 1895. W. A. Strong. Tulare, Cal. This set contained one runt. Size of eggs .79 x .58, .75 x .60, .74 x .59, .73 x .60, .52 x .45.

1-3 English Sparrow. May 11, 1915. J. Claire Wood. Detroit, Mich. This set contained one extra long egg. Size

of eggs, .90 x .60, .90 x .59, 1.00 x .58.  
725 1-4 Long-billed Marsh Wren.  
June 4, 1899. Walter C. Wood. De-  
troit River, Mich. These eggs are  
pure white.

474b 1-3 Prairie Horned Lark. May  
20, 1900. V. L. Smith. Imes, Frank-  
lin Co., Kan. This set contains one  
Cowbird egg.

581 1-5 Song Sparrow. June 1, 1904.  
John Ritenberg. Orleans Co., N. Y.  
One Cowbird egg in this set.

581 1-4 Song Sparrow. June 10,  
1902. Walter C. Wood. Wayne Co.,  
Mich. This set contains two Cowbird  
eggs.

581 1-4. Song Sparrow. May 2, 1915.  
Walter C. Wood. Detroit, Mich. Two  
Cowbird eggs in this set.

587 1-4 Towhee. May 30, 1909. J.  
Claire Wood. Wayne Co., Mich. This  
set contains two Cowbird eggs.

593 1-4 Cardinal. April 27, 1915.  
Ramon Graham. Ft. Worth, Texas.  
This set contains one Cowbird egg.

620 1-3 Phainopepla. May 20, 1897.  
Frederick Dunham. Tuscon, Arizona.  
This set contains one Dwarf Cowbird  
egg.

652 1-3 Yellow Warbler. June 1,  
1902. A. Blaine. Wayne Co., Mich.  
This set contains one Cowbird egg.

659 1-3 Chestnut-sided Warbler. June  
5, 1897. Almon E. Kibbe. Chautau-  
qua Co., N. Y. This set contains one  
Cowbird egg.

661 1-3 Golden-cheeked Warbler.  
June 6, 1894. C. L. Venill for A. H. V.  
Ft. Small, Arizona. The nest con-  
tains one Cowbird egg.

670 1-2 Kirtland's Warbler. May  
31, 1908. R. B. Westwedge. Crawford  
Co., Mich. This set contains two Cow-  
bird eggs.

672a 1-2 Yellow Palm Warbler. June  
6, 1885. Manly Hardy for F. T. Pal-  
mer, Penobscot, Maine. This set con-  
tains two Cowbird eggs.

681d 1-3 Northern Yellow-throat.

June 10, 1906. C. F. Stone. Yates Co.,  
N. Y. One Cowbird egg in this set.

756 1-4 Wilson's Thrush. May 18,  
1902. Walter C. Wood. Wayne Co.,  
Mich. One Cowbird egg in this set.

756 1-3 Wilson's Thrush. May 22,  
1906-6. C. F. Stone. Yates Co., N. Y.  
One Cowbird egg in this set.

W. A. Strong,  
San Jose, Cal.

#### A Census of the Birds of the United States.

During the summer of 1914, the  
Biological Survey took initial steps  
toward a census of the birds of the  
United States for the purpose of as-  
certaining approximately the number  
and relative abundance of the different  
species. In view of the recognized  
value of birds to agriculture, such in-  
formation cannot fail to be of great  
value. The census will need to be re-  
peated for several years before a satis-  
factory basis can be obtained for safe  
generalization.

It is estimated that there are  
100,000,000 robins east of the Missis-  
sippi or fifty pairs to the square mile.

There are one thousand pairs of  
birds to the square mile east of the  
great plains, and in the Montana for-  
ests there is one bird pair to each  
three acres.

One of the principal values of the  
census will be its use for various so-  
cieties which undertake to protect  
bird life.

Twenty-seven states lack hunters'  
license laws, and there is but a min-  
ority with efficient game commissions.  
In some Southern states the killing  
of the bobolinks is still permitted.—  
The Classmate.—W. A. Strong, San  
Jose, Cal.

#### The Ruffed Grouse.

*Bonasa umbellus.*

This fine game bird is still fairly