

sible to make a complete survey, nevertheless I covered a lot of territory. I was fortunate however on June 5, while resting in the shade of a pine, to have a beautiful male Kirtland's Warbler leisurely make its way along a pine limb near the ground, in full view, picking at some sort of insect life here and there. The bird stayed in full view for several minutes, then flew into a clump of dense pines when I tried to get too close.

Since artillery fire is confined to certain areas, Kirtland's Warbler is likely to be found nesting elsewhere in these jack pine areas. The possibility always exists, however, that in a region such as this, miles away from the known breeding range of this bird, marked extralimital fluctuations might occur, that is of course, if this area can or will be considered extralimital.

There are only two other Ontario records of this bird, one a male taken at Toronto, May 16, 1900 by J. H. Samuel, and the other an immature male taken at Point Pelee by Dr. W. E. Saunders on October 2, 1915. The former is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and the latter in Dr. Saunders' collection.

813 Bathurst St.,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER OR THE JACK-PINE
WARBLER

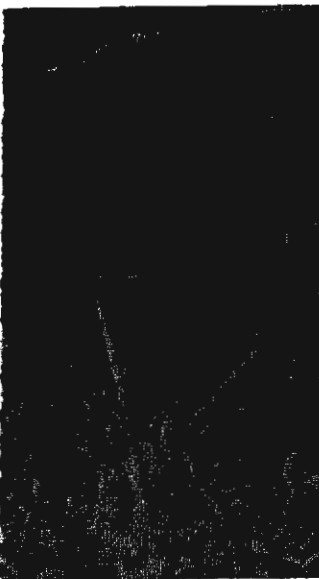
BY LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW

The history of Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandi*) has been a most interesting one. Many of the other species of Warblers were described in the eighteenth century, some as early as 1766. Kirtland's Warbler was described much later, in 1852 (1852, 5:217-218) by Prof. Spencer F. Baird, from a specimen collected near Cleveland, Ohio on May 13, 1851 by Charles Pease. It was dedicated to Dr. Jared P. Kirtland of Cleveland, a man noted for his knowledge of the ornithology of the Mississippi Valley. In 1865 Prof. Baird described another specimen taken at sea near Abaco, Bahamas by S. Cabot, Jr., about 1840 (1865, 206).

A number of specimens have been collected on the Bahama Islands: on Andros, Berry, Caicos Island, Abaco, Watling's Island, Green Cay, New Providence, Eleuthera Island and Athel's Islands (Chapman, 1898, pp. 292-3). These Bahama Islands are the only place the species has been found during the winter. During migrations specimens have been collected from Florida, South Carolina and Virginia, then to a somewhat wide fan-like area in the north from St. Louis, Missouri and Minneapolis, Minnesota across to Toronto, Ontario and as far north as the Straits of Mackinac, Michigan, at Spectacle



with food in mouth. Nest immediately beneath. Taken with a Voightlander camera by Lawrence H. Walkinshaw. Taken in Oscoda County, Michigan, June 25, 1932.



at directly beneath photographer's camera. She was easily caught. Taken by Lawrence H. Walkinshaw, June 25, 1932, at Red Oak, Michigan.

Reef Lighthouse, where a male was killed May 21, 1885 and found by Wm. Marshall.

Early in June, 1903 Mr. E. H. Frothingham and Mr. T. G. Gale found Kirtland's Warbler along the AuSable River in Oscoda County, Michigan. After they returned to Ann Arbor, Mr. Norman A. Wood of the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan was sent to Luzerne, Oscoda County, where he found the first nest of the species on July 8, 1903, located at the base of a five foot jack pine tree underneath "blueberries and sweet-fern plants" (1904, p. 8).

Thirty-six years have passed since Mr. Wood found that first nest of Kirtland's Warbler, and a number of nests have been found in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan but, as in 1903, no nests have ever been found in any other state or in any province of Canada. This year Dr. Harrington sends the accompanying article of his observing the bird near Petawawa, Ontario, and already an expedition is being planned for a trip next spring in search of the nest of Kirtland's Warbler at that location, which seems very logical.

If one glances over a map of North America and notes the wide fan-like area covered in the northern part of the species migration range, he immediately sees that the species does not concentrate toward Michigan but spreads from Minnesota to Ontario. It seems logical that it will eventually be found in Ontario, Wisconsin and possibly Minnesota breeding. I have spent many hours in the jack pine areas of north central Wisconsin during late June but thus far have been unable to find the species there. However, I do not feel that it is not there and expect some day to hear or read that it has been found breeding in Wisconsin.

From this bird, Kirtland's Warbler or the Jack-Pine Warbler, the publication of the Michigan Audubon Society was originally named and although the species may be eventually found breeding in Ontario and several of our states too, it still will remain a very fitting name for our Michigan publication.

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1421 W. Michigan Ave.,
Battle Creek, Michigan.



Fig. 1—President L. Claire
the Autumn Campout, holdi
Near Waterloo, Jackson (