

Duck, Ruff, Ruffed Grouse, Short-eared Owl, Small-headed Warbler, Tufted Puffin, Tufted Titmouse.

TAIL: Boat-tailed Grackle, Broad-tailed Hummingbird, Fork-tailed Flycatcher, Fork-tailed Petrel, Great-tailed Grackle, Long-tailed Chat, Long-tailed Jaeger, Pintail, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Short-tailed Gull, Short-tailed Hawk, Swallow-tailed Gull, Swallow-tailed Kite, Wedge-tailed Shearwater.

WING: Broad-winged Hawk, Rough-winged Swallow, Waxwing.

(To Be Concluded.)

SOME BIRD NOTES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

BY GEORGE E. HIX.

Wood Duck.—This duck is a summer resident of Van Cortlandt Park. At least one pair have bred there during the last two summers. On July 4th, 1911, a female was seen leading a brood of eight. In the fall the nesting birds are probably joined by others from elsewhere, as many as nineteen being seen in one flock, of which four were adult males. They remained until November.

Northern Phalarope.—Westchester Avenue, for a distance of about a quarter of a mile, cuts through a slough which will eventually be filled in. On the north side of the avenue there is an extensive pond, sometimes quite deep, at others, with exposed mud-flats, or shallows. On August 26 there was a large flock of various shore-birds roaming about the mud-flats and wading in the shallows. The Phalarope was with these birds. Its different behavior drew attention to it immediately. It was feeding from the surface of the water, and continually swinging its body from side to side. It was present all afternoon, and during that time seldom flew.

Bald Eagle.—Eagles were present on the Hudson River in the usual numbers during the past winter (1910-11). As cold

weather set in early and plenty of ice came down the river in December, they were first seen during that month. They were present until the end of February or beginning of March.

Redpoll.—This species was very abundant in the northern part of the city during the past winter (1910-11). They first appeared toward the end of December and remained until March. They first showed a preference for the sweet-gum trees, in which they fed with Siskins and Goldfinches. Toward the end of their stay they were found mostly in white birches. As many as 300 were seen in one flock.

Pine Siskins.—On May 17, 1911, a flock of six were seen in Central Park. This is the latest they have ever been seen in the Park. In fact the Pine Siskin is not often seen there at any time.

Rough-winged Swallow.—This is a summer resident in Van Cortlandt Park, but the nesting site has not been discovered yet. They may nest in some crevices in one of the railroad bridges. They are mostly seen along one branch of the railroad. Nine were perched upon a telegraph wire at one time, so there were probably two pairs present this past summer.

Migrant Shrike.—A fine adult bird was seen in Central Park on September 15, 1910. It was perched upon a fence surrounding one of the reservoirs, and was eating something which was too far gone to distinguish what it was. This is the only bird of this species recorded from the Park.

Cape May Warbler.—This bird is noticeably increasing in numbers in this vicinity during migrations. It was almost common in Central Park during the fall migration of 1910. The writer's records are as follows: September 3 and 4, two immature males (probably same birds on both days); September 8, an immature male; September 17, a female; September 25, a female; September 29, three immature males and a female in one flock. Other observers reported several more birds. During the past spring a pair or two spent several days in the Park. One male was an exceedingly hand-

some bird. The yellow on the throat and breast was very intense, almost orange, and the chestnut auricular patch was very extensive.

Palm Warbler.—The western Palm Warbler is occurring quite regularly in Central Park during the fall migration. On September 22 a flock of three were seen. This past year one was seen on September 10. All these birds were typical specimens and were spotted at a glance.

Central Park is the best place for miles around in which to study the Warbler migrations. As only two species, the Yellow and the Redstart, nest, any other showing up in the fall can safely be called migrants. The first individuals appear soon after the first of August. The Black and White and Blue-winged share the honor of being the first species. The latter is often common in August, but is very rare in spring. Both nest in near surrounding country. As Myrtle Warblers never winter in the Park, the first to appear in the spring are of course migrants. The above illustrations show the position of Central Park in regards to Warbler migrations.

A list of the species that have been recorded may be of interest:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Black and White Warbler. | 19. Black-throated Green Warbler. |
| 2. Prothonotary Warbler. | 20. Pine Warbler. |
| 3. Worm-eating Warbler. | 21. Palm Warbler. |
| 4. Blue-winged Warbler. | 22. Yellow Palm Warbler. |
| 5. Brewster's Warbler. | 23. Prairie Warbler. |
| 6. Golden-winged Warbler. | 24. Ovenbird. |
| 7. Nashville Warbler. | 25. Water-Thrush. |
| 8. Tennessee Warbler. | 26. Louisiana Water-Thrush. |
| 9. Parula Warbler. | 27. Kentucky Warbler. |
| 10. Cape May Warbler. | 28. Connecticut Warbler. |
| 11. Yellow Warbler. | 29. Mourning Warbler. |
| 12. Black-throated Blue Warbler. | 30. Maryland Yellow-throat. |
| 13. Myrtle Warbler. | 31. Yellow-breasted Chat. |
| 14. Magnolia Warbler. | 32. Hooded Warbler. |
| 15. Chestnut-sided Warbler. | 33. Wilson's Warbler. |
| 16. Bay-breasted Warbler. | 34. Canadian Warbler. |
| 17. Blackpoll Warbler. | 35. Redstart. |
| 18. Blackburnian Warbler. | |

GEORGE E. HIX.



Hix, George E. 1912. "Some Bird Notes from New York City." *The Wilson bulletin* 24(1), 33–35.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/38321>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/207427>

Holding Institution

American Museum of Natural History Library

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.