

THE GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET IN ONTARIO IN SUMMER.

While so far no nests have been found, there is sufficient evidence at hand to show that the golden-crowned kinglet breeds in the more southerly portions of Ontario more frequently than is usually supposed. Mr. McIlwraith, in "The Birds of Ontario," records the fact that he once in June met with a pair, evidently mated, in a swamp near Hamilton. Mr. James H. Fleming, in his list of the birds of Muskoka and Parry Sound says, "On two occasions I have met with birds in May, that from their actions must have been nesting."

On June 3rd, 1904, the writer found a pair in a dense growth of tall black spruce, at the edge of a bog near Guelph. Both were feeding, and the male was singing in an undertone. On June 12th, 1906, some 14 miles west of Kingston, the writer came across a pair in a fringe of trees between the road and Lake Ontario. In this fringe were many white spruces. The birds repeatedly flew into a bunch of twigs near the end of one of the branches of a white spruce. The male was singing a subdued song.

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NESTING OF THE AMERICAN GOSHAWK IN LATITUDE 49.42.

By NORMAN CRIDDLE, Aweme, Manitoba.

On the 14th of April, 1906, while in heavy timber near the Assiniboine River, I was attracted by loud shrill cries to a pair of goshawks. Suspecting that they were nesting, I left the neighborhood with the intention of visiting them again later. This I did in about a week's time, and then found the nest, which was nearly completed, in a large balsam poplar, some 30 feet from the ground, and about 70 yards from the edge of the larger trees. The male bird made several close swoops at me as I walked past, but the female continued sitting just below the nest. The remains of several bush rabbits (*L. Americana*) were noted some distance from the nest on a fallen tree, and the male bird was seen to make a dive at one in a brush pile, coming down with a bang among the twigs and sticks, but the rabbit escaped, owing to the thickness of the underbrush. I again met the male later in the afternoon nearly a mile away,

returning from an unsuccessful raid on a poultry yard, and he made a half-hearted swoop at me as he passed.

On the 30th of April, my brother Evelyn and I again visited the locality with the intention of securing, if possible, both birds and nest. The female was shot with difficulty, as she was very shy, but the male did not appear, in spite of the loud cries of his mate. The nest, which was securely fastened between a large limb and the trunk, and supported by numerous small branches, was a bulky structure about two feet wide, almost a foot high, and about ten inches across inside. The material used for building consisted of sticks, twigs and bark; a coating of about an inch of the latter being used for lining. There were four eggs in the nest, of a bluish-white color, unspotted. An examination of the female hawk revealed another egg ready for being laid. The measurements of this bird were: length, $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches; across the wings, 42 inches. The plumage was practically the same in every respect as that of young birds, perhaps a little grayer. The primaries and tail feathers were much worn at the tips, and showed nearly an inch of the midrib bare. The stomach was empty, with the exception of a few broken bones of a small bird, some dead leaves and bark. The bird was in good condition, having quite a lot of fat upon it.

The male was apparently in perfect plumage, being a rich blue gray above. We waited fully two hours without his appearing.

These birds uttered loud cries when disturbed, somewhat like a sharp-shinned hawk, but deeper and louder. When alone they uttered a more prolonged cry two or three times in succession.

The eggs were evidently sat upon, as soon as laid, as they showed different stages of incubation, one being fresh.

This is the first occasion on which goshawks have been found nesting at Aweme, Man. They are, however, rather numerous in winter, especially the old blue birds, when they do much harm by preying upon the different species of grouse, which with the bush rabbit (*L. Americana*) form their principal food in these parts.



Criddle, Norman. 1907. "Nesting of the American Goshawk in Latitude 49.42."
The Ottawa naturalist 21(3), 51-52.

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