

locality during the migration, the breeding, or the winter seasons?

6. What is the relation between the breeding and the wintering grounds of individuals; that is, do those birds that breed farthest north, winter farthest south, thus jumping over those that occupy the intermediate zone, or do they merely replace the latter individuals as winter residents?

7. Do birds adopt the same nesting area, nest site, and winter quarters during successive seasons?

8. For how many broods will one pair remain mated, and which bird, if not both, is attracted next year to the old nesting site?

9. To what extent do males of a species assist in incubating and brooding?

10. How far from their nests do birds forage for food, and after the young have left the nest, will the parent birds bring them to the feeding and trapping station?

11. To what regions do the birds go, particularly the young, that do not return to the vicinity of their original nests?

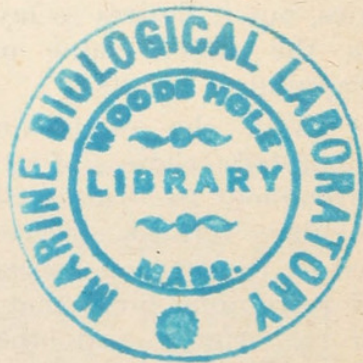
12. How long do birds live?

For the solution of these and related problems, it is important that the traps always be set on the original site, for birds already have returned to the same traps through four or five consecutive seasons. Many "returns" will, in the course of time, afford answers to the important problems here presented.

NIGHTHAWK NESTING IN A PEAT BOG. — On June 4th, 1921, we were in pursuit of Lincolns Sparrows, Yellow Palm and Myrtle Warblers in a large open peat bog located on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The vegetation was mostly Labrador tea and rich green mosses fully a foot in depth, with spruces moderately spread out all over the territory. This is a wonderful country for bog-loving species, — Lincolns and Swamp Sparrows, Wilsons and Yellow Palm Warblers being actively occupied in domestic duties. The White-throat's whistle, always welcome, could also be heard from all sections of this beautiful bogland.

As is sometimes the case the unexpected happens and one receives a pleasant surprise. Here and there were scattered patches of sun-baked peat and from one of these a Nighthawk departed rather reluctantly, disclosing a single egg. The nesting site chosen was slightly off elevated ground and was sheltered from any high winds that might occur. There was no attempt at nest building, merely a feather of the female lying alongside the egg. Two days later we found that the Nighthawk had taken exception to a handkerchief tied to the branches of a spruce as a landmark, or perhaps she detected, in this sign of the human, evidence of further intrusion. In any event the egg had disappeared and the bird, no doubt, exercised her privilege of retiring to another secluded spot some distance away, as further efforts on our part failed to locate her.

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