

FOREST AND STREAM.

GRATE?

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20th, 1876.

Correspondence between Mr. T. A. and Mr. Seth Green, relative to the construction of chutes for fish. The correspondence is now, and for some years has had appropriations for the construction controlled by the State. Although the years, no chutes have ever been constructed that no "person or persons" to construct chutes which they would fish from below into the dam above. Asking the abolition of these non-efficient. Mr. Green is very confidential.

Commissioner, to the Governor of Ohio on the subject—read of the one at Holyoke, on the Connecticut; of the others, and from this evidence absolutely necessary to enable the fish to ascend. Upon my return home I was met with the arch which, when finished and fish put to ascend. I was met with the arch which, when finished and fish put to ascend. I was met with the arch which, when finished and fish put to ascend.

Inland fishes are as migratory as the down stream, therefore in the fall up stream, and in the spring the fish with the mouth down stream," is men subscribe.

That inland fishes do not migrate, I will be glad to have some facts examined. Marietta are ten dams on the Mus- in average height of ten feet; yet in was, Connott, Killbuck, Mohican, being the Muskingum, fishes may be year. There are quite a number of Columbus and Portsmouth, on the above the State dam, have been taken three or four species of catfish, red tail, wall-eyed pike, (called salmon bass, horned chub, shovel fish, gar of sunfish. If these fish are migrated, they have been taken in all migrate, and get back again over the what is the use of chutes or passage and other birds are migratory, but e nothing of them until their return stream in the fall, then there ought winter; but it is notorious that all summer are also found here in the to Mr. Logan, or to Seth Green, if

passage ways for fish, if our fishes

migrate, why is it that they are taken over the Scioto between Dublin

properly made to resist freshets, \$30,000 in the aggregate, the legal per cent., will be \$2,400 annually. contract, warranting us to have ten muskaloongs, if we pay him this in years for young fry of the bass and chub, than we would have if we fry in the waters?

acts as Commissioner to be promoted, and am free to confess my em- s, and therefore beg to be properly JOHN H. KLIPPAR, Commission of Inland Fisheries.

History.

charge of a competent Naturalist, on, and will henceforth be made a communications, notes, queries, receive careful attention.]

FIELD NOTES.

are needed in order to further the science in which we are interested; and we are confident we shall not lack a continuance of them, and that important results will follow.

BIRDS OF LOWER MICHIGAN.

BY A. B. COVERT, OF ANN ARBOR, MICH.

(Continued from Page 99.)

FAMILY SYLVICOLIDÆ.

Mniotilta varia. Black-and-white creeper. Common during the spring and fall migrations, arriving about the 1st of May. It is rare during the breeding season, and makes its nest about the 20th of May. It departs by September 1st.

Parula americana. Blue yellow-backed warbler. Rare, arriving at Ann Arbor by the 20th of May. This bird undoubtedly breeds, but I have never taken its nest in this locality, although I have seen and shot it during the breeding season. It leaves for the South by September 1st.

Helminthophaga chrysoptera. Blue golden-winged warbler. Rare, arriving about the middle of May, and departing by August 20th. I have found one nest, the date being June 10th.

Helminthophaga ruficapilla. Nashville warbler. Rare; only a few breed in southern Michigan, arriving by the middle of May. It breeds about the 10th of June, and departs for the South about the first of September.

Dendroica aestiva. Yellow warbler. Very common, arriving by May 1st, breeding about June 1st, and departing south September 1st.

Dendroica virens. Black-throated green warbler. Common in spring and fall, appearing first about May 1st. I have never known it to breed in this locality, and have never taken the bird in the breeding season. It returns in its fall migration about October 1st.

Dendroica caerulescens. Black-throated blue warbler. Common in spring and fall migrations with the preceding.

Dendroica coronata. Yellow-rumped warbler. Common in migrations, but rare in the breeding season. Several nests were found about June 1st. It returns south about the middle of October.

Dendroica Blackburnie. Blackburnian warbler. Common with the yellow-rumps in migration. One nest was found with young on June 14th, 1873. These warblers go south by October 15th.

Dendroica striata. Black-poll warbler. A common migrant, arriving here from April 15th to May 15th. It does not breed, but passes quickly to the north, returning in the fall migrations about October 1st.

Dendroica castanea. Bay-breasted warbler; rare migrant, arriving here about the last of April, passing through, and returning southward about the middle of October.

Dendroica Pennsylvanica. Chestnut-sided warbler. Common summer sojourner, arriving here by April 15th, breeding from the 22d of May to the 15th of June, and leaving here about September 1st.

Dendroica maculosa. Black-and-yellow warbler. This beautiful bird is very rare at all seasons of the year, arriving here about May 15th, and remaining about two weeks, when it passes to the north. Its return in the fall occurs in September.

Dendroica Kirtlandi. Kirtland's warbler. Very rare. But few specimens of this bird have ever been taken by the naturalists of this country. As near as I can ascertain mine is the seventh specimen ever secured. It was a female, and was obtained May 15th, 1875. I may at some future time give a description of this warbler, and its habits as far as I have observed them.

Dendroica palmarum. Yellow red-poll. Not common in migrations, and does not breed. It reaches here in spring by the 1st of May, and passes southward in the fall during September and October.

Dendroica pinus. Pine-creeping warbler. Common in migrations, arriving here by April 15th. It seldom breeds; but a few have been taken from the 1st to the 10th of June. Returning south, the pine-creeper appears plentifully during the third week of September.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—N. B. Covert reports the late capture of an albino robin at Rome, Michigan which is in the collection of the Adrian Sporting Club.

C. A. Allen (Nicasio, Cal.) tells us the curious story of an albino cuckoo which he saw some years ago at the house of James Gately, the hermit-naturalist of Hyde Park, Mass. The child of a citizen of Hyde Park died. The following day the mother was in the garden, when this snow white bird alighted on a bush near her. The lady took the bird in her hand without its attempting to escape, and carried it into the house when it suddenly expired. Her husband then took the bird to Mr. Gately to be mounted, and finally gave it to him. His wife, however, objected strenuously to losing the bird, expressing the firm belief that the spirit of her little one had come to her in the white bird, and nothing would induce her to part with it. The lady was of Scotch parentage. . . . The blue-bird and meadow lark are certainly migratory in Louisiana. The meadow lark is thoroughly absent from here during the summer, and the blue-bird seldom ornaments our forests during other months than January and February. His stay with us is short and sweet. He comes to us as fat as butter, and stays until our dreamy spring like climate inspires him with love, when he leaves for the North to grow poor with domestic cares. Our people warmly welcome him with double-barrelled shot guns. Their favorite method of studying his characteristics is by broiling. If anything is delicious, digestible, and wholesome, that is a fat broiled blue-bird. (JOHN E. LEET, Manneville, La.)

ZOOLOGICAL.—Dr. Abbott has for several years noticed Bewick's wrens in considerable numbers at Trenton, N. J. . . . In Wisconsin, bumble-bees have been observed perforating the corollas of the flowers of the golden currant, to get at the honey, piercing seven flowers a minute sometimes. . . . On Antelope Creek, Nev., Rev. Dr. Hoffman found Swainson's buzzards and Bullock's orioles breeding amicably in the same thicket; and at Big Pines, Owen's Valley, Cal., he found in August a nest of *Stellula calliope* upon a small cottonwood branch. . . . Dr. Gunther has discovered that the young of sword fishes and *Chatodus* possess structures exceedingly different from the adult; young sword fish has no sword. . . . Wm. Couper, of Montreal, has observed the night-hawk nesting on the flat roofs of buildings in that city. . . . A. K. Fisher, last year, found several small birds impaled upon, or entangled in the burrs of the burdock, where they perished, or extricated themselves with many wounds.—*Naturalist for April.*

—We doubt very much whether any one man has been of so much service to the world of science as Mr. Darwin. All the world does not agree with some of his deductions. It is more than likely Mr. Darwin himself does not expect them to do so, but no one has given more facts of importance than he has.—THOS. MEEHAN.

CALENDAR.—Mr. Allen's calendar for Massachusetts for April 1st to 20th, is as follows:—

1st to 20th.—The pine and yellow red poll warblers, ruby-crowned kinglet, the woodcock, killdeer, great blue and night herons, the bitterns, kingfisher, fish hawk, sharp shinned, Cooper's and sparrow hawks commonly begin to make their appearance. Snow birds, song, fox-colored and tree sparrows are more abundant than at any other period of the year. The last of the winter visitors are retiring. Geese and ducks are passing in flocks to the northward.

10th to 20th.—During this time appear the hermit thrush, white-bellied swallow, and the golden-winged woodpecker. Chipping, field and savanna sparrows arrive; also the willets, the tell-tales, the least semipalmated, solitary and spotted sand-pipers, Wilson's or the English snipe, golden and field plovers. The fox-colored and tree sparrows, snow-birds, pine finches and shore larks, mostly disappear, passing northward. Robins, song-sparrows, Carolina doves, meadow larks, the crow and the smaller hawks pair.

VIVIPAROUS PERCH.

The fact that there is a perch found on the Pacific coast which brings forth its young alive, has long been known to scientific men, but is not familiar to the general public east of the Rocky Mountains. The following extract from a recent letter written by Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Surgeon and Naturalist of the Explorations West of the 100th Meridian, to Mr. Fred Mather, will therefore be of interest. Dr. Yarrow writes:—