

NESTING-RECORD.

of the

STATION AREA

by

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A report of an original investigation conducted as a requirement for Advanced Ornithology (Zoology 119) at the University of Michigan Biological Station.

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INTRODUCTION

This study on the nesting records of the birds in the Biological Station area and immediate vicinity was undertaken during the summer session of 1947 at the University of Michigan Biological Station on Douglas Lake, Cheboygan County, Michigan. The study is a continuation of a similar study carried on by previous students since the year 1944. Records were kept from June 23 to August 6, 1947. The study covers all species found nesting in the area except the Tree Swallows. A second paper has been written on the swallows. This was done because a much more detailed study was made of the Tree Swallow.

The total time spent in the field would probably aggregate 60 hours, but each period of search was usually for a period of a few hours or a matter of an hour or so. A nest was not recorded unless occupancy was verified by the presence of adults, or by young or eggs in the nest. Total species listed was 34 and total number of nests, 108. ✓ The Purple Martin colonies were listed as one nest each.

Methods used in locating nests varied with the circumstances and the nature of the area being searched. In the majority of cases the role of territory as manifested by singing males was found to be an effective means of narrowing the area of search. Luck played an important part, too, by flushing the bird from the nest or happening upon a bird carrying nesting material or food.

1. Refer to Table I

Advantage was taken of suggestions for finding nests given in some books on bird life (e.g., Allen, 1930) and in the papers of previous students who worked on this problem.

A mirror mounted on a sectional bamboo pole proved of great assistance in ascertaining the contents of nests which were too high to look into.

Grateful acknowledgment is due Mrs. Burget and H. Lewis Batts Jr. who were especially helpful in locating and reporting nests. Such rare finds as a Ruby-throated Hummingbird's nest and a Wood Pewee's nest were the result of Mrs. Burget's diligence and enthusiasm. Students in the ornithology classes were also helpful in finding and reporting nests.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The station area is located in secondary deciduous growth but near enough to islands of northern coniferous forest so that many birds which are characteristic of both vegetational types are found.

The area of deciduous growth was once covered with pine forests. With the coming of the white man, however, the pine forests were decimated in the 1870's by lumbering operations and later by forest fires. In place of the pine forests an aspen association developed. Aspens are still the dominant vegetation of the area. Some relic pines still persist and, now that fires have been brought under control, seedling pines are invading the area, thus slowly reestablishing the pine forests.

The aspen association does not support as large a bird population as one would find in the beech-maple hardwoods, or in coniferous. (James 1947) (Hofslund 1946) Studies by former students have shown that bogs, like Reese's, carry ~~a~~ very heavy bird populations. (Higgs 1946)

The station and immediate area is chiefly forested by aspen. Although the total bird population is somewhat lessened by this factor, the edge effect of lake front, roadways, clearings, etc. and the presence of human habitations attracts certain species not confined to aspens; thus the population is considerable greater than one would find in a typical aspen association. The plot census work of Douglas James shows this to be true.

Nest finding presents quite a challenge to one's ingenuity. A study of the literature is helpful but nesting sites, choice of trees, height from ground, etc., often vary for a given species in one region as compared with another. The Goldfinch, for example, builds a nest at low elevations in most parts of the country, but in the station area their nests are often at a height of over twenty feet. H. Lewis Batts, Jr. found them nesting in the station area at an average height of 25 feet during his study this summer. L. H. Walkinshaw (1938) reports that he found the Goldfinch nest at an average height of five feet in his studies in southern Michigan.

Reference to the papers of previous students on this problem will show the idiosyncrasies of a given species for the station area. Each of the Hummingbird nests was located by noting the female's presence on more than one occasion in the same area. While sitting under a tree one day, I noticed that one of these birds was apparently disturbed by my presence and kept moving about over an area comprising five or six trees. Careful scrutiny of the trees in question revealed nothing, but by watching the bird for a half hour or so I finally saw it fly directly to the nest.

There is a great variation in the choice of nesting site by some species. The Chipping Sparrow's nests were found at elevations varying from one foot to 20 feet and in both conifers and hardwoods. The Robin shows a great deal of variation in elevation and choice of trees, buildings, etc.

In many cases it was impossible to make repeated check-ups on the nests. For the most part such check-ups were confined to the Tree Swallow Boxes, but in some cases where the other nests were conveniently located I did make some subsequent check-ups. Such information as was gleaned in this manner will be included under the outline for each species.

Part I

NEST RECORDS OF BIRDS EXCLUSIVE OF TREE SWALLOWS

1. Black Duck--

(a) June 25. Nest with nine eggs discovered by Jack Hofslund and Lewis Batts. Located on east side of South Fishtail Bay in a leafy depression at the base of an Acer saccharum. The nest measured about one foot across and about six inches deep. The cream colored eggs were leaf-stained. The nest was about 25 feet from an open passageway to the lake.

2. Ruffed Grouse--

(a) June 25. Adult with five young flushed at Pine Point by Lewis Batts and Jack Hofslund. The young were able to fly ^{well}. Down was not observed on their heads. The female feigned injury and made a squealing noise.

3. Spotted Sandpiper--

(a) July 24. Adult with four young able to fly seen by Dr. Theodora Nelson on shore of Burt Lake by Reese's Bog.

(b) June 26. Nest 30 feet back of sign nest to Tree Swallow Box # 20 on the lake shore. The nest contained four eggs. It was deserted on July 24.

(c) June 26. Nest in grassy area under a small spreading Acer rubrum at Pine Point. Nest discovered and observed by Dr. Nelson. Four young left this nest.

(d) July 2. Nest located at base of birch on a dune along South Fishtail Bay. It was concealed by blueberry bushes and contained four eggs. This was discovered by Dr. Nelson; it was later deserted.

(e) July 2. Nest discovered by Lewis Batts at Ingeside. Located in grassy area to right side of path leading past the post pile. It contained four egg.

4. Upland Plover--

(a) June 24. Nest discovered by Robert MacAlpin in small field along the Pellston Road. Nest contained eggshells which appeared to be recently hatched.

5. Yellow-billed Cuckoo--

(a) July 1. Nest discovered in small ~~Mt.~~ Holly in the little swamp along road to Pine Point. Nest found by Jack Hofslund and observed by Merle Kuns. One egg was destroyed just before hatching and nest was deserted.

6. Black-billed Cuckoo--

(a) July 2. I found this nest in the fork of a small American Elm in a willow swamp at Ingeside. Nest did not contain eggs but the adult was in the immediate vicinity.

(b) July 6. I found this nest in an Flax verticillata on the edge of Smith's Bog. It was a platform nest of sticks and was loosely constructed. It was about six feet high and contained two blue-green egg. Merle Kuns studied this nest.

(c) July 14. Discovered in small Pinus resinosa in the area back of picnic grounds. Elevation about five feet. It contained one egg on the day of discovery but a second egg was found when again observed on the 17. Nest studied by Merle Kuns.

7. Nighthawk--

(a) June 25. Nest discovered by Douglas James. It was located about 60 feet from the Cheboygan Road and about 600 feet from the intersection with the road leading to Reese's Bog. It contained 2 eggs. It was in an open area.

(b) June 25. Nest located in aspens along Pellston Road, Discovered by Agnes Kugel. It contained two eggs. In an open area one half mile this side of Bryant's Bog road.

(c) July 1. The Ecology Class working along Power Line Road flushed one adult and one young, ^{it} was later discovered by Douglas James and captured by Dr. Gates. The young was downy and still used both wings and legs to move about on the ground.

8. Ruby-throated Hummingbird--

(a) July 7. Nest with two eggs found in a birch tree back of picnic tables. The nest was discovered by Mrs. Burget. One egg hatched on July 22, the other was infertile. This nest was kept under observation by Jack Hofslund. Young left the nest on August 11.

(b) July 14. I discovered this nest in a birch tree along the Manville road to the ball diamond. It was located on a horizontal limb about 20 feet from the ground. This nest was studied by Lester E. Eyer. Two young hatched on July 16 and 17, respectively, and at this writing were still in the nest.

9. Belted Kingfisher--

(a) June 25. Burrow discovered by Dr. Olin Sewall Pettingill in the sand cliff back of Blanchard Laboratory. The entrance was about two feet below the top of the cliff at the base of an old uprooted tree. When discovered, adult was seen entering it with food.

(b) June 24. Burrow located in the steep bank near Pine Point showed evidence of being used and the adult was seen in the area.

10. Flicker--

(a) June 29. Nest located in Quercus back of Cabin #5 in Blissville. A family of young left the nest about July 26.

(b) June 23. Nest located in Quercus along lake shore back of Faculty Row and near Bird Box #6. They were still at home on July 7 but had flown by July 16.

(c) July 7. Nest located in flagpole about 12 feet up. I was not able to check nest.

(d) July 15. Nest located on other side of the flag pole about 30 feet high. I do not know whether there were two pairs nesting in the pole. Repeated observations were not made. The first one at 12 feet elevation was observed more than once.

11. Hairy Woodpecker--

(a) June 23. Discovered in an old Populus stub along the Topinabee Road. The young were quite noisy. Discovered by Hazel Bradley.

12. Downy Woodpecker--

(a) June 29. Nest discovered by Merle Kuns in a tall snag along the road to Grapevine Point. Young were heard.

13 Kingbird--

(a) June 29. Nest found in maple tree in front of Cabin #5 in Blissville; it was about 15 feet from the ground^d on a horizontal branch over the roadway. Egg shell was dropped on July 1. A check on July 3 showed 4 young with feather tracts showing.

(b) June 30. Nest located in Quercus by picnic tables, about 15 feet high on a horizontal branch. Eggs still visible on July 8. Two young were well-developed on July 21.

14. Crested Flycatcher--

(a) June 25. This nest was found in the old nesting box across the street from Dr. Eggleton's cabin. Five eggs were in the nest on this date. There was no evidence of the proverbial snake skin or cellophane cigar^y wrapper. All hatched and were doing well. The last check was made on July 9 when two young were still in the nest, but they were ready to fly as one stuck his head out of the entrance when I approached.

15. Phoebe--

Only old unoccupied nests were found for this species though there were two or three pairs about the area. One adult was observed with young which had left the nest.

16. Least Flycatcher--

(a) June 25. Nest located 20 feet high in a birch at the fork of the road to the sawmill. Female incubating.

(b) June 29. Nest located about 25 feet high in a birch in the central part of the plot where the old faculty garage stands.

(c) June 29. Nest located 100 feet west of burn dump in new garage plot. It was about 12 feet high and in a birch as usual.

(d) June 29. Nest in the process of construction in the top of birch on corner of sand cliff by women's rest room. It was about 30 feet high.

(e) June 30. Nest located on horizontal branch of Quercus over road to ball diamond across the road from men's toilet. It was about 14 feet up and contained three small creamy white eggs. Jack Hofslund found the three young mummified in this nest on August 5 so some tragedy must have befallenⁿ the female.

(f) June 30. Nest located 25 feet high in birch back of Cabin 12 in Blissville.

(g) July 30. Nest located in the maple by animal shelter house. This nest was discovered by Lewis Bafts from his bird blind; the young had just left the nest.

17. Wood Pewee--

(a) July 1. Nest discovered by Mrs. Burgt on crest of hill back of Cabin #12 in Manville. Nest material of lichens fastened to a horizontal limb of a birch about 25 feet up.

18. Tree Swallows--Discussed under Part II.

19. Rough-winged Swallow--

(a) June 24. Two nests in the bank along east side of S. Fishtail Bay.

20. Purple Martin--

(a) June 21. The martins were well-established when the station opened. Letters were assigned to the houses beginning on the left when facing the lake. House A seemed to have the heaviest population and the latest nesters. On August 3, three compartments still contained young, and at this date, August 7, some young are still to be heard. On July 20 all houses were still well-populated except House D which showed evidence of only one pair at any time. This house is crowded closely by tree branches and this may be the reason for its low population. I would estimate that House A housed six pairs, House B five pairs, House C five pairs, and House D probably one pair. At this date, August 7, only House A has martins. This is the latest date of occupancy in records which I have checked; it is probably due to the lateness of the season.

21. Red-breasted Nuthatch--

(a) June 24. Discovered by Dr. Pettingill at North Fishtail Bay. The nest was located in a dead stub about 25 feet high.

22. House Wren--

There was no nesting record for this bird though they were present when the station opened and nesting material had been added to several of the nesting boxes in the vicinity of the old boat house and on the hillside. Evidently the bird is not able to hold its own on territorial rights.

against the competition of the Tree Swallow. Miss Brewer has a record of one nesting in house #29 in 1945.

23. Brown Thrasher--

These birds showed evidence of having established territory on the hill back of the picnic grounds but we were not able to find the nest.

24. Robin--

(a) June 25. Nest located in second group of birches halfway between road into Pellston and garage, on left side 15 feet high.

(b) June 25. Nest in birch tree to right of gasoline pump along steps leading up to Manville, 20 feet high in fork. Male seen building.

(c) June 25. Nest on Dr. Eggleton's porch containing 6 eggs; later deserted. Nest and eggs collected on July 31.

(d) June 25. Nest located in main fork of birch by Houghton Lab. only three feet above the ground. At date of discovery the nest contained four eggs. In spite of many passersby the bird successfully raised a family of four. The first egg hatched on June 27, the second on June 28 and the third and fourth on June 29. At first there was a noticeable variation in size but at the time they left the nest this difference was not readily discernible. They left the nest on July 29 but somewhat prematurely as they were frightened by a curious student who came too close.

- (e) June 29. Nest located in large Quercus in front of garage along walk, 25 feet high.
- (f) June 29. Robin observed laying foundation of nest in an aspen along main drive entrance. A followup revealed that the bird did not finish this nest.
- (g) July 2. A nest just completed on cross beam in the new cabin now under construction.
- (h) July 2. Nest discovered by Lewis Batts in a birch 15 feet high between cabins #20 and 19 in Manville.
- (i) July 7. Nest located in a birch back of the aviary, 40 feet high.
- (j) July 8. Nest with two eggs in new faculty garage. This nest was disturbed by the children and then deserted.
- (k) July 11. Nest located in Quercus in front of Dining Hall, elevation 12 feet, very loosely constructed. On July 30 well-developed young were observed in this nest.
- (l) July 23. Nest located in elm about 30 feet up, along road to upper drive through Manville.
- (m) July 27. Nest located on horizontal limb over State Street in front of garage and gas pump. This was an oak tree, and the young were well-feathered.
- (n) July 28. This nest was shown to me by Agnes Kugel. It was in a red pine near faculty row and about 10 feet in elevation. One young was still sitting near the nest. Miss Kugel first saw this nest on June 30.
- (o) July ? Five nests were found on the hinged door at the sawmill. Three nests were partially constructed and two were completed; each completed nest contained one egg. Later the door was let down destroying the eggs.

I have a theory that these nests may have been built by the same bird but construction was interrupted by the opening and closing of the door.

(p) July ? Nest located in the main fork of a birch along the walk in Ladyville. Elevation of nest about 10 feet, adult incubating.

(q) June 26. Nest located in Acer saccharum between road and walk in front of clubhouse, elevation 21 feet.

25. Hermit Thrush--

(a) June 26. Nest located by Hazel Bradley in woods on left side of Pellston Road about two miles from station. Well-feathered young were in the nest which was on the ground in the blueberry bushes.

(b) July Nest on the ground on Aspen Census Plot by Dr. Pettingill and Douglas James. It contained three dark^p blue eggs.

26. Bluebird--

(a) July 7. Nest located in old birch stub about 40 feet south of picnic grounds; it contained four eggs. Young well-feathered on July 14.

27. Ruby-crowned Kinglet--

(a) July 1st week. Male heard singing along road in Reese's Bog. The bird was also seen by several observers including myself on various days. One was seen in the same area in 1946 so it is an indication that the bird may be breeding there.

28. Cedar Waxwing--

(a) June 25. Nest located in red oak over walk at an elevation of 10 feet.

(b) June 26. Nest located in a maple between road and walk in front of caretaker's cabin. It was about 15 feet from ground on branch extending over the road.

(c) June 29. Nest located in birch back of the cliff about 10 feet from ground.

(d) June 29. Nest located in white pine along walk between Dr. William M. Brace's cabin and the hospital. Nesting material of old catkins from the birch. On July 29 the adult was observed feeding well-feathered young.

(e) July 2. Nest located by Lewis Batts between second and third power line pole in red pine at an elevation of eight feet. Contained one cedar waxwing egg and one cowbird egg. This nest was later deserted.

(f) July 25. Nest located in red pine near west dining hall entrance, elevation 25 feet.

(g) July 28. Nest located in red oak about 25 feet from ground along road leading from station. The nest had been deserted and some of the material carried away. It contained one cowbird egg and one waxwing egg.

29. Starling--

(a) June 23. Three well-feathered young were found in Nesting Box #3; they were still present on June 27, but had flown by July 2.

30. Red-eyed Vireo--

(a) June 25. Merle Kuns located partially constructed

nest along road to Grapevine Point; the nest was never finished.

(b) June 29. Nest located in a maple about five feet high, near the entrance to the road leading to Grapevine Point. The nest was deserted and contained one cowbird egg.

(c) June 29. Nest located in beech about eight feet from the ground along road to Grapevine Pt. It contained one young cowbird, one unhatched vireo egg and one young vireo. I flushed the young cowbird from the nest on July 7; one young remained in the nest but it looked very much like another cowbird. The egg was gone.

(d) July 2. Lewis Batts found a nest in a red maple about six feet up. It was near the picnic grounds and contained three cowbird eggs and two vireo eggs. On a later visit I saw a young cowbird sitting on the edge of the nest; it was the sole occupant.

(e) July 2. Nest containing four cowbird eggs found on a low branch of a red maple along road entrance to the station.

(f) July 2. Nest found by Jack Hofslund at Ingleside. It was about three and a half feet above the ground in a red maple. It contained two cowbird eggs.

(g) July 10. Mrs. Burget located a nest with an elevation of 20 feet in a maple tree. The tree stood in a triangle above the gas pump. The nest contained two young and both appeared to be vireos. This nest was the highest of any vireo's nest located.

(h) July 17. Nest being used for study by Kathryn Grave. Nest one half completed on date of discovery. Three eggs were laid which hatched on August 2. Nest in Acer rubrum eight feet above the ground back of Dr. Herbert B. Hungerford's cabin. At this writing, Aug. 14, the young are well feathered.

(i) July 29. Nest discovered by Agnes Kuge. It was located about 18 feet up in a Populus and contained one cowbird egg; the nest was deserted.

(j) June 25? Nest found by Dr. Pettingill along walk by main drive in Acer rubrum, eight feet from the ground. Lester Eyer placed deserted Red Start in this nest.

31. Yellow Warbler--

(a) July 2. Nest located in willow at Ingleside by Lewis Batts. It contained four well-feathered young.

32. Myrtle Warbler--

(a) Much singing indicated territory on the hillside. It was observed carrying food into the pines several times. Mrs. Barget later saw one feeding a cowbird.

33. Black-throated Green Warbler--

(a) July 1. Nest located by Edith McLennan during ecology work. It was located on a dead limb about six feet high near the trunk of a pine. This pine tract is located south of Douglas Lake.

34. Pine Warbler--

Territory was evidently established on the hill back of the baseball diamond. May have nested in the white pine on the corner of the diamond.

35. Oven-bird--

(a) July 16. Nest discovered by Dr. Mary Talbot about 125 feet south of road leading from ball diamond to station road. It contained three eggs which hatched on the 18 and the young left the nest on the 25.

36. American Redstart--

(a) July 8. Discovered by Agnes Kugel. Nest contained two young in beech tree back of cabins #12 and 14 in Manville.

(b) July 20. Nest discovered in small birch on hillside; it contained three well-feathered young. The male was in the first year plumage.

(c) June 27. Nest discovered by Lester E. Eyer. It was 12 feet above the ground in a birch and contained four eggs. Location Grapevine Pt. Four young fledged on July 6.

(d) June 29. Nest discovered at Grapevine Pt. by Merl Kuns. It contained four young and was situated in a birch 18 feet above the ground. Four young fledged on July 6.

37. Baltimore Oriole--

(a) July 2. Discovered by Agnes Kugel, elevation 40 feet in large-toothed aspen. This nest was studied by Miss Kugel. The young were successfully fledged.

(b) July 6. Discovered by Mrs. Burget, elevation 25 feet in aspen, unusually close to central trunk. The nest was deserted and it was later collected by Anges Kugel. One egg remained unbroken. A kingbird which nested quite close to this tree may have caused the oriole to desert.

(c) July 29. Mrs. Burget discovered a nest in a young maple in Elissville. It was in front of Cabin # 16 and was probably used during the first weeks of the session. It was abandoned when discovered.

38. Cowbird--

The cowbird seems quite successful in spite of the lack of a nest building instinct. Cowbird eggs or young were found in eight of ten vireo's nests recorded and in several waxwing's nests; one egg was found in a Chipping Sparrow's nest. I saw two young cowbirds leave vireo's nests and Myrtle Warbler was seen feeding a cowbird.

39. Purple Finch--

A singing male was heard and seen about the hillside during the first three weeks of July. This suggests the possibility of a nest in one of the pines on the hillside.

40. Indigo Bunting--

(a) Six nests were discovered by Hazel Bradley; five of them were occupied; they were all located in the cut-over area along the Pellston Road. For the details on these nests refer to Miss Bradley's paper on her observations.

41. Goldfinch--

(a) July 22. Nest discovered in process of construction in maple by the animal house, elevation 30 feet. The nest was completed on the 27th and the last egg was laid on the 31st. A high wind on the night of the 30th tossed out all of the eggs except the one laid on the 31st so the female deserted.

(b) July 26. Nest discovered on horizontal limb of a maple along State Street in front of Cabin #11 in Ladyville. On July 29 it contained five eggs.

(c) August 6. Nest reported by Jean Batts in process of construction. Located in a maple at an elevation of 30 feet near third cabin on left of upper drive into Manville.

(d) August 6. Reported by Jean Batts. Across the street from above nest between the fifth and sixth cabins, elevation 15 feet. These nests are only about 75 feet apart.

42. Chipping Sparrow--

(a) June 28. Nest on white birch limb by Nichol's Lab. only 10 feet high.

(b) June 29. Nest back of Cabin #5 in Blissville, located in a balsam about 18 inches above the ground and contained five well-feathered young.

(c) June 29. Nest 14 inches above ground in small white pine along walk in front of ice house. Contained one cowbird egg. Deserted.

(d) July 7. Nest reported by Douglas James at an elevation of 20 feet near top of red pine at top of stairs to picnic grounds.

(f) July 23. Nest in maple above seven feet up by the roadside leading from Blissville to Manville. Adult brooding, nest empty on 31st.

43. Song Sparrow--

(a) July 9. Nest in old stump depression on abandoned farm plot near Smith's Bog. It contained four eggs.

(b) July 4. Nest reported by Jack Hofslund. Located about two feet above the water in Myrica Gale clump at Smith's Bog, contained four eggs.

SUMMARY

1. This study of the nesting birds of the area, exclusive of the Tree Swallow was conducted as a part of the requirement for Advanced Ornithology at the University of Michigan Biological Station, Douglas Lake, Cheboygan County, Michigan. The study was conducted under the direction of Dr. Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. The study covers the period between June 23 and August 10, 1947.
2. The area covered in the study was the station area and immediate vicinity.
3. Seventeen nests were recorded for the Robin; the Purple Martin probably equalled this number. Five or more nests were recorded for the Spotted Sandpiper, Least Flycatcher, Cedar Waxwing, Red-eyed Vireo, Indigo Bunting, and Chipping Sparrow.
4. There were 10 cases of parasitism by the Cowbird recorded. In seven cases Red-eyed Vireos were parasitized. The Cedar Waxwing and Chipping Sparrow were also parasitized. A Myrtle Warbler was seen feeding a young Cowbird.
5. The role of territory as manifested by singing males was especially helpful in locating nests.
6. Robins, Least Flycatchers and Chipping Sparrows showed a distinct preference for the station area proper.

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Table I

NESTS FOUND

Bird	Number of Nests
1. Black Duck	1
2. Spotted Sandpiper	5
3. Upland Plover	1
4. Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1
5. Black-billed Cuckoo	3
6. Nighthawk	3
7. Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2
8. Belted Kingfisher	2
9. Flicker	4
10. Hairy Woodpecker	1
11. Downy Woodpecker	1
12. Kingbird Flycatcher	2
13. Crested Flycatcher	1
14. Least Flycatcher	7
15. Wood Pewee	1
16. Rough-winged Swallow	2
17. Purple Martin	4 (colonies)
18. Tree Swallow	20
19. Red-breasted Nuthatch	1
20. Robin	17
21. Hermit Thrush	2
22. Bluebird	1
23. Cedar Waxwing	7
24. Red-eyed Vireo	8
25. Black-throated Green Warbler	1
26. Oven-bird	1
27. Yellow Warbler	1

Table I (continued)

Bird	Nest
27. American Redstart	
28. American Redstart	4
29. Baltimore Oriole	3
30. Cowbird	10 (Parasitism)
31. Indigo Bunting	6
32. Goldfinch	4
33. Chipping Sparrow	5
34. Song Sparrow	2