

Aquila chrysaëtos. GOLDEN EAGLE.—An adult male of this species was shot in Eton County on August 12. Although not a new bird for this locality, it is so rare that I believe it worth recording. This specimen is in the collection of Mr. Charles Freiburger of this city.

Strix pratincola. AMERICAN BARN OWL.—This species is exceedingly rare in all parts of Michigan. I have, however, two records which have never been given before, one of a female shot near the marshes at the lower end of the Detroit River, now in the possession of Mr. C. R. Champion, a taxidermist. The other is a male in the possession of Mr. L. J. Eppinger of this city, also a taxidermist. The latter specimen was shot at Port Mouillee on Oct. 29.

Nyctala acadia. SAW-WHET OWL.—An adult male of this species was shot and given to me by a farmer in Grosse Point Township on Dec. 26. As I can find no previous record of this species I believe it new for Wayne County, the nearest record which I can find being a set of eggs recorded by Dr. W. C. Brownell (O. & O., Vol. XVI, p. 22) taken in Oakland County by W. A. Davison of this city. This skin is in my collection.

Nyctea nyctea. SNOWY OWL.—This rare owl has been commoner in southern Michigan this winter than it has been in the past ten years, local taxidermists having received about fifteen.—ALEX. W. BLAIN, JR., *Detroit, Mich.*

Bird Notes from Long Island, N. Y.—**Seiurus motacilla.** At Cold Spring Harbor, April 13, 1901, I secured a fine male Louisiana Water Thrush. The specimen is now in the collection of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute.

Seiurus noveboracensis. A pair of Water Thrushes made their home during the past summer about the lower pond at Cold Spring Harbor. I saw them every week or two for the entire summer but cannot be positive that they nested there, although on one occasion (June 15) I felt sure that I saw them carrying nesting material. They were at all times very shy and wild.

Vireo philadelphicus. September 14, 1900, I secured a specimen of this rare bird (for Long Island). It was one of the hurrying throng of thousands of migrants seen on that morning and was not recognized until later in the day when it was made up into a skin. The specimen is now in the collection of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute.

Geothlypis agilis. The Connecticut Warbler was unusually abundant during the latter part of September, 1900, in the vicinity of Jamaica South. Ten specimens were taken by the writer and many were seen.—GEO. K. CHERRIE, *Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Winter Notes from Louisiana.—Observation during the winter months at New Iberia, Louisiana, has shown that there are some substantial differences between the winter avifauna there and that at New Orleans. New Iberia is 125 miles west of New Orleans, and is in a section of the

State where several kinds of country blend, the prairies of the western part, the rolling country of the upper part, the swampy or level woodland of the eastern parts of the State.

Judged from the standard of the winter bird life about New Orleans, the conditions here are rather contradictory; the Gnatcatcher, which is unusual as a winter bird at New Orleans, is regular here as a winter resident and might be called almost common; on the other hand, the Brown Creeper has appeared in some numbers in a live oak grove; at New Orleans it is a rare bird. So New Iberia appears to combine the advantages of both a lower and a higher latitude than New Orleans.

The Orange-crowned Warbler has been present in as large numbers as it is common to find it at New Orleans. The first was noted on November 19; at about this time (the end of February) the last are being heard. But much commoner than it is ever known at New Orleans is the Pine Warbler; like several other of the winter birds this bird is fond of the live oak groves; there it mixes freely with the Kinglets, Orange-crowned Warblers, Titmice, and Brown Creepers. Pine Warblers are fearless, and may be observed as they feed on the ground. Dull colored individuals are the commonest, but now and then a male in good plumage may be noticed among the little flocks; as the only yellow-breasted bird of winter he is conspicuous. Myrtle Warblers have been scarce through most of the winter, but the appearance of transients was noted February 13. The first transients of this species always appear about the middle of February in southern Louisiana.

Particularly since Christmas, Rusty Grackles have been very abundant; many Bronzed Grackles have been with them; that species is evidently the regular winter resident here; at New Orleans it is practically unknown at all times of the year, the Florida Grackle being the regular form there.

Goldfinches were the last winter residents to come; the first were noted not in cold weather, but on an Indian summer day that was one of the warmest of the late fall, November 26.

The remainder of the winter birds are the ordinary ones in this part of the country: White-throated Sparrow (in great abundance), Swamp Sparrow, Savana Sparrow, Phœbe, Robin, Winter Wren, Cedarbird, and American Pipit. The assemblage of these species is swelled of course, by the presence of various common residents: Cardinal, Towhee, Thrasher, Blue Jay, Red-headed Woodpecker, Carolina Wren, etc.—
HENRY H. KOPMAN, *Covington, La.*

Northern Birds at Cumberland, Md.—On December 6, last, I took a walk along the Potomac, at a place where the banks are wooded, between the river and the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. I had at former occasions, but much later in winter, seen flocks of Purple Finches (*Carpodacus purpureus*) and other northern birds there feeding on the sycamore apples. On this day also there were Purple Finches about, and their clear notes could be heard at different places. When I came to a small