

Henslow's Sparrow is of regular occurrence as a fall migrant; in fact, can always be found in suitable localities during that period. Have observed it only twice in spring; but this is no indication of rarity, having never really looked for it.

Lincoln's Sparrow cannot be considered rare. Met with it on the three days afield in September; also October 2 and 9.

Connecticut Warbler.—Secured an immature bird on October 6 in Ecorse Township. This is the second record, Mr. P. A. Taverner taking the first specimen in Greenfield Township.

Red-throated Loon.—May 9 I had the pleasure of examining an adult male on Grosse Isle, Monguagon Township. It was shot by a Frenchman who invited me down to inspect a "Red-throated Hell-diver."

Blue-winged Teal.—Was on Elba Island, Monguagon Township, June 20-24, and noted a male in the marsh throughout my stay. The female was noticed but once and only for a short time, from which I conclude she was incubating. In 1886-87 I saw parents followed by young in a marsh just below the city in what is now known as the Village of River Rouge. Black-crowned Night Herons were also common about this same marsh at that time, but I have seen none since the summer of 1890.

American Merganser.—A pair spent the summer in the vicinity of Elba and Hickory Islands. Noted them on several visits during June, July and August.

Passenger Pigeon.—While woodcock shooting in October I was joined by a soldier from the fort who stated he shot several of these pigeons in September from a flock of about twenty. They were feeding on beech nuts in a large woods near Orchard Lake, Oakland County. This has a ring of truth about it. The last seen by me in Wayne County was in Greenfield Township, on March 21, 1890, and the very last was a pair near Corunna, Michigan, on May 10, 1892.

Bob-white.—The severe winter of 1903-04 nearly exterminated the Bob-white. One farmer told me that of about twenty on his farm in November, not one was left the following spring.

A notable feature of the autumn migration was the unusual abundance of Gray-cheeked Thrushes and Fox Sparrows and the total absence of Tennessee Warblers.

Except as otherwise stated, the above randoms refer to Wayne County and the season of 1904.—J. CLAIRE WOOD, *Detroit, Michigan*.

**Erroneous Maine Records.**—During the past seven years it has repeatedly been necessary to call the attention of ornithological writers to the fact that many of the birds recorded in Mr. George A. Boardman's lists were taken on land and waters within the British dominion and are not entitled to be listed as birds of Maine and New England. Mr. Boardman's original list (*cf.* Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. IX, pp. 122-132) by its very title, 'Catalogue of the Birds Found in the Vicinity of Calais, Maine, and about the Islands of the Bay of Fundy,' shows that he did not

intend to limit it to a consideration of Maine taken species because he added to the first portion of the title 'and about the Islands of the Bay of Fundy.' In many of Mr. Boardman's writings exact localities where specimens were taken, such as Grand Menan, Indian Island, St. Stephen, were given; but in spite of this subsequent writers have called such records Maine records, and cited the specimens recorded as being taken in Maine.

In 1896-97, when preparing the manuscript of 'A List of the Birds of Maine' for publication, Mr. Boardman and I desired to have his records straightened out, as he realized he had been *persistently misquoted* by many ornithologists of note. Accordingly Mr. Boardman went carefully over all his records, and all entitled to be cited as birds of Maine are given *completely and correctly*, as I was assured by Mr. Boardman, in 'A List of the Birds of Maine,' while in the hypothetical list at the end of this work reason for excluding many of the species previously accredited to Maine, owing to the misquoting of Mr. Boardman, is given.

Writers in the future should be careful not to accredit any species to Maine upon the authority of quotations from Mr. Boardman's lists, or on other authority directly or indirectly derived therefrom, unless such species is given in the publication above referred to, or unless other positive information of more recent date is at hand. It is perhaps well at this stage to call the attention of ornithologists to the fact that Mr. Boardman published a list entitled 'St. Croix Birds' and other scientific lists in the Calais 'Weekly Times' between November 23, 1899, and February 5, 1900. I wish to especially emphasize the fact that this St. Croix List is not confined in its enumerations to Maine specimens, and that it does not purport to be anything other than what the title taken in its very broadest sense would indicate, and that consequently many species recorded there were taken or seen in New Brunswick.

Though, as stated in the beginning, the attention of ornithological writers has been called to the facts herein stated more or less frequently, yet the erroneous citation of Mr. Boardman's records by two writers within the past month would indicate that many are still in ignorance of the facts in the case. — O. W. KNIGHT, *Bangor, Maine*.

**Swainson and Audubon.** — The letter of Swainson to Audubon in 'The Auk' for January, 1905 (XXII, p. 31-34) solved a problem that perplexed me in 1900 while writing a biography of Swainson. I assumed that Swainson's letter of "2d October 1830" (see Auk, Jan., 1898, p. 11-13) might have been an answer to Audubon's of "22 Aug. 1830," inasmuch as no subsequent letter from Audubon earlier than "6 June 1831" was in the Linnæan collection (see Osprey, V, 24). The letter of Swainson published by Mr. Ruthven Deane, however, shows that such was not the case. It is now clear that Audubon made his proposition for limited partnership while in Manchester, in his letter dated "22 Aug. 1830"; to this Swainson responded in his letter dated "Thursday." (Thursday of August in 1830