

gilla maculata. This is the name used by Audubon in the 'Elephant Folio.' Since there can be little doubt that Audubon's figure of the male Black-headed Grosbeak was drawn from the specimen in this Museum, it is evident that the name *Fringilla maculata* was not, as supposed hitherto, a new one originating with Audubon. Furthermore, this name should certainly be considered a synonym of *Zamelodia melanocephala* Swainson, although Mr. Ridgway, in his 'Birds of North and Middle America,' does not include it as such.

Townsend seems to have confused the Black-headed Grosbeak with the Spotted Grosbeak — *Loxia maculata* of Gmelin, and out of this confusion arose the specific name *maculata* applied by Townsend and Audubon to the Black-headed Grosbeak. I am informed by Mr. Stone that the identity of *Loxia maculata* has never been determined and that it remains an unidentifiable (and probably merely hypothetical) species.—HERBERT RAVENEL SASS, *The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

Three Erroneous Georgia Records.—COWBIRD (*Molothrus ater*).—In Mr. Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America,' Part II, p. 208, the breeding range of this species is given as "south to Georgia (Wayne and McIntosh counties)." In the citations, however, no authority is mentioned for this breeding record. During the month of May, 1891, I was making observations on the birds of Wayne, McIntosh and Glynn counties but failed to detect the Cowbird.

This species does not breed on any portion of the South Carolina coast, and, if the birds really breed on the coast of Georgia (which is questionable), the breeding range would undoubtedly extend northward along the coast to South Carolina, as the Cowbird breeds far north. This Georgia record requires confirmation.

BANK SWALLOW (*Riparia riparia*).—Although the Bank Swallow is said by Mr. H. B. Bailey (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, 1883, p. 39) to breed on St. Simon's Island, he doubtless mistook migrating birds for breeding ones, as the Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) was the species I found breeding in May, 1891.

SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN (*Cistothorus stellaris*).—Mr. H. B. Bailey, in Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, 1883, p. 38, refers to this wren as breeding on St. Simon's Island. This statement is erroneous, as the Short-billed Marsh Wren does not breed in any portion of the South Atlantic States, the birds being simply autumnal, winter and late spring residents.

While Mr. Ridgway does not give the range (breeding and winter) in his great work (Birds of North and Middle America, Part III, p. 483), the so-called "breeding" record by Mr. Bailey is perpetuated in the citations. Since 1884 I have known that the birds are simply winter and late spring residents, and that their breeding range was far to the northward of the South Atlantic States. Mr. Ridgway's inclusion of Mr. Bailey's

unquestionably erroneous record was doubtless due to an oversight on his (Ridgway's) part, for he must have surely known that the species in question does not breed in the South Atlantic States.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Notes on Three Michigan Birds.—At the suggestion of Prof. W. B. Barrows, of the Michigan Agricultural College, I send a few notes gathered during the past summer. They are the result of a canoe trip down the Grand River, taken by a Mr. H. A. Moorman and myself. Although no remarkable finds were made, we succeeded in extending the supposed breeding range of two species, and in securing specimens of another rather uncommon resident.

At a point a few miles north of Jackson, Mich., we entered a remarkably large breeding area of the Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*). The tract of low, water-covered land in which these birds were found extended, uninterrupted, for twenty-five miles on the river's course. Here this warbler was the most common bird encountered and, even after leaving this area, Prothonotary Warblers were met in several instances — our northernmost record being a few miles south of Lansing, Mich. The former breeding localities of this bird in our State were restricted to streams along the southern State line.

On July 7 a male Mourning Warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) was taken at East Lansing. This bird, which was in full song and mating plumage, frequented the dense undergrowth in a tract of woods admirably adapted to its habits and, although no nest was found, I am fully convinced, from the date of capture and general surroundings, that it was a breeder there. Cadillac, in the northern part of the Southern Peninsula, was the former southern record for this bird.

The securing of three specimens of Henslow's Sparrow (*Coturniculus henslowi*), and the seeing of more in a low meadow near Eaton Rapids, help to establish more firmly the records in this State of a rather erratic and uncommon breeder.—EDWIN R. KALMBACH, *Asst. Director K. S. Museum, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

Corrections to 'A List of the Land Birds of Southeastern Michigan.'—In the 'Bulletin of the Michigan Ornithological Club' (beginning in Vol. IV, p. 14 and concluding in Vol. V, p. 43) was published 'A List of the Land Birds of Southeastern Michigan.' This contained a number of minor errors. The compiler's attention was directed to these several years ago but nothing has been done in the way of correction, so I have decided to take up the matter in the interest of exactness.

BALD EAGLE.—"A pair have been for many years on Elba Island. This should read Grosse Isle instead of Elba Island.

AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL.—"J. Claire Wood has taken several sets." I have taken but one set in Michigan; a set of five eggs April 17, 1886.