

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.

**NORTHERN RAVEN.**—“J. Claire Wood saw a pair in 1885.” This pair was noted near Windsor, Ontario, Canada, late in February, 1887. I have not seen the Raven in this part of Michigan nor do I know of anyone who has during my time, so it is doubtless of rare occurrence on the Canadian side of the Detroit River and I give a more detailed account for the benefit of Ontario compilers. The identification is beyond question. I was a short distance beyond the limits of Windsor, on the main road leading back from the river, when a sound reached my ears different from anything previously heard. It suggested the honking of wild geese or herons, but one glance at the birds and I knew they were ravens. They were directly over Windsor and circling like Buteos, but gradually working away from the river and toward me. They passed within a hundred yards, and number one dropped to the ground and began feeding while number two passed on to a tree top where it remained until number one took wing and, passing it, settled on a tree top some distance ahead. Number two then flew to the ground and fed awhile. Thus, alternately feeding and doing sentinel duty, they finally disappeared to the south. They were silent while feeding and perched on trees but frequently uttered their loud characteristic croaking sound while in flight, especially while circling.

**RUSTY BLACKBIRD.**—“J. Claire Wood shot one bird January 25, 1891, near the River Rouge, which is the only winter record.” This is correct as to a specimen secured but the birds wintered here that year and have done so a number of times since.

**BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.**—“J. Claire Wood has found several nests at Grosse Pointe Farms.” This should be Gratiot Township. There is no place on the above farms where this warbler would breed.

**YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.**—“A. W. Davidson found a pair breeding May 29, 1898. The bird was not secured.” The male was taken by Mr. E. Mummery.

**GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.**—“First taken here in 1898 by J. Claire Wood.” The first specimen was secured here September 19, 1891, by Walter C. Wood. I prepared the skin. The compiler has claimed I did not know what the bird was until 1905 but this bird, properly named, was sent to Joseph Grinnell four years before the list under consideration was published.

**NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.**—“J. Claire Wood saw one about 1886.” This bird was seen in Grosse Pointe Township, Wayne County, October 15, 1888.

My attention was recently called to a doubtful record of my own in ‘The Auk’ (XVII, p. 391), which reads as follows: “In June, 1899, my brother added the Black-throated Blue Warbler to the list of birds breeding here. I have never personally observed this species in summer.” The facts are that my brother reported a pair in an opening in a large woods. The female exhibited all the anxiety of a breeding bird and a search was rewarded by an empty nest, apparently just built. I accompanied him to this woods the following Sunday but there were so many

openings of similar appearance he failed to locate the one desired. No warblers of this species were seen. At various times during the last seven years I have thoroughly explored this woods in summer without seeing a Black-throated Blue Warbler, and now believe my brother was mistaken; in fact, he admits the possibility. The females of this species and the Indigo Bunting are very similar in coloration and the latter are common about the openings in this woods. The record should be eliminated.—  
J. CLAIRE WOOD, *Detroit, Mich.*

**Some Rare Summer Residents of Berks County, Pennsylvania.**— All the following species have been observed by the writer, during the summer months, although nothing definite has thus far been learned about the breeding habits of a few of them.

**Philohela minor.** AMERICAN WOODCOCK.— This much-esteemed game bird, which, according to good authority, was a rather frequent summer resident years ago, is now a very rare breeder here. Although the writer has never been fortunate enough to find a nest containing eggs, young, in different stages of development, have on several occasions been found, which is sufficient evidence of its breeding in this locality. On May 18, 1907, the writer and a friend found four nearly full-grown young with the parent birds in a dense thicket about one mile southwest of Fleetwood, while another friend reported having seen young, in a different locality, on May 19.

**Cathartes aura.** TURKEY VULTURE.— The writer's first experience with the breeding habits of this species was acquired on May 15, 1904, when a nest, containing two eggs, was found near Pikeville. The eggs were laid on the bare ground under a large rock about four feet from the entrance. While on a botanical tramp in the Blue Mountains on May 5, 1907, a second nest, containing two eggs, was found on what is popularly known as "Pulpit Rock," a peak in the mountains. These eggs were deposited on dry leaves in an opening under a huge mass of solid rock. According to a resident of that locality, several pairs are yearly to be found nesting there.

**Buteo platypterus.** BROAD-WINGED HAWK.— The first authentic nest of this hawk, found in this locality, was discovered by a friend on May 8, 1902. It was placed on a chestnut tree about 30 feet high. The nest was evidently an old crow's nest. Subsequently a nest was found on May 25, 1903, and two on May 19, 1907, in different localities. All these nests were placed on chestnut trees ranging in height from 25 to 30 feet, and in every case two eggs were deposited and the crows were the architects of the nests. However, on May 26, 1907, a nest, containing three eggs, was found near Moselem.

**Strix pratincola.** BARN OWL.— A nest of this species was discovered by the writer on April 2, 1905, in the hollow trunk of a buttonwood tree about 38 feet high. The bottom of the nest was covered with meadow mice and moles in all stages of decomposition, and on these were depos-