

by Dr. Wm. de la Barre of Minneapolis. The locality is in the extreme western part of Minnesota close to the Dakota line and lies within the Coteaux region of the State where the fauna and flora are strongly colored by species and subspecies characteristic of the plains region farther west. The specimen is now No. 3484 in the collection of the Minnesota Natural History Survey. It was recently examined by Dr. A. K. Fisher and the identification verified. As far as known this is the first well authenticated record of the occurrence of this species in Minnesota, the only previous record being by G. G. Cantwell (O. & O., Vol. XVI, Oct., 1891, p. 157) reporting the somewhat doubtful and unverified capture of a specimen in the winter of 1890-91 in Swift County, western Minnesota.—THOS. S. ROBERTS, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

Agelaius phoeniceus fortis in Louisiana.—In a series of six Redwings taken at Belcher, Louisiana, February 4, 1908, was one specimen (♀) referable to this subspecies — the others being *A. p. phoeniceus*. This is the first record of the Giant Redwing in the State. The specimen in question was originally recorded¹ as *A. p. arctolegus* on the authority of H. C. Oberholser who, after going over the whole group again in greater detail, now decides that this bird should be referred to *fortis*.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *Washington, D. C.*

Pine Siskins and Winter Bobolinks.—The water front of Private Claims 120 and 321, City of Detroit, is a point of land reaching out into Lake St. Clair. The shore is lined with summer cottages behind which is a belt of weed-grown solid ground, about 100 yards in width, and then a marsh belt, about as wide, which brings you to the solid mainland. Between the marsh and mainland is a canal, the excavation from which forms an embankment some seven feet high with a row of Lombard poplars on the top. Near the westerly end the embankment runs out into the marsh and thence, at right angles, returns to the mainland leaving a strip of marsh, 20 × 100 yards, between the embankment and mainland that affords ample shelter from the lake winds and a food supply for the seed-eaters in the abundance of weeds growing along the sloping embankment. A number of times, during the last eighteen years, I have seen small flocks of Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) migrating northward in this vicinity during March. It was not until the autumn of 1908 that I decided to secure a specimen and directed my attention to this point as the most promising locality. November 8 was the date set for the first visit and a better could not have been selected. Mr. Herbert H. Spicer and the writer spent two hours on the embankment opposite the piece of sheltered marsh and directly on the flight line of the Pine Siskins. They came from about 25 degrees east of north in flocks of from three to a hundred or more indi-

¹ Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XXI, p. 121, 1908. Of the identity of the specimen of *arctolegus* recorded from Natchitoches there is no question.