

**Carolina Parakeet** (*Conurus carolinensis*).— For many years the range of this species has been extended to include Michigan on the strength of a specimen preserved in the U. S. National Museum. I have recently examined this bird, number 1228, and find that it was received by Prof. S. F. Baird from Dr. Leib of Philadelphia among a small collection of other birds. In the original catalogue of the National Museum this specimen is recorded as number 1228, in Prof. Baird's handwriting, but is given no locality. However, he later records it as "Southern States" in Pac. R. R. Surveys, IX, 1858, p. 68, together with its measurements, etc. As Prof. Baird undoubtedly knew more than of the status of the birds received from Dr. Leib, this specimen must be eliminated from all consideration as a Michigan record. I believe that there is no other Michigan record for the species. In a letter from Prof. Walter B. Barrows, dated Feb. 25, 1910, he says: "I am quite sure that there is no other record of a Michigan specimen to which the slightest weight can be attached. There have been various suppositions as to the Parakeet's former occurrence in the State, but these are only conjectures."— B. H. SWALES, *Grosse Isle, Mich.*

**Acadian Flycatcher in Ontario.**— On writing to my friend Dr. MacCallum of Penetanguishene, who lived for many years at Dunnville, regarding my capture of the Acadian Flycatcher in southwestern Ontario last June, he replied, that he had a nest and set of three eggs, which he had always believed belonged to this species. I had seen this nest years ago, but was not at that time aware of the marked difference between the nest of this species and that of the Alder Flycatcher. Since then I have added nests of both of these species to my collection and know how easy it is to distinguish between them. I therefore wrote Dr. MacCallum, asking for the privilege of inspecting this nest and set. The favor was promptly granted, and the nest is undoubtedly that of the Acadian Flycatcher as the Doctor surmised. "It was taken," he writes, "from an old thickly branched apple tree on June 24, 1884." The nest is composed of fine grasses and rootlets bound together on the outside by what appears to be caterpillar web.

The well known habit of this species of making the nest appear like an accidental bunch of drift, by the addition of loose flowers of alder, walnut or oak, is varied in this instance by the substitution of a large number of bud scales, apparently of beech. The nest is, as usual, shallow, the cavity measuring  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch deep, by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, while the external measurements are  $5 \times 2$ . In every particular this nest corresponds so exactly with that of the Acadian Flycatcher, that there cannot be the least doubt of its belonging to that species, thereby antedating my discovery of the bird in Ontario by 25 years.

It is, of course, quite within the possibilities, that there are favorable locations for this bird scattered along the north shore of Lake Erie, in fact it would be surprising if there were not, and as the spread of southern species which barely reach the limits of Ontario appears to be strictly

limited to the vicinity of that lake, it seems altogether likely that this bird will be found, eventually, to be a somewhat rare, but quite regular inhabitant of the strip of land extending along the north shore of Lake Erie.— W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

**Magpie in Knox County, Indiana.**— A Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) has been seen passing the winter a few miles north of Bicknell, Knox Co., Indiana. It has been observed by quite a number of persons who all tell me the bird was black with white shoulder patches, a white band on the wings, and white underparts; bill long and black, tail long and wedge-shaped, body slender. It kept around outbuildings, feed lots and slaughter pens and fed on offal. It was seen December 24, 1907, and also February 10, 1908. So far as I am aware, this is the first record for the species for this State.— E. J. CHANSLER, *Bicknell, Knox Co., Ind.*

**A Correction: A New Bird for the United States.**— In the July, 1909, 'Auk,' I reported the capture of a Red-eyed Cowbird (*Tangavius aeneus involucratus*) near Tucson, Ariz. This specimen was later identified by the Biological Survey as *T. aeneus aeneus* of western Mexico, which thus makes a new record for the area covered by the A. O. U. Check-List.

Several Red-eyed Cowbirds spent the summer near Tucson, and at least four young were raised; two by Cañon Towhees and two by Arizona Hooded Orioles. Specimens were last observed September 21.

The capture of a male Red-eyed Cowbird May 28, at Sacaton, Arizona, (on the Gila River, 75 miles northwest of Tucson and 30 miles southeast of Phoenix) was reported by Mr. Breninger in the August 'Condor.' W. W. Cooke writes me that this specimen was compared with mine and was found to represent the same variety.— S. S. VISHER, *University of Chicago.*

**A Migration of Longspurs over Chicago on December 13, 1909.**— On December 13, 1909, a considerable migration of birds, probably some species of Longspur, occurred at Chicago between the hours, as far as I observed, of 5:30 p. m. and 10 p. m. As it was dark during this period the birds were not seen, but their calls were plainly heard as often as I went outside to listen for them. Their number indicated that large flocks of birds were passing overhead, and their changes of source suggested that they were traveling in a southerly direction. The calls resembled the common one-syllabled flight call of the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), but had more of a ringing quality.

My observations were made on and near the campus of the University of Chicago, which is about a mile west of Lake Michigan. The official weather map and report for this date show that Chicago was in the center of a "low," with winds coming from the west and northwest at a velocity of 23 to 26 miles an hour. A wet snow fell up to 8 o'clock p. m. and the temperature was a little below freezing.