

ence are the Blackburnian, Cape May, Tennessee, Bay-breasted and Wilson's Warblers.

Contrary to the usual dates, the Blackburnian Warbler has arrived in the past three years on April 29, May 5 and May 1, respectively. This year the height of its migration was reached on May 19, when eight were observed. It was last seen on the 29th. The Cape May Warbler also has been coming ahead of schedule time, on May 4, 8 and 2. In 1916 it was pretty steadily present until the 27th and five were observed on three occasions.

But the most remarkable increase has been shown by the Tennessee Warbler. Up to 1915 I had only one spring and one autumn record of the species. In 1915 it was observed several times from May 6 to 20, three being recorded on the 19th. In 1916 it did not arrive until the 10th, but immediately became the most conspicuous and constant songster of the entire family, as many as half a dozen answering each other from adjacent tree-tops. The climax of its migration was reached on May 22, when sixteen were recorded and it remained common until the 29th. One straggler was observed on June 2.

I usually see not more than five or six Bay-breasted Warblers in a season, but this year they were constantly present from May 11 until the 29th, twelve being recorded on the 19th. Wilson's Warbler also arrived on the 11th and stayed till the 29th, singing freely and as many as four being seen on two different days.

One other unusual occurrence was a visit from a Blue-winged Warbler in full song on May 19, as Dutchess County is beyond the normal range of this species. The 19th of May marked the turning point of the warbler migration and twenty-three species were noted on that day.—MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, *Rhinebeck, N. Y.*

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) in Wayne County, Michigan.— Authentic records of the Mockingbird in southern Michigan are extremely rare. The first known Wayne County record is that of Mr. J. Claire Wood who found a pair breeding on Aug. 13, 1910, in Ecorse Township, the nest containing three young ('Auk,' 1911, 269). This locality is but a few miles from Grosse Ile where the second record was established. Mr. George Thrall had a Mockingbird that remained practically throughout the summer of 1913 on his grounds on the eastern side of Grosse Ile. The bird was first noticed early in May, and had the habit of singing vigorously from the peak of the barn, especially during the early mornings. He was not aware as to whether it nested or not. From a long residence at New Orleans Mr. Thrall is perfectly familiar with the species.

Major A. H. Boies wrote Prof. W. B. Barrows Aug. 6, 1906, from Amherstburg, Ont. "that a man there took a nest of the Mockingbird (presumably during that year)." Amherstburg is directly across the Detroit River from the lower portion of Grosse Ile. It has been detected several

times at Pt. Pelee, Essex Co., Ontario, and apparently nested there.—
BRADSHAW H. SWALES, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

The Carolina Wren in the Maine Wilderness.—Late in June I visited the Fish and Game Preserve of the Megantic Club which is located in northwestern Maine, and extends from Beaver Pond, about twenty-five miles north of the Rangeley Lake, to Lake Megantic in Quebec. A large part of this is primeval forest, a clearing having been made only for the accommodation of camps, and little or no lumbering has ever been done on the preserve.

I reached Beaver Pond about noon of June 21st, and almost the first bird song I heard was that of the Carolina Wren. I did not succeed in seeing the bird, but one who is familiar with the song in the South, and has heard it in New Jersey, and two or three times on Long Island, cannot mistake it, even in the Maine woods.—JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, *Floral Park, N. Y.*

Notes from Wisconsin.—**Bonasa umbellus umbellus.** RUFFED GROUSE.—The crops of ten Ruffed Grouse taken in Chippewa County Nov. 25–28, 1915, were examined and seven found to contain largely the pods of the vine *Amphicarpæa*—“Hog Peanut.” This vine was very plentiful in the region trailing over the bushy growth in the burned areas. The “crop statistics” of one of the birds, which contained all the kinds of food noted in the others, is as follows:

37 pods of <i>Amphicarpæa</i>	3 leaflets of strawberry (green)
130 seeds “ “	1 leaf of wintergreen
105 small reddish leaf buds	1 berry of wintergreen
17 seeds of <i>Desmodium</i>	The remains of an insect and one
36 leaflets of clover (green)	small pebble

Spizella pallida. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—Clay-colored Sparrows were found to be quite abundant in the vicinity of Friendship, Adams County, July 4, 1915, and one nest with four eggs was located. The land is flat and the soil sandy with a very patchy growth of jack-pines occasionally mixed with black oaks. The open patches are partly bush grown and partly grassy. Farms were not plentiful in the region visited. The combination of open places and woods made bird-life very plentiful and it was interesting to find the Chipping, the Field and the Clay-colored Sparrows all numerous in one locality.

Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—One bird was seen near Madison July 18, 1915.

Planesticus migratorius migratorius. ROBIN.—An albino robin that was reported to have spent the summer near the campus of the University of Wisconsin was seen Oct. 12, 1915, about two weeks before the last large flock of migrating robins was noted (flock of 35 on Oct. 30). In the spring of 1916, an albino robin was noted in the same vicinity on