

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