

listed from the Douglas Lake region in northern Michigan for the summer months, the two following have not been recorded. These observations, which seem worthy of note, were made by the writer while a member of the staff at the University of Michigan Biological Station during the summer of 1919.

Perhaps the more notable of these records is that of the American Golden-eye (*Clangula c. americana*). On July 15 while looking for birds along the edge of Douglas Lake, a dead male of this species was discovered. Although it apparently had been dead for days, being partly decomposed, sufficient of the plumage of the head, wings and back was intact to allow of positive identification. Possibly the bird had been shot or injured and had been washed up on the shore of the lake for the carcass was but a few feet from the water's edge. Although the known breeding range includes northern Michigan, the writer is not aware of a definite published record for this region.

Another bird for which a summer record for the region is apparently lacking is the White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia l. leucophrys*). A single specimen was observed in the pines along the north shore of Douglas Lake on August 8. It is possible that this individual may have been an early fall migrant for others had not been seen previous to this time. Indeed, this was the only specimen of the species observed in the locality up to the time of departure on August 21, although field observations were being made almost daily. Barrows says of this species: "There is a possibility that this sparrow nests in the northernmost parts of the state but we have no positive record." (Michigan Bird Life, 1912, 503). Its near relative, the White-throated Sparrow (*Z. albicollis*), is a not uncommon summer resident of the region.—DAYTON STONER, *State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.*

***Lanius ludovicianus migrans* in North Dakota.**—A Shrike in the collection of Mr. H. V. Williams of Grafton, North Dakota, taken by him at that place on May 16, 1915, proves, on careful examination and comparison, to be an example of *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. As there seems to be no previous record of this race from the State, we are, through the courtesy of Mr. Williams, now able to add this subspecies to the North Dakota list.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *U. S. Biol. Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Bohemian Waxwings in Chicago, Ill.—On November 27, a friend and I had the good luck to find a large colony of Bohemian Waxwings (*Bombycilla garrula*) in Jackson Park, Chicago. All the birds were in exquisite plumage and were calmly enjoying some of the cedar-berries of which they are so fond. I estimated the colony to comprise about 300 birds. They were very tame and fearless, allowing one to approach within a very few feet of them before taking to flight. They remained in the vicinity the entire day. In view of the fact that up to this time we have had but very little bitter weather, the appearance of these visitors from

the north seems rather peculiar.—NATHAN F. LEOPOLD, JR., 4754 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) at Chicago, Ill.—This morning, December 2, 1919, I was greatly interested in observing two Bohemian Waxwings feeding upon berries on the shrubbery right beside the street in Austin, Chicago. They were so tame that one could almost touch them. It is possible that the prevailing cold wave has brought many visitors from the north.—CHRESWELL J. HUNT, 5847 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*) in Massachusetts.—Occasionally the Orange-crowned Warbler is reported from Massachusetts, usually in November, and more than one is seldom seen. On November 20, in company with Mr. Charles Clark of Medford, I found a single bird near the shore of Jamaica Pond, where the species has been found irregularly during the past few years.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, Auburn-dale, Mass.

Fall Records of Mourning Warbler in Western Missouri.—About September 10, 1918, I observed a pair of Mourning Warblers, (*Oporornis philadelphia*) in a tangle of vines and brush, near Lexington, Missouri. At the time, I did not think it unusual, so did not record the exact date. On September 14, 1918, I collected an adult male of this species and prepared the skin for my cabinet. As far as I am aware, these constitute the only fall records for the Kansas City region.—E. GORDON ALEXANDER, Lexington, Mo.

Breeding of the Canadian Warbler and Northern Water-Thrush in New Jersey.—On July 4, 1919, the writer spent most of the day exploring Bear Swamp at the foot of the Kittatinny Mts. near Crusoe Lake, Sussex Co. Earlier visits had impressed us with the strong Canadian element in the flora of this swamp, so a further visit was made in the hope of seeing some interesting birds. Nor were we disappointed. The Canadian Warbler was a common bird, especially in the almost impenetrable clumps of *Rhododendron maximum*, no less than ten males and six females being noted. The only other breeding record for New Jersey was made by the senior author at Budd's Lake. (See 'Auk,' 1917, p. 24).

In the same swamp several singing male Northern Water-Thrushes had been seen on May 30, an ideal nesting place for this species. Four birds were noted on July 4, two obviously a pair together, which by their nervous actions and constant chips of alarm plainly had young in the vicinity. One bird was seen carrying food in its bill, which however, it subsequently swallowed without giving us a clue as to the whereabouts of its brood.

Late in May 1919, the senior author observed at least one pair of Water-Thrushes in a swamp near Moe, between Newfoundland and Greenwood Lake, which by their actions gave every reason to believe that they were