

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) at Detroit, Michigan.—On May 6, 1920, I saw an adult male of the Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) at Belle Isle, the island park of Detroit. The bird was seen within a distance of ten feet in low bushes, and carefully watched for some little time. From long familiarity with the species at Washington, D. C., the identification is beyond question. I have never been able to add this species to the list of Birds of southeastern Michigan, although I have a record of a male seen by myself, September 19, 1903, also at Belle Isle, a record that in after years I have held open to question. The nearest record adjacent to this region is that of a young female secured in the fall of 1880 at Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, by Dr. Van Fossen, which is in the collection of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.—BRADSHAW H. SWALES, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

***Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus* in North Dakota.**—An interesting new bird for North Dakota is reported by Mr. Alfred H. Eastgate, of Bottineau, North Dakota, to whom the writer is indebted for the privilege of placing it on permanent record. While working near Upsilon Lake, west of St. John, in the Turtle Mountains, North Dakota, on November 13, 1919, Mr. Eastgate noted two or three strange Chickadees, but could not approach them closely enough to be sure of their identity. Later in the same day one was found dead, and it proved to be the Hudsonian Chickadee, *Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus*.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Labrador Brown-cap Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus nigricans*) at Rochester, Monroe County, New York.—Two birds individuals of this subspecies were observed by the undersigned on November 6, 1919. They were identified by the much darker mouse-colored cap than that of the Acadian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*) with which we became very well acquainted in the winter of 1913–1914. Another point which seems characteristic is the activity of the Labrador as compared with the rather logy action of the Acadian, the latter bird could almost be picked off from a tree, while the Labrador seems even more active than our common Black-cap Chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus*). The notes, too, are different from either of the others. This bird uses only three notes at a time, thus “Chicka dee dee,” and they are pitched higher than those of the Acadian. Except on November 6 and 8, 1919, only one bird was seen at a time. From December 20, 1919, on to the time he left on March 30, 1920, he came to the Herbarium feeding station for suet. As this suet is packed into holes bored in a stick and the stick is hung on the window casing we were able to watch the bird at very close quarters by merely looking through the window. He was observed on 98 days during his stay with us.—W. L. G. EDSON AND R. E. HORSEY, *Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.*