

Notes from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.—On September 30, 1922, near Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., I saw a male Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*). The yellow crown patch and glossy black back were noted. The only other specimen I have recorded is a female, February 14, 1921, at Ithaca, N. Y.

On January 14, 1923, a Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) flashed across a wood-bordered road. The wild scolding call was answered by six or eight other individuals of the same species wintering in this beech grove.

January 16, a flock of twelve Purple Finches (*Carpodacus p. purpureus*) were observed eating mountain-ash berries on the campus of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. There were no rosy plumaged birds in the flock. They have been seen continuously for about three weeks.

One of the most characteristic river birds of the Mohawk Valley in east central New York state in winter is the American Merganser (*Mergus americanus*). They frequent the open water all winter and a flock of 20 has been near Fort Plain, N. Y. since December 20, 1922.—DOUGLAS AYERS, *Fort Plain, N. Y.*

Notes from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—

Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa. GREAT GRAY OWL.—From Oct. 22 to Nov. 1, six of these Owls were shot in various parts of this, Chippewa County, and brought into town. Nov. 8, one was seen hanging up at a Hunting Camp in Luce County about 55 miles west of the Soo, and Nov. 17 another was shot and brought into town. The one shot Nov. 1 was obtained by M. K. Christofferson, my associate in bird work, and sent to Prof. W. B. Barrows of the Michigan Agricultural College. For ten years our only other records are, one killed in the fall of 1913 and another in the fall of 1916, both by hunters.

Nyctea nyctea. SNOWY OWL.—A few of these Owls are seen every year, earliest date for the last five years Oct. 6, 1918, latest date Apr. 23, 1921. This is the first year have ever seen or heard of one in summer. June 4 one was caught alive about 12 miles from town. The party capturing it fed it salt fish and it died the next day. Did not see it alive but saw the dead bird.

Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina. EVENING GROSBEEK.—Three males and five females arrived at my feeding station Nov. 16. This is the eighth consecutive season Evening Grosbeaks have come in to my feeding station. They usually come in in October and stay until the end of May, feeding daily. Usually a few come in first, later being joined by others until the flock numbers from 25 to 60. Food is plentiful this year which is probably the reason the birds were late in coming in. This year for the third consecutive year I have found these birds in summer. They occurred in several locations:

June 11—1 male six miles from Munising, Alger Co.

June 12—1 male at Chathan, Alger Co.

June 13—1 male Munising Junction, Alger Co.

July 15—a pair Hulbert, Chippewa Co.

July 15—2 males Soo Junction, Luce Co.

July 15—2 males, Munising Junction, Alger Co.

At all points given above additional birds were reported as present all summer.

August 4—1 male back of Goulais Bay, Ont., about 30 miles north of the Soo.

October 15—6 were seen at Eckerman, Chippewa Co.

While at a hunting camp, some fifty miles west of the Soo, Dr. Christoferson reported Evening Grosbeaks present almost every day, November 8 to 27. Largest number seen any one day twenty.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.*

Some Notes on Rare Michigan Birds.—

Thryomanes b. bewicki. BEWICK'S WREN.—Barrow's (1912 Birds of Michigan) states that "this rare Wren has been taken at only three or four points in the state," all in the southern portion. Grand Rapids is the most northern record, where a pair built a nest in May, 1894, as recorded by Leon J. Cole. Barrows mentions one taken at Ann Arbor June 3, 1878. Since that date it had not been noted until May 23, 1920, when one was taken in the city by W. Koelz. In May, 1922, the writer noted a pair about a wren house in his garden. Later they nested there and raised a fine brood, none of which were disturbed.

Vermivora c. celata. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—Barrows (1912) states that this is "a decidedly rare bird." Since that date it has become more common or our observers more numerous, as we have many more records. However, our fall records are few, and October 3, 1906, is the latest date until in 1917 when one was taken near Ann Arbor, the 27th of November by Walter Koelz.

Pinicola canadensis leucura. PINE GROSBEEK.—Barrows (1912), says "this species is not known to nest in the state and the United States nesting records are few." A recent record of an immature female, taken August 15, 1921, near Ontonagon, Michigan, by Walter Koelz, shows a possibility of its having nested in that region as an adult female and three young were seen together by Mr. Koelz. This specimen (No. 54151, Museum of Zoology) is a bird of the year in post-juvenile plumage and probably had not wandered far from its nesting site.

Otocoris a. alpestris. HORNED LARK.—This species has been taken in various parts of the state and is, no doubt, a regular migrant along the shores of the Great Lakes, but neither Mr. Swales nor the writer had any records for southeast Michigan until 1922, when one was taken in Washtenaw County from a small flock on October 16, by Walter Koelz, who kindly donated it to the Museum of Zoology.

Otocoris a. hoyti HOYT'S HORNED LARK.—Barrows (1912), records three specimens for Michigan, one taken at Grand Rapids and two in Montmorency County in 1908. I take pleasure in recording a fourth