

white pine tree close at hand. In the morning they are usually to be found round about the spot, from seven to eight o'clock, after which they are not seen again for the rest of the day, until the evening. Sometimes, the pair are joined by a third bird, and on October 27, fifteen were flying round the spire at 8:30 A. M., whilst the above-mentioned three were perched on the top. This flock, failing to find accommodation on the spire, flew off south, and have not been seen since. In addition to this flock, I saw another one of some twenty birds near Compton, a village seven miles to the east of Hatley on August 8. This with my previous notes will give some idea, although probably an inadequate one (from lack of sufficient qualified observers), of the status of the Starling in these parts at the present moment.—HENRY MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

**Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) in Michigan.**—Last December I sent in some notes, which were published in the April 1923 number of 'The Auk,' in which I stated Dr. Christofferson and myself had found Evening Grosbeaks in summer for three consecutive years. We have found them again this summer which makes the fourth consecutive year. Last winter, as since the winter of 1915-16, I had a flock feeding at my house. The flock was larger than usual, numbering over 100. I banded 58. The first of the flock arrived November 16 and the last one, a female, left May 23. Since then we have seen the following:

- June 16—1 Male near Soo Junction, Luce Co.
- July 22—1 Male, Chatham, Alger Co.
- July 24—2 Males, Munising Junction, Alger Co.
- July 29—1 Male and 1 Female feeding at house.
- Aug. 8—1 Female feeding at house.
- Aug. 12—1 Male about 15 miles west of Soo.
- Aug. 19—10, 4 of them young, Munising, Alger Co.
- Aug. 27—1 young feeding at house.
- Sept. 3—1 young feeding at house.
- Sept. 4—3 Males and 1 Female feeding at house, trapped and banded 1 Male.
- Sept. 5—2 Females and 2 young feeding at house.
- Sept. 8—3 Males, 3 females and 2 young feeding at house.
- Sept. 9— Small flock 10 or 12 birds at house, 1 young feeding.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*

**Blue Grosbeak at Cape May, N. J.**—On November 11, 1923 while looking for birds at Cape May Point, N. J., I heard a loud metallic call which I soon found came from a bird in a nearby thicket which I had no trouble in identifying as a female Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea caerulea*). I approached to within fifteen feet of it and studied it for fifteen or twenty minutes as it showed no disposition to fly away. The large heavy bill, reddish brown of the wings and all the details of brown markings on the plumage were clearly made out. Previous acquaintance with the western race in Arizona precluded any possibility of mistake and skins of the bird

were examined the next day which agreed in the minutest detail with my observations.

The date is, of course, remarkable but curiously enough the only recent record accepted by Griscom in his 'Birds of the New York Region.' for Long Island is October 15.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

**The Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes g. grammacus*) in New Brunswick.**

—On August 13, 1923 I recognized a Lark Sparrow feeding in the road at North Head, Grand Manan Island, N. B. The distribution of white in the tail and the face markings were unmistakable. Procuring my collector, I returned to the spot and secured the bird which proved to be an immature male. I have given the specimen to the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa. On August 16, about half a mile further along the road, I discovered two more of the same species and watched them at close range.

This is my fourth experience with this Middle West bird on the eastern coast, and confirms me in the belief expressed in 'The Auk', XXIII, 1906, p. 103; "that stragglers in the migration along our eastern coast may not be so very rare, but that they are overlooked, being mistaken for Vesper Sparrows, owing to the white outer tail-feathers."—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *98 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.*

**Abnormal Cedar Waxwing.**—I saw in April, 1920, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in a small collection of mounted birds owned by C. H. Horton, Esq., a Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) with yellow tips to its wing-quills instead of the usual red sealing-wax adornments. This is most unusual. The only similar case that I know of is mentioned by George A. Boardman of Calais, Me., in his letter of June 14, 1875, to Prof. Spencer F. Baird in which he says that he "shot a Cedar Bird with the waxen tips bright yellow instead of red."—J. A. FARLEY, *52 Cedar St., Malden, Massachusetts.*

**Palm Warbler Summering in Northern Wisconsin.**—On June 24, 1923, while searching an open, moss-covered bog in the northern part of Rusk County, Wisconsin, I discovered a singing Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*) in a group of very small, scattered tamarack saplings.

I returned to the same bog on July 1, this time locating two Palm Warblers, one of which was studied closely through glasses and even sketched, as it sang from a point less than ten feet distant. On July 8, also, two Palm Warblers were found in the same vicinity, one of the two having food in its bill at this time. I made three special trips to this bog to verify the identification and to study the birds. The characteristic wagging of the tail and the markings were observed carefully, as was also the song.

The song was a short, pleasant, wavy trill—a repetition of a very few notes—combining certain elements to be found in the songs of the Chipping Sparrow and the Slate-colored Junco, yet with an added quality peculiar to itself. Though not spectacular it could be heard for a long distance