

**Winter Wren in Michigan.**—The late Prof. Walter B. Barrows states in his book 'Michigan Bird Life,' that the Winter Wren—(*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*) possibly winters in the southern part of the Lower Peninsula, but that he had been unable to find an actual record.

On February 1, 1925, in company with Randall McCain, I observed a Winter Wren hopping about over and under old logs and under-brush on the edge of a large tract of timber. As we have had unusually cold weather this year and the ground was then covered with a thick layer of ice and snow, I think it proves the hardiness of this species to survive our Michigan climate. This little Wren was very friendly and allowed us to approach within twelve feet of it. We had ample time to observe all the characteristics in regard to its dark brown and black color and its short stubby tail held erect over its back, so that I am positive of this identification.—(Mrs.) EDITH K. FREY, 814 Third St., Jackson, Michigan.

**A Double-yolked Robin's Egg.**—On June 22, 1924, I found on the sidewalk a large blue egg similar to that of the Robin in color. It had a tiny puncture at one end as if it had been removed from the nest by some bird. It was also cracked nearly all the way round and as I examined it, it broke in two, and two perfect yolks were revealed. It was fresh and showed no signs of incubation.

The question arises, did the Robin realize that the egg was abnormal and remove it from the nest or did some other bird or nest robber do the work?—JULIA MILLER, Hornell, R. D. 3, New York.

**Unusual Nesting of a Robin.**—Several instances of Robins nesting on the ground have recently come to my notice. I wish to record a nest of this description that I personally observed. While I can not say that this nest was built on solid ground, it was practically so. On June 20, 1924, a teacher in the country school near Froelich, Iowa, asked me if our Robin nested on the ground. This being strange to me I visited the spot described, and had no trouble locating the nest, for the bird on the nest flushed as I approached. I saw at once that it was a nest of a Robin (*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*). It was placed on the west bank of a deep cut road. One edge was built on an exposed root of an elm that stood close by, and the rest, about three-quarters of the nest was on solid clay. It contained three eggs in which incubation had slightly begun, as they appeared to be nearly clear. I made up my mind to watch proceedings in this nest and to take a photograph as a matter of record, when the nestlings would clearly indicate the species. On June 26 a visit showed that all was well. Both birds making a great fuss on fence posts close by. But on Sunday, June 29, I found that someone had discovered the nest and destroyed it. Fragments of it lay around on the side of the road where it evidently had been kicked about.—OSCAR P. ALLERT, McGregor, Iowa.

**Notes on Birds of the Labrador Peninsula in 1924.**—*Gavia pacifica*. PACIFIC LOON.—The skin of an adult of this species, which was shot at

Whale Head, about 15 miles northeast of Harrington, P. Q., in October, 1923, by Nazaire Mercier, came into my possession in the summer of 1924 and is now in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ontario. Mr. P. A. Taverner informs me that he considers it typical *pacifica* in both coloration and size.

2. *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*. KITTIWAKE.—On July 28, 1924, in company with Mr. M. W. Armstrong and Mr. F. W. Salsman, I found a nesting colony of this species on Bald or Gun Island, off Betchewun. We counted 23 nests, composed of sea-weed and placed on narrow rock shelves about 15 feet above the beach on the faces of limestone cliffs which were only about 20 feet in total height. We saw about 35 adult Kittiwakes in the vicinity of these nests and counted 12 young birds still in the nests but almost ready to fly. Probably the other young of that season had already left their nests. We caught and banded two of the young found in the nest.

The adult Kittiwakes circled very close to us as we sat on top of the cliff, and with binoculars ( $\times 6$ ) we had no difficulty in identifying them, observing clearly the clear yellow bill, black feet, black wing-tips, and small size. They uttered the characteristic "kittiwake" call.

I have visited this island every year since 1921, but I did not observe this Kittiwake colony before 1924. Mr. Salsman resides about two miles from the island and visits it often every year, but he saw no Kittiwakes nesting on it prior to 1924. Therefore it seems probable that this is a newly-established colony. It is the only breeding-place of Kittiwakes on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence that I have seen or read of.

3. *Phalacrocorax carbo*. CORMORANT.—I visited the nesting colony of Common Cormorants on the cliffs of Lake Island, near Cape Whittle, on June 10 and July 15. This colony had a successful breeding season and contained 22 nests in 1924, whereas in 1923 the number of nests was concluded to be probably from 11 to 14. On June 10, 1924, most of the nests in this colony contained 4 eggs each, but in some nests the young were hatching and in one nest the young were all hatched and appeared to be several days old. At this date the flank patches of the adult birds had nearly disappeared and their throat patches had lost their bright whiteness. I photographed one old bird at the nest from a distance of six feet.

On July 15 the young birds in many of the nests were very large. One nest contained two eggs and one young bird, but I saw eggs in no other nest on this visit.

On both visits some full-grown Cormorants seen about the cliff were light-colored below, and were apparently immature.

As we passed below this colony in a boat on July 13 a young bird fell from a nest and was killed. In preserving it as a specimen Mr. P. A. Taverner found numerous parasites in its intestine.

This colony is now guarded by a local warden employed by the Province of Quebec Society for the Protection of Birds.

4. *Somateria mollissima dresseri*. AMERICAN EIDER.—This species had a very successful breeding season and raised large numbers of young in this

area in 1924. Nesting was extraordinarily early, so that Mr. S. Oliver found 238 young Eiders in Aylmer Sound, near Harrington, on June 19. On June 22, near Yankee Harbor, Mr. S. Oliver, Mr. L. H. De Puyjalon and I saw a brood of young Eiders accompanied by both a drake and a duck. It is very unusual to see the drake accompanying the young; I have seen it on no other occasion and many persons of long experience on this coast have never seen it at all.

On June 22, I saw, on an island at Nazaire Harbor, an Eider's nest containing eight eggs, the largest number that I have ever found in a nest of this species.

5. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*. ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—On June 8 I found a nest of this Hawk on Shag Island, at Harrington. On this and subsequent occasions the sitting bird was flushed from the nest at a distance of ten or twelve feet and was seen and identified clearly. The nest was composed of sticks and roots and green crowberry-vine, with a lining of fine grass and a few feathers. It measured about 3 feet by 2 and a half feet, outside dimensions, and about 8 inches across the inner bowl. It was about 50 feet above the water of the entrance to Harrington Harbor, on a ledge of a granite cliff. In it were four dull whitish eggs, lightly marked with brown spots.

Mr. C. F. Haultain found 7 occupied nests of this species in the vicinity of Bradore Bay in 1924.

6. *Asio flammeus*. SHORT-EARED OWL.—On the central island of St. Mary's Islands I flushed an adult of this species from a nest containing six eggs on July 5. The bird flushed at a distance of about six feet. The nest was situated, like many Eider's nests, under a branch of a stunted fir about 10 inches high in the midst of a patch of such stunted fir in a slight depression in the surface of the island. About half a dozen Eiders' nests with eggs were found on the same day in the same small patch of fir. The nest was slightly hollowed out and contained a few of the Owl's feathers and a few small twigs. I showed it to Mr. P. A. Taverner and Mr. Charles Ross.

Mr. C. F. Haultain found 2 occupied nests of this species in the vicinity of Bradore Bay in 1924.

7. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK.—The diary of Mr. C. F. Haultain, of Port Hope, Ontario, who was stationed at Bradore Bay during the summer of 1924, contains the following entry under date of July 5: "Saw a male Bobolink in full spring plumage about 1 mile southeast of Barque Point. I saw clearly at about 40 feet his black body, whitish back and yellow on the back of his head. Ed. Jones of Bradore was with me at the time." Mr. Haultain knows the Bobolink well. He has informed me that the individual seen near Bradore was silent. This is the first record of the Bobolink in the Labrador Peninsula.

8. *Spizella passerina passerina*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—I observed an individual of this species at Mingan on July 31. Mr. M. W. Armstrong reported the species as present at Natashquan in June, in the area where it was found in 1923.

9. *Melospiza melodia melodia*. SONG SPARROW.—This species was observed at Natashquan and Esquimaux Point on various dates from July 25 to August 31. The largest number seen on one day was 3 on August 8 at Natashquan. From this and previous reports it seems evident that this species is now a regular summer resident on this coast.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Canadian National Parks, Ottawa, Canada*.

**Further Notes on the Birds of Hatley, Quebec, 1924.**—In 'The Auk' for October 1924, pp. 572-89, I recorded my experiences with the birds during the years 1922-23. Since then, I have done very little bird work, comparatively speaking. In 1924 very few winter birds were seen, except Pine Grosbeaks, and these not until February. Snow Buntings I did not see at all, but a flock was reported on February 8. Prairie Horned Larks put in an appearance on March 8, and Crows on the 10th, whilst a flock of Canada Geese was seen going north on the 24th. One Robin and three Bluebirds arrived on March 30, and the first Myrtle Warbler was seen just a month later, April 30. An Osprey was observed at Lake Massawippi on May 3, also a pair of Black Duck, and a male Golden-eye, whilst a Snipe was drumming not far off, the first one having been seen on April 21. It was a very cold and backward spring—even worse than last year—consequently few records out of the common were made. Perhaps the finding of a nest of the Hermit Thrush with two eggs on May 7 might be worth mentioning, my previous earliest date being May 8, 1912. On May 25, I found a nest of the Northern Parula Warbler—by the now well known "singing tree" method—just commenced, of which an intensive study was made of its construction, as mentioned above. On May 22, two nests of the Canadian Ruffed Grouse were found, one containing ten, the other eight eggs. These birds did well, several broods of chicks being found later on. Out of the twenty-five species of Warblers I have so far found here, only seventeen were noticed, the missing ones being the Orange-crowned, Cape May, Black-poll, Pine, Palm and Yellow Palm, Mourning and Wilson's Warblers. On the 27th, I saw a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and on June 7th, a male Indigo Bunting, both species being somewhat uncommon here. Black-billed Cuckoos were unusually plentiful, so were Northern Water-Thrushes, but again I failed to locate a nest of the latter, although on June 17, I watched the parents feeding a young bird, which had not long left its home. I had located this pair of birds sometime before, by watching the male in his favorite "singing tree," but he never gave the "show" away. As I have remarked elsewhere, the ground which these birds frequent is almost impossible to work properly, but I believe I shall yet discover the nest of the above pair, as the male has now sung for two years in the same tree. When I found the young bird, it was almost within the magic circle, i. e., twenty yards from the "singing tree." The nest of the Yellow Warbler was found on June 13, with five heavily incubated eggs, and that of the Ovenbird on the 19th, with three fresh eggs, and the studies of the home life of these two birds are probably the most interesting I have