

wooded slopes, a pair of Louisiana Water Thrushes (*Seiurus motacilla*) had young out of the nest in the Ravine of the Mine, and a Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens virens*) sang daily beside the Camp buildings, near the River. But the Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) of the Transition Zone completely replaced the Carolinian Blue-wing (*V. pinus*); we found four pairs in open, upland woods, and a singing male along the River Road. This species had not been known to breed anywhere along the Delaware River in New Jersey. Another Transition species, the Chestnut-sided (*Dendroica pennsylvanica*) also frequented open woods and was about twice as common. A singing male Pine Warbler (*D. vigorisi*) was found in very open woods with scattered Pitch Pines well up on the mountain toward Catfish Pond, the third and southernmost isolated record for this species in the Kittatinnies, the others being at Round Pond (eight or nine miles northeast of ours) and at High Point, Sussex County, the latter station since destroyed. We found only two singing male Black-throated Greens (*D. virens*), both in old timber on the mountain side, one in a ravine full of hemlocks but no undergrowth. Associated directly with the Worm-eating and Hooded Warblers in the Ravine of the Mine were three pairs of Canada Warblers (*Wilsonia canadensis*), not in a swamp at high altitude such as the Canada usually frequents in northern New Jersey, but in this ravine with a mountain brook at the bottom and hemlocks rising from a dense growth of rhododendrons, and running from 340 feet to not over 1000. In this same ravine were two pairs of Blackburnians (*D. fusca*), and we found another male in an open growth of scattered pitch pines well up on the mountain toward Catfish Pond. A singing male and a female Black-throated Blue (*D. caerulescens caerulescens*), apparently of different pairs, were along a stretch of wood road through deciduous forest at the same altitude as the Ravine of the Mine. This and the Blackburnian had previously been found breeding only in Sussex and Passaic Counties, both farther north and at a higher altitude. The Canada also was not known to nest in Warren County.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*, and C. H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoology, Princeton, N. J.*

Notes from Northern Ohio.—The following records of wintering and breeding birds near Wooster, Ohio, are notable and the Field Sparrow (*Spizella p. pusilla*) is a very uncommon if not rare bird in northern Ohio during winter.

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—Although common in central Ohio this bird is an uncommon winter visitor here. On February 6, 1926, one was seen near Wooster.

Asio wilsonianus. LONG-EARED OWL.—One found within the city limits on January 8, 1926.

Asio flammeus. SHORT-EARED OWL.—On January 20, 1926, three individuals of this species were found in a marsh near the city.

Ceryle alcyon alcyon. BELTED KINGFISHER.—A pair was seen near an open creek on January 17, 1926, at Wooster.

Sturnella magna. MEADOWLARK.—On January 17, 1926, five were flushed from a field here.

Spizella p. pusilla. FIELD SPARROW.—While walking over a snow-covered field on January 8, 1926, I encountered a bird of this species in winter plumage. It was tame and permitted close observation. The line through the crown, pink bill and feet, unspotted breast, small size and other characteristics of this species were noted, I was unable to collect it.

Protonotaria citrea. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—This bird is considered a rare migrant near Cleveland, fifty miles north of Wooster, and I am not aware of any breeding records for north-central Ohio. However at Myers Swamp near Wooster several were seen on May 8, 1926 and the species was common throughout the spring. One nest, containing six naked young, was found June 6 and they left the nest on June 17 wearing Biological Survey bands.—JAMES STEVENSON, *Wooster, Ohio*.

A Correction of "Some Notes from Southwestern Michigan."—In "Notes from Southwestern Michigan" in the April number of 'The Auk,' 1926, pp. 249-250, Mr. Pierce Brodkorb records the breeding of the Cardinal near Three Oaks, Michigan, and states that he "believes there are only about five previous records of its breeding in the State." There are records for Michigan (1837), reported by Dr. Sager of the State Natural History Survey, and Gibbs (1879) records a few taken in the southern part of the state. Since 1895 the species has become quite common in southern Michigan, and breeds in many places. Barrows, 'Birds of Michigan' (1912), records it nesting at Lansing. It was seen at Charlevoix in 1922, and has been reported from Marquette, in the upper peninsula. The species is a resident and breeds wherever it locates.

Mr. Brodkorb also reports the breeding of the Tennessee Warbler in Muskegon County as "the first breeding record for Michigan." Barrows (l.c., p. 539) gives a record from Beulah, Benzie County, for August 4, 1906, and a probable record for Oscoda County in June, 1906.

On page 250, Mr. Brodkorb records the Carolina Wren from Duck Lake, Muskegon, which he "believes the most northern record for the state." Barrows (l.c., p. 669) records five taken by the writer on August 13 and 26, 1908, at Sand Point, Huron County.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

A New Species for Michigan.—Recently, while looking over the collection of birds in the Kent Scientific Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan, the writer found a mounted Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*). It was taken at Fox Creek Station, Cascade Township, Kent County, Michigan, on February 17, 1917, and donated by Fred Esbaugh, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Barrows (1912) knew of no Michigan specimens, and although the species had been several times reported, he doubted the identification.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*