

On returning to the house we found a couple of White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) and a Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) in one of my traps. I banded the Harris's Sparrow and was going to release it, but after thinking it over we concluded to collect it. We sent it to Norman A. Wood for the University Museum at Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Wood wrote me it was the fourth authentic record of the Harris's Sparrow for Michigan and the first Michigan specimen they had received. One of the other three was shot here in 1900 and is in our High School Museum. The Doctor and I have seen it on three previous occasions—October 13, 1918, two; May 21 and May 24, 1925, one each day.

On April 29, 1926, Dr. Christofferson saw a Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*), September 27, 1926, one flew aboard the Str. Jos. S. Morrow in Lake Superior some 65 miles from shore, between Manitou Island, off Keweenaw Point, Mich., and Whitefish Point, in Chippewa Co. The bird was left at the Locks for the Doctor, who banded it, photographed it, and then released it. October 14, 1926, a neighbor telephoned me to the office that there was a large bird, either a Hawk or an Owl, back of my house. On investigating it proved to be a Hawk Owl. April 29 is a very late date and September 27 a very early date for this Owl to be seen in this latitude. I would not be surprised if they were pretty close to record dates.

This has been an unusual year. Spring was very late and cold weather set in early. The Geese were held up here in the spring for a long time, the last of them leaving May 23 and they are already (October 15) coming down which is unusually early. These weather conditions probably account for these unusual Hawk Owl dates.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*

Notes from Michigan.—The following notes relating to observations made in Michigan may be of interest:

Larus franklinii. FRANKLIN'S GULL.—June 11, 1922, on the shore of Lake Michigan at Ottawa Beach, Ottawa County, I saw a single bird at rest on the sands together with a number of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls. This small, black-headed Gull with bright red bill was notably conspicuous in this mixed company. Dr. Barrows, in 'Michigan Bird Life,' says there is no unquestionable record for the state.

Clangula americana. GOLDEN-EYE.—July 22, 1920, on Lake Mitchell, Wexford County, I saw a female with two half-grown young. Both ducklings showed the white cheek spots of the adult male. The birds were observed from a row-boat at little more than oar's length, the female approaching fearlessly in an effort to protect the flightless young. Dr. Barrows says that it does not spend the summer within our limits.

Buteo platypterus. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—May 15, 1926, in Newaygo County, I found a nest of this species which contained two eggs. These being removed the bird laid two more in the same nest. Thereafter the birds were observed in attendance upon the young. The note alone

would have served to identify the species. Besides the "pewee" note, described by writers, there was heard a louder, more resonant note which may be suggested by likening it to the minified honk of a Goose. Dr. Barrows says, evidently referring to the southern part of the state, that reliable records of nesting are not very numerous.

Protonotaria citra. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—May 25, 1922, at Nunica, Ottawa County, a nest with five eggs. The birds were seen again in the same locality, May 13, 1923. On June 20, 1926, I saw a single bird in a wooded swamp in Newaygo County. The latter observation would seem to be the northernmost record for the state.

Nannus hiemalis. WINTER WREN.—July 30, 1920, in Wexford County, I saw a fledgling, fairly well able to fly, attended by the parent birds.

Regulus s. satrapa. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—In July, 1920, in Wexford County this bird was observed and frequently heard singing in deep hemlock woods.—EDWARD R. FORD, 317 Washington St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Relation of Water Level to Bird Nesting Sites in Florida.—The Western half of Wakulla County, Florida, and a large part of neighboring counties, are flat and sandy, with innumerable shallow depressions averaging perhaps an acre or two in extent and a foot or so in depth scattered over the country at the rate of something like one to every fifty acres or a dozen to the square mile. These hold water in the rainy season (roughly June to September), but are apt to be dry in early summer.

The greater part of the area was originally covered with park-like open forests of long-leaf pine, a type of vegetation known in Florida as flatwoods; but the best timber has all been cut out, and the remainder is being worked for turpentine. The shallow depressions nearly always contain a dense growth of evergreen shrubs about ten feet tall, mostly of two species (*Cyrilla parvifolia* and *Cliftonia monophylla*) belonging to the family Cyrillaceae, and known throughout their range as "tyty" (also spelled titi and tighteye). There may be in addition scattered trees of cypress (*Taxodium imbricarium*), bay (*Magnolia glauca*), slash pine (*Pinus Elliottii*), black pine (*Pinus serotina*), or black gum (*Nyssa biflora*), and a few smaller shrubs and vines. These evergreen thickets on perpetually saturated soil are known in Georgia and Florida as bays (occasionally bay-galls), probably on account of the frequent occurrence of bay trees; and they are very similar to the "pocosins" of eastern North Carolina. On account of the sterile soil this region is hardly one percent cultivated, and the population is very sparse¹.

In June, 1920, the writer, with one companion, made a two-days' tour of exploration on foot through the wilds of western Wakulla County. On the afternoon of the 13th, at a point in the flatwoods about twelve

¹ For a more complete description of the region see Ann. Rep. Fla. Geol. Surv. 6: 247-253. 1914. The environmental requirements of bays are mentioned briefly on page 203 of the same volume.