

Dendragapus fuliginosus sierrae (Grinnell).

Dendragapus fuliginosus sitkensis (Swarth).

Dendragapus fuliginosus howardi (Dickey and van Rossem).

Much additional work is required before the ranges of the seven forms can be exactly defined. The separation of the bird inhabiting Vancouver Island may be warrantable, but first the question of dichromatism in the females, giving a gray and a rufous phase, must be settled.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Okanagan Landing, B. C.*

Rare Michigan Records. *Numenius hudsonicus*.—HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—A fine adult male, Hudsonian Curlew, was taken at Whitefish Point, Chippewa County, on September 24, 1928, by Miss Curren Hawkins, and sent to the Museum in the flesh. This species has never been common in Michigan, and authentic records are few. The last spring record was on May 30, 1925, when an adult bird was taken at Newberry, Luce County, and sent to the Museum. This species occurs as a rare migrant in Michigan.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. WHITE PELICAN.—An immature male was taken at Oscoda by fishermen on September 25, 1928. It was in a very poor flesh when sent to the Museum, where it was made into a study skin.

An adult bird was taken alive near Muskegon, Muskegon County, on September 22, 1928, and is now in the John Ball Park Zoo at Grand Rapids. Mr. R. L. McGrady was casting for muskellunge at Mona Lake, when this bird flew in front of and near him, and was caught "on the wing" by the hooks of his bait. While there are a number of state records for this species, it only occurs as a straggler in Michigan.

Falco columbarius. PIGEON HAWK.—On October 17, 1928, an adult female was taken near Muskegon (in that County) by Frank Antisdale, who sent it in the flesh to the Museum of Zoölogy. On September 16, the writer collected a fine male at "Point Lookout," Arenac County. This species seems to follow the Lake Shore beaches, usually during the fall migration of small birds in September and October. In a large series in our collection there is but one Spring record, that of April 30, 1918, in Berrien County, when the writer collected a beautiful adult male on top of a high Sand Dune. Since that date the species has not been seen by the writer until October 17, 1928, but it no doubt occurs rarely in the fall migration. The only record of its occurrence in any numbers was in 1915 on Charity Island, Saginaw Bay, when the writer saw a dozen from September 9 to October 11, and collected nine of them, five females and four males.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Lewis' Woodpecker in Rhode Island.—On November 16, Mr. Jeremiah Triggs, superintendent of Roger Williams Park, brought in to me an adult Lewis's Woodpecker (*Asyndesmus lewisi*) which he took away

from a boy who had just shot it in scrub oak on the Obadiah Brown farm at Mount Pleasant, a suburb of Providence. The boy pointed out to Mr. Triggs the mate to this bird, which was flying about in the vicinity. So far as I know this is the only record of Lewis's Woodpecker in Rhode Island.—WILLIAM L. BRYANT, *Park Museum, Providence, R. I.*

Red-headed Woodpecker in New Mexico.—On July 16, 1927, near Espanola, Santa Fe County, New Mexico, Mr. C. D. Bunker, of the University of Kansas Museum, and I flushed a Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) from a roadside and it alighted on a telegraph pole where we got a good view of it.

In the latest A. O. U. 'Check-list' this species is listed as casual in New Mexico. On three previous collecting trips to north-central New Mexico I had been alert to see one of these birds, but saw none until that year. Mr. Bunker and four assistants spent the months of June and July, 1928, collecting near El Rito, New Mexico, but no Red-headed Woodpeckers were seen.—DIX TEACHENOR, *Kansas City, Missouri.*

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Winters in Brookfield, Mass.—There was a snow storm on January 21, 1928. The next morning I noticed a commotion outside my window and upon investigating found an excited Starling on top of my suet pole which was then firmly imbedded in the snow. This Starling was making angry thrusts at a large woodpecker that kept on steadily climbing the pole. This was such an unusual state of affairs that the Starling soon flew away in nervous haste while the newcomer remained for a substantial meal. Thus I was given a fine opportunity to study the bird. Its breast was a uniform mouse gray color, the back was yellowish brown and black, suggesting at first glance a Flicker; but the general size and shape of the bird, together with the brownish red forehead and the prominent white longitudinal patch on the black wing coverts, proved it to be a young Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius varius*).

During the latter part of January, February and early March the Sapsucker came regularly several times a day for suet and bullied all my customary winter boarders. It also fed in the trees of our yard and the neighborhood, often tearing large pieces of bark from the fruit trees. Its favorite trees were a Crabapple and a Maple, both of which had been badly damaged by an ice storm a few years ago. Long and frequent visits were made to these daily. At all times it was hostile to my Downy Woodpeckers, chasing them from tree to tree, but it seemed to have some respect for the Hairy Woodpeckers and would sometimes allow one to feed in the same tree.

I was much interested in watching the plumage change. By March 17, the last date on which I saw this Sapsucker, its forehead had become a brilliant crimson, the buffy markings on the back were growing white and the underparts had unmistakable signs of yellow.—CLARA EVERETT REED, *Brookfield, Mass.*