

Dendroica p. palmarum. PALM WARBLER.—On April 14, 1931, while anxiously searching through a flock of Juncos for some of unusual markings, a Palm Warbler flew up from the ground into an alder beside me and gave a few excited *chips* before it flitted away. I had an excellent view of it and, being well acquainted with *D. p. hypochrysea*, knew it at once to be *palmarum*. Later I relocated the bird and studied it at leisure. According to Forbush there is "one doubtful report from New Hampshire" in spring.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Bird Life on Brasstown Bald, Georgia.—The Southern Appalachians in northern Georgia are in the upper Austral and Transition Zones, the highest peak, known as Brasstown Bald being about 4768 feet above sea level and lying on the Union and Towns County lines. As this section as well as this particular mountain have been well studied by Mr. Arthur H. Howell and a report made on the bird life during the summer of 1908, it has long been my ambition to follow this up and see what forms now occupy Georgia's highest mountain top. So on May 30, 1931, Norman Giles, Jr., Nelson Spratt, Jr., Don Eyles and I motored to Young Harris and over to the foot of the mountain, left the car there and after losing the trail and having a rough journey arrived at the summit, where we spent the night around a campfire. About ten the next morning we broke camp, followed a good trail down, and drove back to Atlanta. Although our stay was a short one, the species we saw and heard made the trip well worth while and I am convinced that more time and study would have produced some very valuable results. I will mention only the rarer forms for this state—*Corvus corax europophilus*—the Southeastern Raven we found rather common around the summit, a number of birds seen and heard, about five together at one time. *Junco hyemalis carolinensis*—the Carolina Junco we found fairly common on top and they were undoubtedly nesting although we failed to locate a nest. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*—the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, a male in full song and a female later on when we were coming down the mountain. *Piranga erythromelas*—Scarlet Tanager—several males and one female noted. *Lanivireo solitarius alticola*—Mountain Solitary Vireo—two of these birds were seen and heard, the song being somewhat like that of the Yellow-throated Vireo. *Dendroica caerulescens cairnsi*—Cairns' Warblers were rather common. The Blackburnian, Black-throated Green, and Canadian Warblers were noted by other members of the party. The Oven-bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) was the most abundant of this family, many seen and others heard. One of our greatest discoveries was the nest of the Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*), just completed, no eggs, and the adult birds right by it. The Veery or Wilson's Thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) was heard singing on both days and undoubtedly breeds about the top of the Bald.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

Rare Birds from Keweenaw County, Michigan.—Dr. S. Kneeland, Jr., resided on this point from August, 1856 to June 1857, and published a list of 147 species (Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural His-