

state. Other authorities also class the Evening Grosbeak as an irregular winter or early spring visitor, so that this late record and their winter's residence seem worthy of note.—WM. J. CARTWRIGHT, *Williamstown, Mass.*

***Pinicola enucleator eschatosus* in Michigan and Ohio.**—In his recent revision of the Pine Grosbeaks of eastern North America (Proc. New England Zool. Club, 14, pp. 5–12, Feb. 12, 1934) Ludlow Griscom has greatly extended the range of *Pinicola enucleator eschatosus* Oberholser. But his statement that “the larger, interior bird [*leucura*] is the only form in the interior of the continent in winter, from western Ontario west to Alberta, and from western Pennsylvania to Nebraska” is apparently incorrect. A couple of years ago Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd called to my attention the fact that *eschatosus* is a valid form with a larger range than that indicated by its describer (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 27, 1914, p. 51) and, not knowing of Mr. Griscom's undertaking, I made a rather extended study of the species in Michigan and Ohio and was surprised to find *eschatosus* the more common winter visitant to this region.

In at least the southern part of Michigan and in Ohio Pine Grosbeaks are rare, but I have had for study forty-six specimens from this area in the collection of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. In addition I am indebted to Mr. Charles F. Walker, of the Ohio State Museum at Columbus, for the use of six specimens in that collection, and to Mr. A. D. Tinker, Dr. Max M. Peet, Dr. Miles D. Pirnie, Prof. J. W. Stack of Michigan State College, and Mr. Colin C. Sanborn of the Field Museum of Natural History for the use of additional material in their respective collections.

I have examined the following skins of Pine Grosbeaks from Ohio and find that they all belong to the subspecies *eschatosus*:

- 1 ♀ Fulton Co., Port Clinton. March 19, 1904. Dr. A. Hitchcock.
- 1 ♀ Fulton Co., Royalton Township. Nov. 16, 1933. Milton B. Trautman.
- 2 ♂, 1 ♀ Lucas Co., Swanton Township. Nov. 27, 1933. Bernard R. Campbell.

In order to determine the status of these subspecies in Michigan I have examined specimens from the following collections: University of Michigan (46), Max M. Peet (4), A. D. Tinker (3), Michigan State College (2), Miles D. Pirnie (1), Ohio State (1), Field Museum (1). Of these fifty-eight specimens, thirty-nine are referable to *eschatosus*, fifteen to *leucura*, two are intermediate, and two are immature. On the basis of these specimens I find no geographical segregation of the two subspecies in Michigan in winter. We have fair evidence that the Pine Grosbeak breeds on Isle Royale (Peet—Rep. Mich. Geol. Surv. for 1908, p. 364) and in Ontonagon County (Koelz—Wilson Bull., 35, 1923, p. 58). Specimens taken at both of these points in mid-August are in the University Museum, but both are immature females, making subspecific determination difficult. Also both birds are full-winged and could conceivably have flown some distance.

The winter of 1933-34 brought to Michigan and northern Ohio one of the largest recorded flights of this Grosbeak, and we were thus enabled to examine many in the flesh. An interesting new fact brought out is the big difference in weight which characterizes the two forms. Five males of *leucura* weighed 70 to 83 grams while nine males of *eschatosus* weighed only 52 to 61 grams. Three females of *leucura* weighed 70 to 81 grams compared with seven females of *eschatosus* which weighed 54 to 61.2 grams. The number of specimens at hand is too small to be conclusive but they indicate no difference in weight between red-plumaged and gray-plumaged males nor indeed even between males and females of the same subspecies.—
JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoölogy.*

Canadian Pine Grosbeak in West Virginia.—In view of the rather uncertain status of the Canadian Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*) in West Virginia, it may be worthwhile to record its occurrence in Upshur County, West Virginia, during the winter and spring of 1934.

On February 24, 1934, Miss Grace Arnold of Buckhannon, W. Va. told me of a large purplish bird which had been found on her porch, and which had been placed in a cage. She also informed me that others of the same kind had been seen near her home. I immediately visited the home, and found in the locality five Pine Grosbeaks feeding in apple and maple trees nearby. Only one was in adult male plumage. The caged individual had completely revived, and was subsequently released. The birds remained in the vicinity for about three weeks, and were seen by a number of observers.

Eight individuals of this species were seen by the writer in a grown-up orchard near French Creek, W. Va. on the evening of February 28. They were feeding on mummy apples, and were quite tame. On March 10, fifteen individuals appeared near French Creek at the home of Ralph Young, an employee of the State Game Commission. They spent some time in the locality, and were observed several times. The last observation of the species was made on April 2, two individuals being seen near the home of Arthur Griffith, of French Creek.

So far as I can learn, the only previous possible West Virginia records are as follows:

Dr. W. C. Rives, in 'Birds of the Virginias,' page 71, calls attention to the fact that Audubon (Birds of America, page 177) says of the Pine Grosbeak, "Some have been procured near the mouth of the Big Guyandotte on the Ohio."

Prof. C. W. G. Eifrig, in notes on West Virginia birds sent to Rev. Earle A. Brooks, Newton Highlands, Mass., records a flock of about fifty birds, probably this species, seen February 10, 1900, along the Potomac River, on the West Virginia side.

In the Museum of Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., there is a Pine Grosbeak skin accredited to West Virginia, but without other data.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*