

scale timber cutting began in 1937 and is now proceeding very rapidly. It is estimated that approximately 25 per cent has now been cut and that at the present rate logging will be complete in about five years. Considerable effort is being made by the owners to sell and open the cut-over areas to settlement. This area embraces some of the most fertile agricultural land in Louisiana. As cutting and settlement proceeds and spreads to the more remote areas, the Ivory-bill will undoubtedly become completely extinct as a result of the destruction of its habitat. These factors can have only an adverse effect upon the Wild Turkeys. It will become increasingly difficult to minimize poaching as more and more of the area is sold in small tracts.

The rapid rate of logging will soon eliminate Louisiana's last great wilderness area. The expiration of the refuge agreement in 1946 will likely result in wholesale slaughter of the large turkey and deer populations and will certainly mean extinction for the panther and black wolf as well as for the Ivory-billed Woodpecker.—GEORGE H. BICK, *Louisiana Federal Aid Project 3-R, New Orleans, Louisiana.*

A distributional note on Maine Spruce Grouse.—When I described the Acadian Spruce Grouse, *Canachites canadensis torridus* Uttal (Auk, 56: 462, 1939) from Nova Scotia, the Gaspé, and New Brunswick, I had a male specimen from Calais, Washington County, Maine, and a female from an indefinite Maine locality in the type series. I felt at that time that subsequent investigation would prove *torridus* to be a more definite part of the Maine avifauna.

Under date of November 21, 1941, Mr. James Bond, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, wrote me that he had a female specimen of Spruce Grouse taken near Olamon, Penobscot County, Maine, which he believed to be *torridus*. My interest was keenly aroused by this information, and I asked Mr. Bond to lend me this skin, together with some Somerset County birds to which he had also referred. This he kindly consented to do. After examining this series I agree with Mr. Bond in calling the Penobscot County female *torridus*, and two Somerset County females *C. c. canace* (Linnaeus). Included in the series was a male from Passadumkeag Stream, Penobscot County. This bird is indistinguishable from a small series of males from Somerset County. I am inclined to believe with Mr. Bond that further study will demonstrate that Penobscot County is transition territory between the ranges of *canace* and *torridus*. At any rate, this definite allocation of a Spruce Grouse from well within Maine to *torridus* makes that subspecies an addition to the Maine avifauna, and to that of the United States.

It is hoped that this paper may be instrumental in unearthing other samples of *torridus* from eastern Maine.—LEONARD J. UTTAL, *Norman, Oklahoma.*

The Newfoundland Robin in Michigan.—On May 12, 1936, at Whitefish Point, Chippewa County, Michigan, I collected a male robin which differs considerably from several hundred other robin skins in this museum by having the entire upperparts practically solid black. When the Newfoundland subspecies, *Turdus migratorius nigrideus* Aldrich and Nutt (Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, No. 2, 31, 1939), was separated, I was interested to notice that the Whitefish Point specimen agreed with the description of that form. Recently Dr. Aldrich examined the bird and agrees in its determination as *nigrideus*. The Newfoundland Robin is previously unrecorded from Michigan, although the original paper mentions migrants from New York and Ohio.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*