

Poison sumac and ivy, corn, ragweed, Spanish needle, wild rose hips, skunk cabbage, and blue skull cap were also important feeds during January, and undoubtedly continued to be of importance throughout the winter.

In some localities where giant ragweed was abundant, there were indications of pheasants feeding upon it. More than thirty varieties of weed seed were found in the 141 crops examined, and sixty other foods including domestic grains.

In general, it can be concluded that the pheasants, with their versatile feeding habits, their importance in helping to control noxious weeds and insects, as well as their sporting value are worthy of continued encouragement by the hunters and farmers.

HAVANA, ILL.

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## SOME COLD-WEATHER BIRDS OF THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN

BY RALPH BEEBE

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan was acquired by the state in lieu of the disputed strip of land upon which is now located the city of Toledo, Ohio, much to the disgust of the citizens of the state at the time. Since that time it has become a rich mining area, its vast forests have passed through the lumbering boom days with their successive forest fire and second growth timber stages, its supposedly rock-pile and iceberg surface has given way to fertile farms. Thousands of tourists, hunters, and fishermen travel over well surfaced roads or thread barely discernible trails through the wilderness.

It has an abundant of varied fauna, little known until recent years and there is still great opportunity for study. In presenting this article the writer does not attempt to present a complete list or to name all species personally observed but to make notes of some of the more interesting species. The following notes refer to the vicinity of Newberry, Luce County, Michigan.

**EASTERN GOSHAWK.** *Astur atricapillus atricapillus*. Often abundant during the fall migration and some may be found at all seasons.

**CANADA SPRUCE GROUSE.** *Canachites canadensis canace*. Formerly quite common but now found only in the deeper forests if at all.

**CANADA RUFFED GROUSE.** *Bonasa umbellus togata*. Probably as abundant now as at any time in the past.

GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN. *Tympanuchus cupido americanus*. Unknown at the time of my residence (1916) but said to have spread over the larger part of the country since then.

EASTERN SCREECH OWL. *Otus asio naevius*. Rather rare and apparently near the northern limit of its range.

GREAT HORNED OWL. *Bubo virginianus virginianus*. The most common owl. An early settler's farm was repeatedly raided by one of these birds, which carried away turkeys, chickens, and the family cat. It was subsequently found with a porcupine clutched firmly in its talons and, of course, both dead.

AMERICAN HAWK OWL. *Surnia ulula caparoch*. Occasional. Noted October 31, 1909, February 19, and March 29, 1913.

RICHARDSON'S OWL. *Cryptoglaux junerea richardsoni*. Probably more common than the records indicate. A specimen, found dead in April, 1913, was probably killed the previous January. A young bird of the year was captured July 19, 1913, but unfortunately the specimen was not preserved.

NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER. *Dryobates villosus septentrionalis*. The prevailing form, intergrading into *Dryobates v. villosus*.

NORTHERN HORNED LARK. *Otocoris alpestris alpestris*. Abundant in flocks along the shores of the Great Lakes and occasional in the interior.

PRAIRIE HORNED LARK. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. A regular and abundant migrant, arriving early (February 20, 1912) and remains late (December 2, 1898). Breeds rather sparingly.

NORTHERN RAVEN. *Corvus corax principalis*. Formerly common but rare in late years.

EASTERN CROW. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*. Occasionally winters. Two were distinctly heard during a blinding snow-storm January 31, 1916.

HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE. *Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus*. Noted in July, August, September, and October.

EASTERN ROBIN. *Turdus migratorius migratorius*. Late birds were noted December 16, 1909, December 21, 1910, December 13, 1911, and December 3, 1913.

EASTERN EVENING GROSBEAK. *Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*. Formerly regarded as a rare winter visitor,\* it is now established as a

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\*Michigan Bird Life, p. 465.

breeding bird. I saw a flock of several adults and young of the year July 16, 1911. It was reported in summer by several observers and the nest was subsequently found at Whitefish Point in the eastern part.

EASTERN PURPLE FINCH. *Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*. Frequent at all seasons but more common in winter and during migration.

CANADIAN PINE GROSBEAK. *Pinicola enucleator leucura*. The earliest recorded were August 15, 1909, and August 16, 1910. In spring to April 26, 1914, and April 27, 1915.

HOARY REDPOLL. *Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*. Not very rare in autumn, appearing September 22, 1910, and September 28, 1911, remaining to March 13, 1911. In contrast to the other species, it occurs in scattering flocks, as far as my observation goes it is usually seen on foggy or frosty mornings and its note is harsh and irritating. It was noted feeding upon small moths, capturing them upon the wing like a flycatcher.

COMMON REDPOLL. *Acanthis linaria linaria*. Often very abundant but its seasonal distribution is peculiar. It is another species formerly regarded as a winter visitor only, and is then seen with considerable regularity. I have seen single flocks which I estimated to contain 1600 birds. It becomes abundant with the approach of cold weather, October and November, but some appear in July and August. I saw a young of the year August 31, 1914, and Mr. M. J. Magee of Sault Ste. Marie has trapped numerous young birds in midsummer. I saw a flock containing males in rosy breeding plumage June 21, 1912, but as yet there are no breeding records. A southward migration in midsummer, bringing the birds commonly into the Upper Peninsula and as far south as Detroit (July 20, 1931, September 1, 1932) has no logical explanation. In March, 1911, a flock was observed feeding upon the Oyster-shell Scale (*Mytilaspis pomorum*) a destructive enemy of fruit trees.

EASTERN GOLDFINCH. *Spinus tristis tristis*. My latest record is December 4, 1914.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL. *Loxia leucoptera*. Although usually regarded as a winter species, I saw only single individuals in summer.

EASTERN SNOW BUNTING. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*. An abundant fall and spring migrant and frequent in winter. Earliest date noted, October 9, 1909, and the latest, May 5, 1914.

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