

Winter record for the Myrtle Warbler in southeastern Michigan.—On January 25, 1954, a male Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata coronata*) was trapped in a small pine plantation in the Nichols Arboretum, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan. The trap was baited with sunflower seeds and suet. After a night in captivity the bird weighed 13.6 grams. It was prepared as a specimen by P. S. Humphrey and is now number 135,194 in the collection of the University of Michigan. The testes measured 1×1 mm. According to Wood (1951. *Misc. Publ., Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich.*, No. 75:390), there have been but 4 previous records of the Myrtle Warbler in Michigan during winter.—EVAN B. HAZARD, *Department of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, April 23, 1954.*

The hawk pass at Duluth, Minnesota.—The publication of Maurice Broun's "Hawks Aloft . . ." (1949. Dodds, Mead Co., New York) preceded the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's hawk migration survey, which in turn has led to the discovery of an important migration focal point for these birds-of-prey at Duluth, Minnesota. Since 1951, the author, with members of the Duluth Bird Club, has made annual counts of hawks from a lookout within the city limits of Duluth. The counts, made on the second and third weekends of September, have produced the following totals: 1951, 8,977; 1952, 13,123; 1953, 7,220. In numbers of individuals, the Duluth hawk pass seems to surpass even Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania.

The consistency of the flight is one of the remarkable features of this pass. My observations, except for the "target days," have been limited to one to two hours at a time, yet I have never failed to see hawks. Observations by other observers confirm this consistency (Olson, 1952. *The Flicker*, 24:111-115, and Struthers, 1952. *Minn. Naturalist*, 3:1-2). Another interesting feature is that the flight is funnelled over the city, and the main lookout can be reached in five minutes from the residential districts.

The flight lasts from about the middle of August well into November, with the peak probably occurring in the second or third week of September. Fifteen species of hawks are regularly seen during the counts. Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*) are the most numerous and Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*) are the most consistent. Among the more spectacular hawks, Bald (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and Golden (*Aquila chrysaetos*) eagles, Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*) and Merlin (*F. columbarius*) falcons, and Goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*) are fairly regular, although in small numbers. Very pale Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) as well as melanistic forms, and seemingly all gradations between, have been seen. A Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*) was recorded in 1952.

The pass presents an excellent opportunity for study of migration, plumage changes, and other problems in these birds; to advertise this opportunity is the purpose of this note.—P. B. HOFSLUND, *Biology Department, University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, Duluth, Minnesota, January 21, 1954.*

NOTICE

All manuscripts for publication in *The Wilson Bulletin* should now be sent to Dr. Keith L. Dixon, Department of Wildlife Management, Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas. Dr. Dixon will take over as Editor beginning with Volume 67, 1955.
