

Eight birds were banded here as follows:

No. 32151, banded Jan. 21, 1924, repeated Jan. 30.

No. 32152, banded Jan. 21, 1924, repeated Jan. 24 and 30, also Feb. 1, 2, 4, 8 and 12.

No. 32153, banded Jan. 21, 1924, repeated Jan. 26 and 30, Feb. 7 and Mar. 19.

No. 32154, banded Jan. 22, 1924, repeated Feb. 12.

No. 32155, banded Jan. 23, 1924, repeated Feb. 7 and 11.

It will be noted that three of these were banded on the same day and the others on the two succeeding days and possibly belong to one family group of five.

Three were banded at J. later but did not repeat, viz.:—32156 on Jan. 28, 32157 on Feb. 4 and 32158 on Feb. 26, 1924.—R. E. HORSEY, *Highland Park, Reservoir Ave., Rochester, N. Y.*

**Common Names of the Robin.**—In his interesting paper entitled "The Pennsylvania German Names of Birds," which appears in 'The Auk' for April, 1924, pp. 288-295, Prof. Herbert H. Beck states (p. 295): "Omshel is probably the only other commonly used name for *P. migratorius* besides the more general one based on the Puritanic identification of the bird with the English Robin."

According to the census of 1921 there are in Canada more than 2,450,000 persons of French origin, of whom 1,889,000 are in the Province of Quebec. Nearly all of these people speak the French language. English and French are jointly the official languages of Canada, and in the Province of Quebec, French is the preferred language, in which, for example, the majority of speeches and bills in the Provincial Parliament originally appear. French is the language of much the greater part of the educational system of the Province of Quebec, including some leading universities; consequently many of the people of that province know no other tongue.

These French-speaking people live within the range of *P. migratorius* and are familiar with that species. They commonly designate it by the name of "Merle," which would therefore appear to be in both more general and more standard use than the name Omshel.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Ottawa, Canada.*

**Some Notes from Michigan.** *Otocoris alpestris*.—HORNED LARK.—Two adult males of this species were collected at Waterloo in Jackson County, one on November 3, 1923 and the other on November 18, 1923. The latter has been identified by Dr. Alexander Wetmore.

*Vermivora pinus*. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—A male was collected at Ann Arbor in Washtenaw County on May 17, 1923. A second male was seen on the 20th and was observed for several minutes in a patch of hazelbrush. The bird was singing and may have remained to breed. A male was collected at Waterloo on May 18, 1924.

*Vermivora celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—The Orange-crowned Warbler was quite abundant at Ann Arbor during the spring of 1924.

Specimens were collected and others positively identified. On May 3, the first specimen, a male, was seen and collected. From the 8th to 12th they were most numerous when four or five were seen daily. The last specimen was noted on the 25th.

*Geothlypis formosa*. KENTUCKY WARBLER.—A male was taken at Ann Arbor on May 7, 1924. This is the fourth positive record for the State.

*Thryomanes bewicki*. BEWICK'S WREN.—A female was collected at Waterloo on May 12, 1923.—WALTER KOELZ, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

**Colorado Bird Notes.**—I wish to record the following occurrences in Colorado. While all have been previously recorded from the State they are rare.

*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK.—One on Brush Creek near Eagle, Eagle County, June 5, 1923.

*Geococcyx californicus*. ROAD-RUNNER.—One along the Cañon City—Colorado Spring highway, near Penrose, Fremont County, June 25, 1923.

*Spiza americana*. DICKCISSEL.—One eight miles southeast of Fort Collins, Larimer County.—W. L. BURNETT, *Fort Collins, Colo.*

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#### RECENT LITERATURE.

**Brewster's 'Birds of the Lake Umbagog Region of Maine.'**<sup>1</sup>—One of the treats enjoyed by readers of the earlier volumes of 'The Auk' were the bird biographies that appeared now and then from the pen of the late William Brewster. Written in a clear, straightforward style, with no effort at embellishment, they were yet full of the atmosphere of the haunts he was describing and ever fascinating to the fellow student of the birds whose habits he was recording. When the well known 'Birds of the Cambridge Region' appeared doubtless others beside the writer regretted that the scope of the work necessitated the cutting down of the accounts of the various species to statements of character of occurrence, relative abundance, etc., with little of the charming biography of which the author was capable.

It must therefore be a great delight to us all to realize that before his death Mr. Brewster was able to complete his accounts of the birds of Lake Umbagog, that spot in the wilds of Maine which he so loved to visit, where more than anywhere else he was able to study birds under primeval conditions. And in these accounts which are now being published by the Museum of Comparative Zoology, we find the biographies which we missed in 'The Birds of the Cambridge Region.'

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<sup>1</sup> The Birds of the Lake Umbagog Region of Maine. By William Brewster. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. [Cambridge, Mass.] Vol. LXVI. Part 1. June, 1924, pp. 1-209. Price post paid \$1.50.