

records, he has very kindly given me the following information under date of August 9, 1904.

"Replying to your inquiry relative to the Turkey Buzzard in Maine, I will say that I have the following unquestionable records: One taken at Standish, Cumberland County, in summer of 1874 (*cf.* Smith, *Forest & Stream*, Vol. XX, p. 26); one taken in Denmark, Oxford County, March, 1882, by Abel Sanborn and now in his possession. (This specimen was recorded by R. A. Gushee in *Forest & Stream*, for 1883, p. 245, and the *same* specimen was erroneously recorded as Black Vulture by Smith, *Forest & Stream*, Vol. XX, p. 285; it has, however, been seen within a year by a number of persons who can vouch that it is a Turkey Vulture, not a Black Vulture). Mr. Boardman had one specimen taken near his home in Calais; one was killed in Buxton in December, 1876 (*cf.* Brown, *Catalogue Birds of Portland*, p. 23).

"All the above records have been carefully verified by inquiry and examination of specimens by undoubted authorities. A few other records have been found to really refer to the Black Vulture or were not susceptible of verification."

Mr. Manly Hardy of Brewer, Me., under date of September 8, 1904, wrote me as follows:—

"Seeing a Turkey Buzzard is a very unusual thing in this State. Some years ago I saw one at Whitney's Hill, near Bangor. It was in a small ash tree in a large open field. It was late in November, after all the Hawks were gone. It was a warm sunny day and he sat with his wings stretched above his head just like the one on the 'Buzzard dollar.' I have seen hundreds of Buzzards but I have never seen any other bird sit in this way. I know of two cases of their having been caught in bear-traps. The hunters did not know what they were but told me of their bare red heads and white bills, so there could be no question of identity."

Mr. G. A. Boardman in his 'Catalogue of the Birds found in the vicinity of Calais, Maine,' etc., published in 1862, records one specimen as referred to by Mr. Knight, but in a copy of this list which he sent me in 1872, with additions and corrections up to date, under Turkey Buzzard he has interlined, "2 since." This last record therefore makes the tenth for the State. — RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

A Correction.—In my list of the birds of Margarita Island, Venezuela (*Auk*, XIX, p. 261), I included *Buteo albicaudatus* Vieill., saying that I obtained one specimen, an immature female. *Buteo albicaudatus* was fairly common near the coast, and the bird I found nailed to a tree near El Valle was of this species; but the specimen brought back proves to be a young female of *Parabuteo unicinctus* (Temm.), the southern form of Harris's Hawk. — AUSTIN H. CLARK, *Boston, Mass.*

The Gray Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) in British Columbia.—In a small collection of bird-skins bought in the fall of 1903 by Dr. Dwight and

myself from Mr. Fred Foster, a taxidermist in Victoria, British Columbia, we found a single specimen of this species in first winter plumage. On the tag was written only "March 18/98. ♂.", and I wrote Mr. Foster asking him whether he remembered the bird and could tell me where it was taken. He replied, "The Eagle marked March 18/1898 is the young Bald Eagle (or gray eagle); all the eagles were taken on the coast of Vancouver Island."

Thanks to Dr. Dwight, this skin is now in my collection. It is in the same plumage as the young Gray Sea Eagle found dead on Unalaska, Oct. 5, 1899, which I recorded in 'North American Fauna,' No. 19, pp. 73, 74. The range of this species is thus extended almost to Washington, and it seems probable that it will yet be found breeding in Alaska or the Aleutian Islands.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, *New Haven, Conn.*

The Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker in Melrose, Mass.—On October 22, 1904, in Melrose, Middlesex County, Mass., a fine male Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) was seen by Mr. M. C. Blake of Brookline and the subscriber. Subsequently he moved into Pine Banks Park in Malden, but a short distance from where he was first found, and remained there eighteen days, being seen repeatedly by myself and others up to November 8. He worked upon the dead pine trees which unfortunately have been killed in this region by the Gypsy moths.—HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*

Wintering of the Red-headed Woodpecker at Detroit, Michigan.—An interesting feature of the extremely severe winter of 1903–1904 was the wintering of the Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) in large numbers at Belle Isle, the island park of Detroit, situated in the Detroit River slightly above the city. On my many trips there during December, January, and February, on some of the coldest days of the winter, I never failed to find these birds active, energetic, and almost as noisy as in mid-summer. Covered as these woods were with deep snow from December 1, sometimes two or more feet deep, and crusted, it is a matter of interest to me as to what influences this bird to winter here in numbers, and to be entirely absent from the mainland in Wayne, and surrounding counties. I cannot account for the fact that during some winters the Red-heads remain in numbers at Belle Isle, in others are entirely absent. During the winter of 1902–1903 no birds remained; long and frequent search failed to reveal them either here or on the mainland. The abundance of their food supply—acorns for the most part—without doubt determines the wintering of this species, and yet what food could not have been found in as great an abundance and with more ease during the comparatively mild winter of 1902–1903 as during the intense cold and deep snow of 1903–1904? The few birds I have met with on the mainland were single birds residing in a certain tree throughout the winter.—BRADSHAW H. SWALES, *Detroit, Mich.*