

Notes from Grosse Isle, Michigan.—*Lophodytes cucullatus*. On July 5, 1909, James H. Fleming, P. A. Taverner, and I noticed a bird swimming in the Detroit River just outside of the strip of marsh below my place on the island which we took to be a grebe. Upon investigation we saw that it was a duck of some species, and Taverner took a canoe and secured it. It was a juvenile male Hooded Merganser in good condition but with a healed broken wing which accounted for its presence here at this time.

***Dendroica discolor*.**—I saw at very close range, on Sept. 30, 1909, a Prairie Warbler on the edge of a low strip of woodland in the central section of Grosse Isle. The bird approached within about fifteen feet of me, and I could clearly make out the yellowish wing bars, the yellow superciliary stripe, and streaked sides. This bird was lingering somewhat later than it generally does in other localities. I am aware of no other county record in autumn. At Point Pelee, Ont., however, we have taken it Sept. 5, 1905, and August 15, 1908, and Saunders and Taverner have seen and heard birds that they were positive were this species on Sept. 6, 1905, and Sept. 20, 1906.—B. H. SWALES, *Grosse Isle, Mich.*

Notes from Connecticut.—As it will be at least a year before the 'List of the Birds of Connecticut' on which Mr. Sage and I have been at work can be ready for the press I have felt the following records were of enough interest to be recorded in 'The Auk.'

***Fulmarus glacialis*.** FULMAR.—A male was shot off Stony Creek by Mr. A. H. Verrill on October 10, 1909, and brought to Dr. L. C. Sanford in the flesh. The latter showed it to me on October 12, just after he had finished making it into a skin. This is the first record for Connecticut, and it is remarkable that so pelagic a species should have wandered to Long Island Sound.

***Somateria dresseri*.** AMERICAN EIDER.—Young King Eiders (*Somateria spectabilis*) often occur in late fall on the Connecticut coast, but the only record for the present species that I know of since 1877 (Merriam, Trans. Conn. Acad., IV, 1877, p. 127) is that of a young male which Mr. Alanson Ganung shot off West Haven on December 20, 1909, and very kindly gave me in the flesh.

***Limosa fedoa*.** MARBLED GODWIT.—On August 26, 1909, Mr. William Ganung shot in West Haven an adult female Marbled Godwit and a young Western Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*), and his brother, Alanson, brought them to me. Western Willets are by no means common, and this is the first occurrence of the Marbled Godwit, so far as I know, since Linsley's record (Am. Jour. Sci., XLIV, 1843, p. 267).

***Aquila chrysaëtos*.** GOLDEN EAGLE.—A young bird of this species was shot in East Haven on October 9, 1909, and brought to Dr. Sanford in the flesh.

***Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus*.** NORTHERN BALD EAGLE.—A young female Bald Eagle, which was shot near Willimantic on October

27, 1909, by Mr. G. H. Champlin, I obtained in the flesh through the kindness of Mr. C. R. Hooker. This bird (length, 36.19, extent, 89, wing, 23.88, tail, 14.62, and exposed culmen, 2.52 inches) is so much nearer Bald Eagles from Alaska and British Columbia than to those from Virginia and Florida that I have referred it to *alascanus*.

In this connection I wish to correct my record of a Gray Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) from British Columbia (Auk, XXII, 1905, p. 79), as I now believe, after a study of about forty of the two species in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History, Dr. Dwight and myself, that that eagle is merely a young *H. l. alascanus* in faded plumage. This Connecticut bird resembles even more closely young *H. albicilla* than does the British Columbia one, differing from it only in having the feathers of the nape and hind-neck longer and more lanceolate and the dark terminal markings of the scapulars and interscapulars more sharply defined.

Scotiaptex nebulosa. GREAT GRAY OWL.—Dr. Sanford showed me on April 13, 1907, a freshly mounted Great Gray Owl, the toes of which were still flexible, which he had just purchased at a restaurant in New Haven. This bird evidently had been recently killed, and Dr. Sanford was assured it was shot in East Haven the last of March. I know of no other certain record since Linsley (Am. Jour. Sci., XLIV, 1843, p. 253).

Acanthis hornemanni exilipes. HOARY REDPOLL.—Although Redpolls (*Acanthis linaria*) were formerly occasionally common in southern Connecticut and more rarely recorded in recent years, not until the fall of 1906 did I ever succeed in finding this species. On November 24 of that year while collecting in East Haven with my friend Mr. E. Seymour Woodruff, whose untimely death was a great and permanent loss both to his friends and to ornithology, we found a large flock of Redpolls and from it were fortunate enough to secure a single young female Hoary Redpoll, now in my collection. This is the first record in Connecticut.

Vermivora leucobronchialis. BREWSTER'S WARBLER.—Although I have collected near New Haven some twenty males of this phase of plumage of *V. pinus*, not until May 23, 1910, did I discover one without trace of yellow on back or lower parts. A rather interesting fact is that while practically all the others had the song of *V. pinus* this bird had that of *V. chrysoptera*, and had the wing bars of the latter.

What I believe is the first young bird to be recorded showing this phase of plumage is a young male which I collected in New Haven on September 12, 1907, in first winter plumage. On this the yellow below is much paler than in typical *H. pinus* and fades into white on the throat and sides of the neck.

Vermivora lawrencei. LAWRENCE'S WARBLER.—On May 20, 1909, I collected an adult male less than two hundred yards from where those recorded in 'The Auk' for 1906, Vol. XXIII, p. 345, were taken. This bird closely resembles that taken May 24, 1906, but the black of the throat is purer. The capture of three males at the same place in different years would tend to show that this phase of plumage is hereditary.

On June 4 of the same year, while collecting with Mr. Herbert K. Job in Woodmont, I obtained another typical male Lawrence's Warbler. After about two hours' search a female Blue-winged Warbler (*V. pinus*) was flushed from a nest containing 4 of her eggs and 2 of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) about thirty feet from the tree where the male Lawrence's was shot. As no others of this genus were noted within a quarter of a mile I have no doubt these birds were mated. The nest, eggs and location were typical of *V. pinus*, as was to be expected. All are now in my collection.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, *New Haven, Conn.*

Seven Erroneous South and North Carolina Records.—In 'The Auk' for July, 1910, pp. 312-322, a list of birds, under the title 'Birds observed in the Carolinas,' is given by Mr. P. B. Philipp, and the following "records" are erroneous and need correction, viz.:

"23. *Rallus crepitans*. Clapper Rail. Very abundant in the extensive salt marshes around Charleston Harbor and Bull's Bay, S. C., where it was seen or heard daily June 10-15. One nest, with four fresh eggs, was taken June 14 on St. James [James] Island, S. C."

These Rails were all *Rallus crepitans waynei*, which is the resident breeding form.

"29. *Numenius longirostris*. Long-billed Curlew; Jack Curlew. A flock of six was seen June 12 on Bird Island Shoal, Bull's Bay, S. C. There is a persistent idea among fishermen and baymen of the region that this species breeds here; we did not find a nest, however, and did not hear of any nest ever being found."

The birds "seen" by Mr. Philipp were without doubt examples of *Numenius hudsonicus* which is always present during the entire month of June. *N. longirostris* [= *americanus*] has been extinct on the South Carolina coast for at least ten years — and *never bred*. (See Auk, XXIII, 1906, 59-61.)

"46. *Dryobates villosus*. Hairy Woodpecker. Not common at Lake Ellis, N. C. This species was recorded by Mr. Abbott as occurring in the heavy timber between Ellis and Great Lakes, where it was seen June 18. Another was seen feeding on a dead pine stump near Havelock, N. C., June 16."

Dryobates villosus does not, in my opinion, range as far south on the North Carolina coast as latitude 36° N., the resident breeding form being *Dryobates villosus auduboni*.

"67. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Towhee. Common among the Sea Islands, S. C. Particularly noted June 15 on St. James [James] Island, where a pair with a brood of young were seen."

The resident breeding form is *Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*.

"72. *Riparia riparia*. Bank Swallow. Uncommon and unusual during the summer in the Sea Islands, S. C. Two were seen by Mr. Abbott on St. James [James] Island, June 15."

The birds recorded by Mr. Philipp, as well as those "seen" by Mr.