

Sterna caspia. CASPIAN TERN.—Four seen by the writer on the flats at the Inlet August 12, 1923 and a single seen by Carter and the writer in same locality September 16. The four birds were with Gulls, Shorebirds and other Terns. Relative size carefully noted at close range; heavy red bill well seen; also short-notched tail beyond which the primaries extended some distance when the birds were at rest. Harsh call notes heard. Only one previous definite record for the species from the state is reported in Stone's 'Birds of New Jersey' (a bird taken by G. N. Lawrence in 1850). However there are several records from points not far from the Jersey border.

Sterna antillarum. LEAST TERN.—A single bird July 29, 1923. (Howland, Boulton and the writer).

Sula bassana. GANNET.—A single bird in changing plumage September 16, 1923. (Carter and the writer). I can find no previous published September record for the state.

Rallus crepitans. CLAPPER RAIL.—Two nests, one containing 8 and one 12 eggs found July 29 (Boulton, Howland and the writer) are rather late.

Ereunetes pusillus. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—A single bird October 28 (Carter and the writer) is abnormally late.

Pisobia minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.—A single bird with the above October 28 (Carter and the writer). This bird was slightly lame but apparently healthy and normal on the wing. It is a later record for the species than I have found for New Jersey.

Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla. NASHVILLE WARBLER.—One found near the Bay outlet October 28 (Carter). Griscom mentions only one later record for the New York City region—Nov. 16, 1907 at Englewood, N. J.

Geothlypis t. trichas. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—A single bird October 28 (Carter and the writer) seems unusually late.

Regarding the fall flight of ducks on the bay, Black Ducks were unusually abundant early in the season. Flocks of Brant were seen going south October 28, and the species was rather common on the bay during November. On November 13 Greater Scaups and Red-breasted Mergansers made up the great bulk of the flocks though there were a few flocks of Redheads. Several Canvasbacks were taken November 9. Buffleheads seem to show some increase. Several small flocks were seen November 13 and of 28 ducks killed from one point on that day three were of this species.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

Notes on Michigan Birds.

Quiscalus quiscula aenus. BRONZED GRACKLE.—In his 'Michigan Bird Life' Barrows states that, "We have never seen a nest less than eight feet from the ground" and then speaking of nests found low down in reeds in Minnesota and Iowa he adds "but we have been unable to find any record of such a habit" in Michigan. In view of these statements it may be worth while to record a nest of this species found June 9,

1923 in a small marsh four miles southeast of Ann Arbor. The nest of grass and mud was lodged in a clump of bulrushes about a foot above the water. Both parents hovered and scolded over head while the four half-grown young were being banded.

Dendroica coronata. MYRTLE WARBLER.—June 20, 1919 a nest was found near Hessel, Mackinac County, Michigan which contained a Cowbird egg and a Warbler egg. Two Warbler eggs were added on subsequent days but the nest was finally deserted. June 23, 1919 near the same place a female Cowbird was frightened from the edge of a Myrtle Warbler nest containing five eggs about to hatch. Neither Bendire nor Chapman include this bird in their lists of Warblers victimized by the Cowbird.

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis. BLACK TERN.—N. A. Wood and Tinker wrote in 1910 ('Auk,' XXVII, 129) that this Tern was a migrant but "may possibly breed" in the county. The writer found a nest in a small marsh four miles southeast of Ann Arbor on June 7, 1922. Another nest was found nearby by A. S. Warthin, Jr. The Black Tern is now quite numerous on a number of lakes in the county during the breeding season.—J. VAN TYNE, *Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

Notes from Madison, Wisconsin.

Sialia sialis sialis. BLUEBIRD.—The wintering of this species is sufficiently unusual to be worthy of mention; from one to three individuals were seen in the vicinity of Lake Wingra on various occasions from January 7 to March 10, 1923.

Bubo virginianus virginianus. GREAT HORNED OWL.—An early nesting record for this region was obtained on Feb. 11, in zero weather. The sitting bird on leaving the nest was immediately mobbed by a flock of Crows. After descending from the nest, that contained one egg, I waited 20 minutes at a distance from the tree for the parent to return, but to no purpose. On March 25 the nest was found abandoned. The interval was marked by several blizzards and much subzero weather.

Baeolophus bicolor. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—Supplementing the recent records by Mr. Warner Taylor, the writer took a male at Lake Wingra, Feb. 25.

Loxia curvirostra minor. CROSSBILL.—There was an unusual influx of Crossbills from April 5 to 14. Boys in the neighborhood picked up two birds and fed them; they ate voraciously but died in a short time.

Spinus pinus. PINE SISKIN.—This species was exceptionally abundant during the period just given. On April 14 a flock of 250 Pine Siskins and 22 Crossbills were found feeding industriously on the ground under a clump of conifers just as a heavy snowstorm set in.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wisconsin*.

Argentine Birds.—Mrs. W. S. Harrison of Tiverton, Devon, England, who lived for many years in the Argentine Republic, tells me that in 1889 there were a great many birds on the Pampas. At this time people were