

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