

the bird was discovered did not permit the taking of the specimen. I am familiar with the Mockingbird, because of residence in Texas, where the bird is abundant. Every possibility of it being an escaped cage bird has been carefully checked, and there is no reason to doubt that this is a bona fide record. This is probably the first recorded presence of the Mockingbird in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and perhaps the most northern record for Michigan or Wisconsin.

The Mockingbird is a rare summer visitant to southern Michigan, where it has been reported about twenty times in as many years. The northernmost record to date is that of Mr. Walter M. Wolfe, who observed one at Beulah, Benzie County, August 15, 1906. Barrows records this in his 'Michigan Bird Life' (1912). In Wisconsin, Kumlien and Holister give Jefferson as its northern limit (Birds of Wisconsin, 1903). The writer did not find it in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, 1902-1912. (Bull. Wis. Nat. History, 1915.)—JOHN N. LOWE, *Northern State Normal School, Marquette, Mich.*

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*) Wintering on the Coast of South Carolina.—I procured on December 27, 1925, in a yard next to mine, a fine specimen of this elusive bird. When first seen it was near the tidal creek by a large number of poles and, as I had no gun with me, I hastened home to get one and upon returning to the place I finally located the bird in a palmetto tree where I secured it.

Of the six examples of this rare coastal bird that I have seen near Charleston since 1907, this is the only one I have taken, the others having eluded me.

The records, all of single birds seen in October and positively identified but not taken, are as follows:

October 16, 1907, October 13, 1922, October 28, 1922, October 11, 1923, October 6, 1925. The specimen taken December 27, 1925, would seem to show that this bird may winter sparingly on the coast in widely separated localities, but at best it is one of the rarest birds found actually on the coast.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mt. Pleasant, S. C.*

Notes from Southwestern Michigan.—*Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*.—CARDINAL.—A pair of these birds have bred near Three Oaks, Berrien Co., Michigan, since 1923. I believe that there are only about five previous records of its breeding in the state.

Vermivora peregrina. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—On July 12, 1923, at Duck Lake, Muskegon Co., I saw a Tennessee Warbler feeding a young Cowbird which was but recently out of the nest. This is the first known instance of this bird breeding in Michigan. On June 23, 1924, I saw another which might have been nesting.

Seiurus aurocapillus. OVENBIRD.—On April 8, 1924, I saw an Ovenbird near Three Oaks; this is an extremely early record for this locality.

Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—On both

June 30 and July 25, 1924, I saw a single Carolina Wren in the same thicket on the shore of Duck Lake, Muskegon Co. These form, I believe, the northernmost record for the state.

Baeolophus bicolor. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—I found this bird on April 17, 1924, and April 8, 1925, near Three Oaks, Berrien Co.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

Some Records from the Madison, Wis., Region 1923, 1924, and 1925.

1. *Colymbus holboellii*. HOLBOELL'S GREBE.—One specimen shot by a hunter and passed over to me for identification, November 15, 1925.

2. *Sterna forsteri*. FORSTER'S TERN.—One specimen collected May 14, 1923. On May 27, 1924, estimated the presence of ten Forsters among about 200 Common Terns—identification by note. On May 27, 1925, identified two further individuals by note.

3. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. WHITE PELICAN.—Five birds of this species were seen by me flying low over Lake Waubesa at fairly close range on April 22, 1925.

4. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—One individual identified May 6, 1923.

5. *Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—One bird seen Dec. 3, 1922. These Ducks are decidedly uncommon on the Madison chain of lakes, a chain lying about eighty miles inland from Lake Michigan.

6. *Olor columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—On April 5, 1925, six birds were seen on Lake Mendota; on Oct. 23, 1925, seven more were discovered on the same lake, two of them adult birds.

7. *Casmerodius egretta*. EGRET.—One specimen seen on May 30, 1925, in company with forty Great Blue Herons on Mud Lake. This bird is decidedly rare in our region to-day.

8. *Steganopus tricolor*. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—Seven birds of this species, all acting like nesting birds, were found about the shores of the above Mud Lake on the same day, May 30. They showed great concern over our presence, calling plaintively and hovering solicitously over the wettish marsh grass. Later, on June 19, two of the birds were seen. Their actions paralleled those of the earlier date. We failed, however, to locate any nests.

9. *Philohela minor*. WOODCOCK.—This bird is rather rare with us now. But I was fortunate enough to discover three nests during the 1925 season, and to run across four of five individuals besides those nesting.

10. *Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Through the infernal drainage enterprise, ornithologically speaking of the regional farmers who own small ponds and tracts of marsh land and through the activity of the German carp, which have raised our lake levels to some extent, the Madison district is no longer frequented by the vast flocks of shore birds that, from all accounts, offered such interesting study even as late as a decade ago. One must go far afield to-day, must make special expeditions to favored ponds or brief shore-reaches, if he is to widen his knowl-