

Hill, Cheraw and Darlington. On the trip back to Connecticut, driving via the Shenandoah Valley route across western Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, the middle of May, the Starling seemed to be one of the commonest species, constantly in evidence, carrying food for young.—HERBERT K. JOB, *West Haven, Conn.*

Florida Notes.—The hurricane of July 26 and 27, 1926, on the east coast of Florida was very likely responsible for the occurrence of several Sooty Terns seen on the overflowed salt marshes and the Indian River bordering Merritts Island, Brevard County, Florida. On July 29, I saw two Sooty Terns flying over the flooded marshes in company with two Black Terns and several Least Terns, and also observed two more Sooty Terns while crossing the bridge over the river.

While returning home later in the afternoon I saw a lone Black Tern flying over the St. Johns on the boundry line of Orange and Brevard counties.

On September 16, 17 and 18, 1926, south Florida was hit by another severe hurricane, in fact the worst that ever struck the state and on September 19, I observed four Man-o'-war-birds flying over a large lake in the Western part of Orange County. They were flying together as if in search of food but none were seen to secure anything from the water. They sailed around overhead getting farther and farther away until lost to sight. I have lived in the county for thirty-four years and these are the first I ever saw inland. About ten years ago, I was with Arthur H. Howell of the Biological Survey when we secured a specimen at Florida City, Dade County, and I am acquainted with the species and could not have been mistaken.

Once and only once years ago, did I see Brown Pelicans on fresh water lakes inland and this was after or during a tropical storm that lasted three days in October, 1910. The storm lasted from October 16 to 19; and did much damage. The Pelicans remained on one of the lakes in Orlando, Orange Co., for several days and then disappeared.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida.*

Three Rare Birds for Northern Michigan.—On September 26, 1926, Dr. Christofferson, my associate in bird work, and myself were observing some Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris alpestris*), Titlarks (*Anthus rubescens*) and Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) in plowed fields some two miles and a half back from the river, when a flock of sixteen birds circled around and settled down near us. On investigation, they proved to be Golden Plovers (*Charadrius dominicus dominicus*). The Doctor and I have been combing this territory very thoroughly for twelve years and this is the first time we have ever found the Golden Plover. The next Sunday we visited the same place, and found Horned Larks, Titlarks and Lapland Longspurs, but the Golden Plovers were gone. A farmer we talked to said he had seen them a couple of days before and that they had been around for about a week.

On returning to the house we found a couple of White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) and a Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) in one of my traps. I banded the Harris's Sparrow and was going to release it, but after thinking it over we concluded to collect it. We sent it to Norman A. Wood for the University Museum at Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Wood wrote me it was the fourth authentic record of the Harris's Sparrow for Michigan and the first Michigan specimen they had received. One of the other three was shot here in 1900 and is in our High School Museum. The Doctor and I have seen it on three previous occasions—October 13, 1918, two; May 21 and May 24, 1925, one each day.

On April 29, 1926, Dr. Christofferson saw a Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*), September 27, 1926, one flew aboard the Str. Jos. S. Morrow in Lake Superior some 65 miles from shore, between Manitou Island, off Keweenaw Point, Mich., and Whitefish Point, in Chippewa Co. The bird was left at the Locks for the Doctor, who banded it, photographed it, and then released it. October 14, 1926, a neighbor telephoned me to the office that there was a large bird, either a Hawk or an Owl, back of my house. On investigating it proved to be a Hawk Owl. April 29 is a very late date and September 27 a very early date for this Owl to be seen in this latitude. I would not be surprised if they were pretty close to record dates.

This has been an unusual year. Spring was very late and cold weather set in early. The Geese were held up here in the spring for a long time, the last of them leaving May 23 and they are already (October 15) coming down which is unusually early. These weather conditions probably account for these unusual Hawk Owl dates.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*

Notes from Michigan.—The following notes relating to observations made in Michigan may be of interest:

Larus franklinii. FRANKLIN'S GULL.—June 11, 1922, on the shore of Lake Michigan at Ottawa Beach, Ottawa County, I saw a single bird at rest on the sands together with a number of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls. This small, black-headed Gull with bright red bill was notably conspicuous in this mixed company. Dr. Barrows, in 'Michigan Bird Life,' says there is no unquestionable record for the state.

Clangula americana. GOLDEN-EYE.—July 22, 1920, on Lake Mitchell, Wexford County, I saw a female with two half-grown young. Both ducklings showed the white cheek spots of the adult male. The birds were observed from a row-boat at little more than oar's length, the female approaching fearlessly in an effort to protect the flightless young. Dr. Barrows says that it does not spend the summer within our limits.

Buteo platypterus. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—May 15, 1926, in Newaygo County, I found a nest of this species which contained two eggs. These being removed the bird laid two more in the same nest. Thereafter the birds were observed in attendance upon the young. The note alone