

Notes from Whitefish Point, Michigan.—Whitefish Point is in the northern peninsula of Michigan, on Lake Superior, and has been a collecting ground of note for many years. The following birds were collected there in 1929 and 1930.

Gavia stellata. RED-THROATED LOON.—A female in full breeding plumage was found dead on a set line, on June 4, 1930. It had taken the herring used as bait, and had the hook lodged in its throat.

Tringa canutus. KNOT.—A pair were seen on the beach of Whitefish Bay in company with three Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*) on the morning of June 5, 1930. A female in breeding plumage was collected.

Perisoreus c. canadensis. CANADA JAY.—A large flock of about thirty birds was seen nearly every day from June 2 to June 12,—the duration of my stay—along the shore, and around the house. Curren Hawkins, with whom I stayed, informed me that they had been in the locality since late winter. Four females and one male were collected. I believe they were mostly last year's young that were not going to mate, for in all cases the sex organs of those collected were small.

Cardinalis c. cardinalis. CARDINAL.—A female was collected on November 3, 1929 by Curren Hawkins and forwarded to me. This, I believe, is the first definite record of this bird in the upper peninsula of Michigan.—W. BRYANT TYRRELL, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.*

Notes from Jackson County, Michigan.—The following notes show the possibilities of a small area. Unless otherwise stated all observations were made three miles north of the City of Jackson, Michigan and within a mile and a half of the junction of the Grand and Portage Rivers.

Charitonetta albeola. BUFFLEHEAD.—Most rivers and other bodies of water in interior Michigan, are frozen over during the winter months and for this reason few water birds spend the winter in the interior. However the Grand River, at its junction with the Portage rarely freezes due to the turbulence at this point and here during the winter of 1928-29 I found a female Bufflehead. I secured the bird on February 17, 1929 and now have the specimen in my collection. It appeared to be in good condition and showed no signs of physical disability that might have hindered it from migrating farther south.

Clangula hyemalis. OLD SQUAW.—A few Old Squaws were found here intermittently during the winter season of 1928-29 and spent the time when here at the junction of the Grand and Portage Rivers. Sometimes on warm days the Portage would open and the Ducks would be found there. February 1, 1929, a friend brought me a female which he shot from the highway bridge and on February 17 I took a young male from the same bridge. It was alone and was the last bird seen that winter. A year later, February 10, 1930, a single female was seen on the river and after considerable effort it was secured. This was the only one seen during the winter of 1929-30.

Pluvialis d. dominica. GOLDEN PLOVER.—The first Golden Plover I have seen here was on May 10, 1925, when a single bird was found in a muck field. The light was very good permitting minute observation. Unfortunately the bird was not taken but a pencil sketch was made at close range by George S. Wing. No Golden Plovers were seen again until late in September 1930, when a flock was seen almost daily but it was not until October 5 that a specimen was taken. This bird from a flock of fifteen proved to be a female. They were seen at intervals for several days and on October 17 a male and two more females were taken. All four birds were very fat, some having a quarter inch of fat over the entire body. The fat of the single male was hard dark yellow fat but that of the three females was very soft and flabby and of a light cream color.

Pinicola enucleator leucura. PINE GROSBEAK.—On December 19, 1929, I found a female Pine Grosbeak perched on the branches of a black willow about three feet from the ground. I secured the bird and found that it was quite fat and that its stomach was full of weed seeds. There was a storm a few days before which started as a rain and sleet storm; the wind shifted to the northwest changing the sleet storm to a heavy blizzard which raged on through the eighteenth and into the morning of the nineteenth. The Pine Grosbeak was found immediately after the passage of the storm and no doubt rode in on it. The bird was alone and kept whistling as though lost.

Acanthis l. linaria. REDPOLL.—The occurrence of Redpolls in Jackson County, is erratic and consequently we know very little of their distribution. On December 24, 1925, I found a flock of about one-hundred individuals in a tamarack swamp twelve miles east of Jackson (one mile south-east of Grass Lake) and collected four specimens all proving to be typical *linaria*.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli. GAMBEL'S SPARROW.—Since 1925, when we first learned of the finding of Gambel's Sparrow in Michigan, we have carefully examined all White-crowned Sparrows that have gone through our traps. Although over two hundred and fifty have been so examined since 1925, only one Gambel's Sparrow has been found. The first Gambel's Sparrow was trapped October 13, 1930 and is now in my collection, a fine immature male which clearly shows the head markings of the species. It appeared to be in good health though heavily infested with mallophaga of a species not yet determined.

Lanius borealis. NORTHERN SHRIKE.—Mr. William G. Fargo and I collected a fine young female Northern Shrike, November 14, 1930, six miles northeast of Jackson. We observed the bird fly across the road ahead of us and perch in an oak tree about twenty-five feet from the ground. It apparently was following a flock of Tree Sparrows (*Spizella monticola*) feeding in a swamp below. The bird had no fat anywhere on its body and appeared to be in perfect condition and is the first Northern Shrike found here in a good many years. Mr. Fargo states that forty to fifty

years ago it was quite common in the winter and in favorite spots great numbers of mice and small birds would be found impaled on thorns.

Thryothorus l. ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—On January 7, 1924 and for several days thereafter, a Carolina Wren appeared at our feeding station. Although manifesting all the nervousness of a Wren, it was not shy and fed on some suet tied to a bar across the window, four inches from the glass. We were able to observe this bird while seated within three feet of the window. It was not taken but George S. Wing made a pencil sketch which clearly shows the characteristic markings of the species.—LEONARD W. WING, Jackson, Michigan.

Certain Land Birds Observed at Sea.—It is always interesting to see birds under abnormal conditions. Many times such observations are of no scientific significance, but in the case of migrating birds they are always valuable, in that any intermediate point between their summer and winter homes is of interest. While on my way to Salem, Mass., in October, 1930, I made part of the trip by water, going to New York from Charleston via the Clyde-Mallory Line and returning the same way, two weeks later. A watch was kept for migrating birds en-route and the results of the observations may be of interest.

Migrants began showing up soon after the ship passed the Charleston Bar, on October 15. The first one of these was a Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) which was flushed from the promenade deck forward, and which flew up to the boat deck. It appeared to be a good shape and was bright and active. The ship was, at the time, about thirty miles off-shore. An hour or two later, a Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) appeared, flew around the ship two or three times, and finally alighted on a stay of the foremast about six feet over the writer's head. Another was seen on the following day. In the afternoon, as the ship was about off Cape Lookout, North Carolina coast, and well out at sea, a House Wren (*Troglodytes a. aedon*) was seen on the forecastle. It crept about under the winches and about the mooring bitts for the better part of an hour.

Cape Hatteras was passed in the night and on the 16th, another Dove was seen early in the morning. The ship reached at this point, its furthest from shore, being about 100 miles out. A Flicker (*Colaptes auratus luteus*) came aboard early in the morning and remained all day. It perched here and there, calling loudly and evinced a clearly bewildered attitude. From then on, all through the day various birds appeared. A Palm Warbler (*Dendroica p. palmarum*) and several Myrtle Warblers (*Dendroica coronata*) were aboard for hours. These birds caught numbers of small moths which were about, making sallies from the various decks and seeming not to be inconvenienced in the slightest. Many of them would take off and fly westward for some distance, only to wheel about and come back to the ship. Three White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) stayed most of the afternoon, creeping about the steel decks near the cargo hatches forward, as if searching for food. One of them