

The 1910 Check-List, and local and state lists of the north central states are devoid of information on the wintering range in the Mississippi valley. —A. W. SCHORGER, 168 North Prospect Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

Some Unusual Bird Notes from Cheshire County, New Hampshire.—*Somateria molissima dresseri*. EIDER.—Just below Cobb's Island where Mill Brook empties into the Connecticut River in Westmoreland, on April 19, 1931, I had occasion with three companions to watch two male and six female Eider Ducks feeding. We were using 8x binoculars and were at the water's edge. The birds when first seen were drifting downstream close to the New Hampshire bank and later worked up-river close to the Vermont shore. Occasionally one dove and came up a distance ahead of the others. Their presence on this body of fresh water seems noteworthy to both New Hampshire and Vermont birdmen.

Querquedula discors. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Some few minutes had elapsed when two Teal were discovered overhead just as they checked their hurried flight and were turning about-face. They gave two separate three-syllabled "quacks" thereby frightening the Eiders, and all disappeared beyond the island. In the January 'Auk,' 1931, pp. 110-111, J. J. Murray speaks of the vocal notes of this species. I also found it noisy in migration, both at this time and on other occasions. On May 2, some two hundred yards below Cobb's Island, I flushed a male and female along the bank and not over twenty feet from me, and the same loud "quacking" note was given. In both cases the birds had become suddenly frightened, and at neither time could the sex of the vocal bird be determined. Teal breed along this watercourse in locations about the two islands, but the species is undetermined.

Mareca americana. BALDPATE.—When the two Teal flushed from the river bank on May 2, four Baldpates, frightened no doubt by the Teal's calls, suddenly appeared winging out of a sheltered cove. They passed close inshore, saw me and wheeled out over the water, going downstream in rather unhurried flight. The white crown, black lower tail-coverts against the white belly when they banked in passing me, and the white patch on the forewing were clearly noted. A hunter with me on this and the occasion of seeing the Eiders remarked that he had never seen either kind on the river before.

Passerculus princeps. IPSWICH SPARROW.—Since, according to the third volume of Mr. Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States,' the distribution of this Sparrow is given as "rare local migrant coastwise," the occurrence of a stray in the Connecticut River valley is of interest. On April 20, and until May 2, 1931, I found an individual of this species in a large mowing on the flats along the river and in the adjoining towns of Walpole and Westmoreland. The bird would flush once and then was hard to put up. It uttered a song,—which seemed to me exactly as recorded by Jonathan Dwight: "*tsip-tsip-t's-e-e-e-pr-re-e-ah*," and could be approached closely as it tried to hide in the grass or crouched conspicuously in the open.

Dendroica p. palmarum. PALM WARBLER.—On April 14, 1931, while anxiously searching through a flock of Juncos for some of unusual markings, a Palm Warbler flew up from the ground into an alder beside me and gave a few excited *chips* before it flitted away. I had an excellent view of it and, being well acquainted with *D. p. hypochrysea*, knew it at once to be *palmarum*. Later I relocated the bird and studied it at leisure. According to Forbush there is "one doubtful report from New Hampshire" in spring.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Bird Life on Brasstown Bald, Georgia.—The Southern Appalachians in northern Georgia are in the upper Austral and Transition Zones, the highest peak, known as Brasstown Bald being about 4768 feet above sea level and lying on the Union and Towns County lines. As this section as well as this particular mountain have been well studied by Mr. Arthur H. Howell and a report made on the bird life during the summer of 1908, it has long been my ambition to follow this up and see what forms now occupy Georgia's highest mountain top. So on May 30, 1931, Norman Giles, Jr., Nelson Spratt, Jr., Don Eyles and I motored to Young Harris and over to the foot of the mountain, left the car there and after losing the trail and having a rough journey arrived at the summit, where we spent the night around a campfire. About ten the next morning we broke camp, followed a good trail down, and drove back to Atlanta. Although our stay was a short one, the species we saw and heard made the trip well worth while and I am convinced that more time and study would have produced some very valuable results. I will mention only the rarer forms for this state—*Corvus corax europophilus*—the Southeastern Raven we found rather common around the summit, a number of birds seen and heard, about five together at one time. *Junco hyemalis carolinensis*—the Carolina Junco we found fairly common on top and they were undoubtedly nesting although we failed to locate a nest. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*—the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, a male in full song and a female later on when we were coming down the mountain. *Piranga erythromelas*—Scarlet Tanager—several males and one female noted. *Lanivireo solitarius alticola*—Mountain Solitary Vireo—two of these birds were seen and heard, the song being somewhat like that of the Yellow-throated Vireo. *Dendroica caerulescens cairnsi*—Cairns' Warblers were rather common. The Blackburnian, Black-throated Green, and Canadian Warblers were noted by other members of the party. The Oven-bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) was the most abundant of this family, many seen and others heard. One of our greatest discoveries was the nest of the Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*), just completed, no eggs, and the adult birds right by it. The Veery or Wilson's Thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) was heard singing on both days and undoubtedly breeds about the top of the Bald.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

Rare Birds from Keweenaw County, Michigan.—Dr. S. Kneeland, Jr., resided on this point from August, 1856 to June 1857, and published a list of 147 species (Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural His-