

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-

tory, Vol. VI, 1856-1859, pp. 231-242). Of two species in his list we have no specimens from the state. One is the American Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) of which he says: "I have seen a few specimens obtained near Eagle River." In Dr. Sager's manuscript list of birds collected on the State Natural History Survey, 1837-1838, I find "No. 67. *Pica hudsonica*. Magpie. S. E. Michigan. Dr. Sager." And in the old museum collection there is a mounted Magpie marked "Michigan." Of the White Ptarmigan, "*Lagopus mutus* Leach," he says, "There is a white grouse in this region, but whether it is the *L. mutus albus* or *leucurus* I cannot positively say."

H. R. Schoolcraft in 1834 records "the white partridge, *Tetrao albus*," as occurring in the Upper Peninsula. In his work on Lake Superior, 1850, Louis Agassiz says, p. 61, "The magpie of these regions, bye the bye, is no magpie at all, but a jay (*Garrulus Canadensis*) 'the moose-bird,' a confusion that might lead to error as to the range of the American magpie."

In 1931 the writer studied the spring migration of the Point from April 22 to June 14, with headquarters at Copper Harbor, 35 miles northeast of Calumet. One hundred and fourteen species were observed and one hundred and thirty specimens taken. An adult Holboell's Grebe (*Colymbus g. holboelli*) was found, April 22, on the road near Copper Harbor, and was captured after a short chase. This was the only one seen. In Michigan it is only common near Beaver Island, Charlevoix County, where many are taken in the nets of the fishermen. In 1929, from May 2 to 14, seventy-five adult Grebes were brought into St. James.

On May 1, an immature male Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) was taken on Manitou Island at the east end of Keweenaw Point. This is the third specimen for the state. The first was also collected October, 1883, in Cheboygan County, by the writer.

The first Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes g. grammacus*) taken in the Upper Peninsula was collected by the writer on May 28 at Copper Harbor; no others were seen. An adult female Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) was also taken at Copper Harbor on May 20. This is the seventh Michigan specimen. The first one was taken in Marquette County, September 30, 1894; the second, at Battle Creek in October, 1894; the third at the Soo on February 22, 1900; the fourth, September 26, and the fifth, October 3, both 1919 at Huron Mountains, Marquette County; the sixth was taken at the Soo by M. J. Magee, September 26, 1926.

Gambel's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia l. gambeli*) was not mentioned by Barrows in his 'Michigan Bird Life,' 1912, and it was first taken by the writer in Berrien County, May 8 and 13, 1918. M. J. Magee banded one at the Soo in May, 1925, and captured another May 16, 1928, which he sent to the Museum of Zoology. In 1931, at Copper Harbor, the writer collected one on May 16, one May 18, and one May 23. Several others were seen on those dates, so no doubt it is not rare in migration. None were seen after May 23.

Yellow Rail (*Coturniculus noveboracensis*). This rare Michigan species was taken by the writer at Copper Harbor, June 9, 1931, and it seems to be

the first record for the Upper Peninsula. It was an adult male in fine plumage.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Museum of Zoology, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Some Additional Notes from Michigan.—*Hesperiphona vespertina*. EVENING GROSBEAK.—June 12, 1931, near McFarland, Marquette County, I discovered a pair of Evening Grosbeaks feeding on aphids in an aspen tree. I collected them and found that they were in full breeding plumage. The bills of both the male and female were light bluish green. After death it changed very rapidly to a darker green. Upon dissection the ovary of the female was found to contain an egg one-fourth inch in diameter. Evidently it was only a matter of a few days before she would have laid. The spot where the birds were found is beside a six hundred acre tract of virgin timber. There are many large white pine trees and evidently it was there the birds intended to nest. The specimens are now numbers 67481 ♂, 67482 ♀ in the Museum of Zoology.

Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi. HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—I found a colony of Henslow's Sparrows a quarter of a mile from the shore of the Straits five miles east of Mackinaw City, June 13, 1931. I collected a male to substantiate the record. It is now number 67483 in the Museum of Zoology. Mackinaw City is located at the farthest north point of the Lower Peninsula so it appears that the Henslow's Sparrow is distributed over the whole lower peninsula. As yet we have no record of its occurrence in the Upper Peninsula.—LEONARD W. WING, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Notes on Hawks and Owls in Sevier Co., Utah.—*Astur atricapillus atricapillus*. EASTERN GOSHAWK.—An adult was taken in November 1928 in a trap set on a high post on the Ivie farm eight miles east of Salina.

Astur atricapillus striatulus. WESTERN GOSHAWK.—Two immature birds, were also trapped on the post named above on December 4 and January 27.

March 5 I saw a Goshawk beating back and forth over the brush on the Ivie farm. A jack rabbit dashed out and across an adjoining bare field closely followed by the Hawk. They disappeared behind a low ridge. Riding over there I saw two Hawks and the dead rabbit on the snow, one Hawk tearing at the rabbit, the other Hawk a few feet away. As I approached the feeding Hawk flew but the other one quickly ran to the rabbit and began to feed. As I approached nearer it made several vain attempts to carry the rabbit but finally flew and alighted on a bush. The other Hawk had also alighted. While feeding I had recognized it through my binoculars as a Red-tail Hawk. About 30 minutes later I rode again to the kill and again saw two Hawks but this time the Hawk feeding was a Red-tail with much white in its plumage. It soon flew and the waiting Goshawk again resumed its interrupted feast. Again it made a mighty effort to carry off the mangled carcass but in vain. The bird did drag the half-eaten rabbit several feet.