

the case, the name *caboti* would, under the rules, hold as being based on the color figure cited, together with mention in the Birds of North and Middle America \* \* \*.

"From Alexander Wetmore I learn that the Nahant Bird, No. 62373, is represented in the Smithsonian collection only by the head and neck and that it was shot by Dr. Samuel Cabot, Jr., no sex or date given."

Norwich, Connecticut (State Hospital)

### EVENING GROSBEAK RECOVERIES

BY M. J. MAGEE

At my banding station at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, I have banded 876 Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*), 192 during the present winter, 1927-28.

Out of a total of 684 banded between March 25, 1923, and the present winter, I have reports of five recoveries, as follows:

- 110630 Adult female. Banded March 23, 1924. Killed at St. Charles County of Bellechasse, some twenty-five miles east of the city of Quebec, Canada, March 9, 1926.
- 68450 Adult male. Banded March 15, 1925. Killed by striking a telegraph-wire at McMillan, Michigan, about seventy miles west of the Soo, early in July, 1926.
- 338520 Adult male. Banded March 14, 1925. Trapped at West Hartford, Connecticut, January 30, 1928, by Mrs. H. G. Pratt.
- 393454 Adult male. Banded February 27, 1927. Found at Loretteville, three miles from the city of Quebec, Canada, February 10, 1928, by Mr. M. Verret.
- 462170 Adult female. Banded March 10, 1927. Trapped at Huntington, Massachusetts, February 22, 1928, by Mr. Don V. Messer.\*

In addition to these, Mr. Charles L. Whittle has sent me the following Evening Grosbeak recovery records taken from reports of the Bureau of Biological Survey, or from unpublished sources: "The first recorded recovery of a banded Evening Grosbeak was of a bird, No. 10090, banded by Mrs. Alice B. Pratt in Middleborough, Massachusetts, April 27, 1922, which was trapped by George H. Priest in the city of Brockton, Massachusetts, April 3, 1924. Brockton is approximately seventeen miles nearly due north of Middleborough.

\*An additional recovery has just been reported by the Biological Survey, namely Evening Grosbeak 482013 banded by me March 26, 1927, was found exhausted by A. H. Roper at Menominee, Michigan, March 17, 1928. Menominee is one hundred and ninety miles south of west of the Soo, just on the Wisconsin line. A letter from Mr. Roper states that the bird died the next day.

"In the *Technical Bulletin*, No. 32, recently issued, page 48, it is recorded that an Evening Grosbeak banded by Frank W. Commons, July 1, 1923, at Island Lake, Minnesota, was recaptured at Northome, Minnesota, June 26, 1924. I learn, however, from Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, of Minneapolis, that the place this bird was taken is incorrectly stated in the *Technical Bulletin*, and that it was actually recaptured by Miss Carolyn Jensen as a return at the identical spot where it was banded in 1923."

The following is from notes published by me in the September, 1926, number of *The Wilson Bulletin*:

"Evening Grosbeak, No. 110630, banded on March 23, 1924, was reported by Deputy Minister L. K. Richard of the Department of Colonization, Mines, and Fisheries, Province of Quebec, as having been killed near Quebec. I wrote Mr. Richards, and he replied, 'Bird was killed at St. Charles, County of Bellechasse, some twenty-five miles east of Quebec on March 9, 1926.' This place is some six hundred and fifty miles east of where the bird was banded. Dr. Christofferson and I have suspected for some years that there was more of an east-and-west movement of our Evening Grosbeaks than north and south. This report from Quebec strengthens our suspicion."

Now with two records from Quebec, one from Connecticut, and one from Massachusetts to the east, and the McMillan record to the west, this east-and-west movement is more strongly indicated. West of Lake Superior, from what reports I have been able to get, I believe the Evening Grosbeak movement tends strongly to the north, but I am pretty well satisfied that east of that point the movement is south of Lake Superior, not north of it.

The following is from some notes of mine published in the February, 1928, number of the *Jack-Pine Warbler*, the *Bulletin* of the Michigan Audubon Society:—

"The Evening Grosbeak is usually stated to be an irregular winter visitor. That is not true of the eastern part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Thirteen consecutive winters at my station disproves the irregularity, and the fact that for the past seven years we have checked them all through the summer makes the Evening Grosbeak a resident and not a winter visitor.

"In summer the birds are usually found in the heavy woods from forty to one hundred and fifty miles west of the Soo. Up to last year it was impossible to say whether any of my birds were among them, but we now know at least one was.

Early in July, 1926, one, banded at my station March 15, 1925, was killed by striking a telegraph-wire at McMillan, picked up, and the band secured by a man working on the road. This man later, hearing about banding, turned the band over to his foreman, and a report was sent in to the Biological Survey last September."

Not all the birds in the same flocks when banded wandered east as the following will show:

- 110630 Adult female. Banded March 23, 1924. Killed, St. Charles, Canada, March 9, 1926.
- 110633 Adult male. Banded March 27, 1924. Returned, Soo, Dec. 8, 1925.
- 110644 Adult male. Banded April 7, 1924. Returned, Soo, March 18, 1928.
- 269827 Adult female. Banded March 8, 1925. Returned, Soo, March 4, 1927.
- 338520 Adult male. Banded March 14, 1925. Trapped at West Hartford, Conn., Jan. 30, 1928.
- 68450 Adult male. Banded March 15, 1925. Killed, McMillan, Michigan, early in July, 1926.
- 345016 Adult female. Banded April 9, 1925. Returned, Soo, Nov. 7, 1927, and repeated Feb. 23, 1928.
- 393454 Adult male. Banded Feb. 27, 1927. Found Loretteville, Quebec, Feb. 10, 1928.
- 462146 Adult male. Banded March 6, 1927. Returned, Soo, Feb. 29, 1928.
- 462165 Adult female. Banded March 9, 1927. Returned, Soo, March 12, 1928.
- 462170 Adult female. Banded March 10, 1927 (7.45 A.M.). Trapped Huntington, Mass., Feb. 22, 1928.
- 462171 Adult female. Banded March 10, 1927 (8.30 A.M.). Returned Soo, Feb. 17, 1928.

The following history of the Evening Grosbeak may be of interest: The first specimen of the Evening Grosbeak known to science, the type from which the species was described, was taken near the Soo, April 7, 1823, by Henry R. Schoolcraft (See Professor Walter B. Barrow's Book, "Michigan Bird Life," p. 464) and described by W. Cooper, in January, 1825, under the name *Fringilla vespertina* (See *Annals Lyceum Natural History of New York*, Pt. 2, 1825, pp. 219-222.)<sup>1</sup> One hundred and two years later, 1925, its true relationship to other birds was worked out by the celebrated Russian ornithologist, Professor Peter P. Sushkin, through the medium of a pair of these birds which were trapped at my feeding

<sup>1</sup>Cooper on p. 224 states that Schoolcraft sent him the Evening Grosbeak in question which he had labelled "*Paushkundana*", a name given the bird by the Chippewa Indians meaning, as translated by Schoolcraft, "fly-breaker or berry-breaker." The fact that the Grosbeaks were seen at this time only during twilight gave rise to the specific name *vespertina*. - Editors.

station here and forwarded to him at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was conducting his investigations. Professor Sushkin regards the various races of *Hesperiphona v. vespertina* as belonging to the Hawfinch group with its nearest relatives occurring in the Hinalo-Tibetan Zoögeographic Province. Professor Sushkins findings were published in *The Auk*, Vol. XLII, 1925, pp. 256-261.

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan,  
March 18, 1928

### EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH

BY JOHN B. MAY, M.D.

THE achievement of three score years and ten is a notable event in the life of any man and the seventieth milestone cannot be passed without some recognition.

Edward Howe Forbush, the first president of the New England (later the Northeastern) Bird Banding Association, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, on April 24, 1858, the son of Leander Pomeroy Forbush and Ruth Hudson (Carr) Forbush. He comes of sturdy New England ancestry, the first Forbush or Forbes having settled in Cambridge before 1660.

While still at a tender age, his appetite for exploration and adventure became evident, and he had already attempted an exploration of unknown waters, his craft a discarded packing box and his paddle a broken board, before he was seven years old, at which time his family removed from Quincy to West Roxbury.

In 1865 West Roxbury was still a farming region, with considerable areas of woodlands still persisting, and here the boy's outdoor tastes and his love for wild life developed apace. Aside from school hours, a great deal of his time was given up to exploring the woods and fields with their myriads of interesting inhabitants. He became an omnivorous reader of outdoor books, and began to shape his life work at that time. He studied drawing and modeling, and at the age of fourteen taught himself taxidermy. About this time his family moved again, to Worcester, where he became a member of the Worcester Natural History Society, and his studies and field trips began to show results in the form of printed articles on birds.