

Slide and the other on the Table Land at an altitude of a few hundred feet lower than the top of the highest peak (5,215 feet). Unfortunately I was unable to obtain a specimen, but a familiarity with the song of this bird acquired in the White Mountains and during the migrations, leaves no doubt whatever in my own mind of the identification. This subspecies has never been reported from Maine, I believe, though it is included in the 'hypothetical' list in Mr. Ora W. Knight's recent list of Maine birds. The only other birds noted on the mountain which I did not also find in the lowlands about there were *Dendroica striata*, which were common along the Slide, and *Dendragapus canadensis*, one female of which I observed on the Slide. Ktaadn affords but little cover for birds, the upper three thousand feet being for the most part very steep and rocky, giving no chance for trees. The trees along the Slide are almost entirely deciduous, and no coniferous woods were to be seen at any height except those in the great South Basin on the northeast side of the mountain, about 2300 feet below the highest summit or about 3000 feet above sea-level. It is quite possible that these Basin woods may have contained some more northern forms, but I was unable to visit them. Some one should go there in the breeding season. The Basin is best visited from the east side. The scrub fir on the Table Land harbored *Turdus aliciae bicknelli* and *Zonotrichia albicollis*, and doubtless *Junco hyemalis* too, but it is too low to make very good cover.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

**Two Species new to the List of Birds found in West Virginia.**—CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW (*Antrostomus carolinensis*), ♂ adult. Picked up in a grove, apparently benumbed by cold, by Mr. John H. Crawford, near Lewisburg, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., on April 23, 1897. Now in Mr. Crawford's possession.

SWAINSON'S HAWK (*Buteo swainsoni*), ♂ adult. Shot by Mr. M. M. Collins four miles north of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16, 1897. This hawk is now being mounted for Mr. M. M. Collins of Covington, Va.

I believe that, heretofore, Nashville, Tenn., has been about the farthest north, in the interior, from which *Antrostomus carolinensis* has been recorded.—THADDEUS SURBER, *White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.*

**LAKE MICHIGAN NOTES.**—*Larus glaucus*. GLAUCOUS GULL.—While walking along the beach of Lake Michigan, east of Millers, Indiana, August 8, 1897, in company with Mr. J. G. Parker, Jr., and Mr. Fred Hilgard, I had the good fortune to take a fine female of this species. It is in the pure white plumage of the young of the second year; it is immaculate, with the exception of a few feathers on the wing-coverts, which are of a pale brownish gray. I believe this is the first record of capture for the Calumet Region and Indiana.



**Tringa canutus.** KNOT. — There has been quite a large flight of Knots this fall, and I have obtained three. The hunters from the gun clubs along the beach have shot a large number of this species, all of which are in the juvenile plumage. One of my birds, taken August 21, shows a wash of pale brick red over the lower parts. It is rather strange that none are observed in the adult plumage. Although the majority of the maritime birds observed are juveniles, there are always (excepting in the case of *T. canutus*) a few adults among them.

**Macrorhamphus griseus.** DOWITCHER. — On August 21 my friend, R. A. Norris, shot an adult of this species, which was flying with a flock of ten or more along the beach at Whiting, Indiana.

**Symphemia semipalmata.** WILLET. — On August 14, at Millers, I obtained five of these birds from a flock of twelve, as they were feeding on a sand bar along Lake Michigan. Much to my surprise they would return to my call, and I could have obtained nearly the whole if I had so desired.

**Ægialitis meloda circumcincta.** BELTED PIPING PLOVER. — This species has become very rare in the last fifteen years, and on hearing that a gentleman had obtained a pair on the 27th of September at Millers, I went down there on the following Saturday. I obtained an adult male, and also found two pairs of young in the down, the mother bird having been shot on the 27th. I was attracted to them by their plaintive piping and found them almost dead from starvation. While this record of finding the young is a rare one, being, I believe, the first one for this region, both the gentleman who shot the old birds and myself regret the taking of the breeding birds. The group is mounted and in the collection of the writer in the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

**Haliaeetus leucocephalus.** BALD EAGLE. — On the 21st of August, at Millers, I obtained a juvenile Bald Eagle and saw five more which had nested in that locality. Even at this late date they were still in the vicinity of the nest, which I found. This is the second brood of Bald Eagles which have nested at Millers this year, and the record is a rather unusual one, the locality being so near the railroads and the city of Chicago. — FRANK M. WOODRUFF, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Ill.*



Woodruff, Frank Morley. 1898. "Lake Michigan Notes." *The Auk* 15, 61–62.  
<https://doi.org/10.2307/4068443>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/87802>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.2307/4068443>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/88813>

**Holding Institution**

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

**Sponsored by**

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.