

Carolina Parakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).— For many years the range of this species has been extended to include Michigan on the strength of a specimen preserved in the U. S. National Museum. I have recently examined this bird, number 1228, and find that it was received by Prof. S. F. Baird from Dr. Leib of Philadelphia among a small collection of other birds. In the original catalogue of the National Museum this specimen is recorded as number 1228, in Prof. Baird's handwriting, but is given no locality. However, he later records it as "Southern States" in *Pac. R. R. Surveys*, IX, 1858, p. 68, together with its measurements, etc. As Prof. Baird undoubtedly knew more then of the status of the birds received from Dr. Leib, this specimen must be eliminated from all consideration as a Michigan record. I believe that there is no other Michigan record for the species. In a letter from Prof. Walter B. Barrows, dated Feb. 25, 1910, he says: "I am quite sure that there is no other record of a Michigan specimen to which the slightest weight can be attached. There have been various suppositions as to the Parakeet's former occurrence in the State, but these are only conjectures."— B. H. SWALES, *Grosse Isle, Mich.*

Acadian Flycatcher in Ontario.— On writing to my friend Dr. MacCallum of Penetanguishene, who lived for many years at Dunnville, regarding my capture of the Acadian Flycatcher in southwestern Ontario last June, he replied, that he had a nest and set of three eggs, which he had always believed belonged to this species. I had seen this nest years ago, but was not at that time aware of the marked difference between the nest of this species and that of the Alder Flycatcher. Since then I have added nests of both of these species to my collection and know how easy it is to distinguish between them. I therefore wrote Dr. MacCallum, asking for the privilege of inspecting this nest and set. The favor was promptly granted, and the nest is undoubtedly that of the Acadian Flycatcher as the Doctor surmised. "It was taken," he writes, "from an old thickly branched apple tree on June 24, 1884." The nest is composed of fine grasses and rootlets bound together on the outside by what appears to be caterpillar web.

The well known habit of this species of making the nest appear like an accidental bunch of drift, by the addition of loose flowers of alder, walnut or oak, is varied in this instance by the substitution of a large number of bud scales, apparently of beech. The nest is, as usual, shallow, the cavity measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch deep, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, while the external measurements are 5×2 . In every particular this nest corresponds so exactly with that of the Acadian Flycatcher, that there cannot be the least doubt of its belonging to that species, thereby antedating my discovery of the bird in Ontario by 25 years.

It is, of course, quite within the possibilities, that there are favorable locations for this bird scattered along the north shore of Lake Erie, in fact it would be surprising if there were not, and as the spread of southern species which barely reach the limits of Ontario appears to be strictly