

it had been feeding on a very mellow carcass, and committed the fatal error of alighting on a nearby tree-stub instead of making off. For information of the circumstances of capture I am indebted to Mr. Lewis S. Golsan, of Prattville. We persuaded Mr. Moncrief to donate the specimen to the State Department of Archives and History and it is now in the museum of that institution at Montgomery.

The rarity of the Golden Eagle in Alabama is indicated by the fact that Mr. Howell ('Birds of Alabama,' Montgomery, 1924, p. 138) advances but three records for the entire State—two in northern Alabama and one on the Florida line.—ERNEST G. HOLT, 312 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.

**The Saw-whet Owl in Yellowstone Park.**—One of my friends, while on a trip through Yellowstone Park, picked up, near Panther Creek, a specimen of this Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*) and, knowing my interest in birds, sent it to me.

It is in the usual dark, and brownish plumage of the young, and was found on August 4, 1923. This is, so far as I am able to learn, the first record for this Owl in Yellowstone Park.—W. H. BERGTOLD, Denver, Colo.

**Burrowing Owl in Northern Indiana.**—On April 16, 1924, while on a field trip with Leon L. Walters and Karl P. Schmidt, both of the Field Museum of Natural History, I shot a Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea*) at Dune Park, Porter County, Indiana.

The day was sunny but cold and a high wind was blowing. Few birds were to be found except in the more sheltered masses of woodland. While searching for perches suitable for bird mounts on an openly wooded hillside, just above the Dunes Highway and nearly opposite Dune Park Station on the New York Central Railway, I flushed an Owl from the ground, among some pine branches. Recognizing it as a Burrowing Owl, I secured the shotgun, flushed the bird again and brought it down.

It proved to be a male, now in the collection of the Field Museum of Natural History, in excellent plumage and in good flesh, with no sign of having been kept in captivity. This species has a wide range west of the Mississippi, but it does not appear to be recorded from Illinois, and I believe this to be the first record of its occurrence in Indiana. Other accidental records from New York and Massachusetts are known.

It is possible, though perhaps scarcely probable, that this occurrence of the Burrowing Owl in the sand dune area of northern Indiana is a forerunner of an actual colonization of this area by this form. Such an extension of its range would parallel the eastward spread of Franklin's Spermophile (*Citellus franklinii*) and of the Plains Garter Snake (*Thamnophis radix*).—ASHLEY HINE, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.

**Pileated Woodpecker in the Helderberg Mts., N. Y.**—Although Eaton's 'Birds of New York' does not mention the fact, the Pileated Woodpecker is a resident of the Helderberg Mountains of Albany County,

N. Y. Visitors to John Boyd Thacher Park will find them in the wilder portions of the hemlock forest at an elevation above 1300 feet.

Here hundreds of trees are to be viewed showing the great chiseled feeding holes—some freshly made, with the splinters still sticking to the sides of the trunk; others on old, fallen, punky logs, made at least fifty years ago.

All evidence shows that this bird has been a resident continuously.—  
EDGAR BEDELL, *Waterford, N. Y.*

**Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) in New Mexico.**—On August 13, 1923, I saw four Kingbirds in an orchard in Velarde, a small town at the mouth of the Rio Grande Canyon about forty-five miles north of Santa Fe. Two of the birds were adults, and were feeding the other immature birds. These had probably been raised near the same place, and very likely in the same orchard.

On August 15, I again found the birds in the same place, and on August 21, a Kingbird visited my garden at the United States Indian School two miles south of Santa Fe, for only a few minutes. I saw it go to a strawberry bed and eat some of the ripe fruit, and take a few honey bees from the front of a hive in the garden.—J. K. JENSEN, *U. S. Indian School, Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

***Tyrannus verticalis*, a new bird for Illinois.**—R. A. Turtle, a Chicago taxidermist, phoned me to come over to his shop and identify a strange bird, which proved to be a fine male *Tyrannus verticalis*, brought to his studio by Prof. Wright of Highland Park to be mounted for the Lincoln School Collection. The bird was picked up dead on the road between Deerfield and Highland Park by Dorothy Clark, a school girl, on June 6, 1924—and is the first authentic record for Illinois.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

**Least Flycatcher in the Ozarks.**—Mr. Otto Widmann, in his catalog of Missouri birds states that the Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) is a common transient visitant in the state of Missouri, not being known to breed within the limits of the state. Tindall, according to Mr. Harry Harris, collected eggs of the species at Independence, Mo., in 1891. Since other bird students have possibly found the species breeding within the state I can not claim any discovery, but wish to record that I found the species breeding in Lawrence County, Southwest Missouri, in 1923, and that it is again present in 1924.

About August 10, 1923, I located in a young apple tree the nest of a small Flycatcher previously unknown to myself. It contained three totally white eggs. I was very busy at the time, and before I was sure of my identification the eggs had hatched. I banded these young birds on August 18. About August 15, 1923, I was very lucky in finding a second nest only a hundred yards away from the location of the first. It held four spotless white eggs. This time I took the necessary time to study the