

Nesting of the Golden Eagle in Arizona.—In 1866 I included this Eagle among the birds of Arizona, but was without details of its occurrence in the Territory. Its permanent residence about Fort Whipple is attested by my friend, Mr. H. H. Keays, who possesses two eggs taken by himself from an eyrie on Thumb Butte, overlooking the city of Prescott, March 2, 1891. This butte is the most notable landmark in the immediate vicinity, forming an almost columnar mass of rock on top of a small mountain, reached by a devious and somewhat difficult Indian trail on the southern side. On reaching the top, and looking down a nearly sheer wall for a hundred feet or more, Mr. Keays observed the female Eagle on the nest. At no little risk of his life, he managed to descend to the nest through a sort of crevice in the face of the rock, and with the help of a pine tree that grew there, into whose top he first landed. The eggs were fresh at the date mentioned. The eyrie was a very old one, doubtless resorted to by many successive pairs of Eagles from time out of mind, as attested by its great size, and the quantity of rabbit skulls and other bones of rodents.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Fort Whipple, Arizona.*

Melanerpes carolinus in Madison County, New York, in Winter.—In December, 1885, I saw a Woodpecker which was unfamiliar to me, near Peterboro, Madison Co., N. Y. The bird was on high ground, in the midst of an extensive wood lot of large deciduous trees intermingled with hemlocks and a few white pines. He was very shy, and soon flew to the top of a tall pine from which my shot failed to dislodge him. My next visit to the place was on February 16, 1886. This time I again saw the bird, or one that I immediately recognized as belonging to the same species. On the next day I secured the specimen. It proved to be an adult male *Melanerpes carolinus*. The bird was in good condition, with stomach well filled with fragments of beech nuts.

Peterboro is fourteen miles south of Oneida Lake, and about 900 feet above that body of water.—GERRIT S. MILLER, JR., *Cambridge, Mass.*

The Whippoorwill Wintering near Charleston, South Carolina.—A fine adult male of this bird was brought to me on February 7 of this year. Upon skinning the bird, I was struck by finding it in fine condition. It was very fat and nearly equalled shore birds in this respect. This is certainly the first record of this species wintering in the State, and, as far as I know, the first for the United States.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.*

The Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) Breeding in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.—That the Prairie Horned Lark is gradually extending its breeding range eastward, recent records clearly prove. The first account of its breeding in New England appeared in the 'Ornithologist and Oölogist,' Vol. XIV, p. 87, June, 1889, where Mr. C. H.

Parkhill records it as nesting in Cornwall, Vermont. On the 4th of June, 1891, my brother observed two of these birds haunting an old field in the town of Franconia, New Hampshire. The number was afterwards augmented by what were doubtless the second-brood young. He saw them near the same spot as late as the 21st of July. Mr. J. B. Grimes, an intelligent observer of birds in North Adams, Massachusetts, informs me that the Prairie Horned Lark breeds in North Adams and Williamstown at the base of the Saddleback Mountain range and he has shown me two specimens killed there the last of March, 1890, and the 13th of April, 1891—the breeding season of the bird in this latitude.—WALTER FAXON, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

The Prairie Horned Lark in Northeastern Pennsylvania.—I shot a typical specimen of *Otocoris alpestris praticola*, June 12, 1891, at Athens, Bradford Co., Pennsylvania. Another of the same species accompanied it. Mr. W. K. Park had informed me that a few were to be found every summer in the vicinity, and that he thought he could show me some. He was as good as his word, and the breeding range of this species in Pennsylvania must now be extended much further eastward than the character of the country would indicate.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR., *New York City.*

A Correction.—In my paper on *Molothrus* (Auk, 1891, p. 344) an unfortunate printer's error in the key to the species is liable to perplex anyone using it in the determination of specimens. *M. cabanisii* is there placed under the division 'B,' while it should be placed under division 'A' as a third subdivision, and should bear the heading, 'c' instead of 'b' as printed.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Some Bird Notes from Litchfield, Connecticut.—*Strix pratincola.*—On the 28th of August, 1891, a Barn Owl was shot while flying over a small pond near the village, at dusk. This is a rare bird in Connecticut, and it is apparently the first record for this part of the State. It is now in my collection.

Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii.—I have recorded, on July 2, two birds flying along the Bantam,—a good-sized brook near the village,—one of which on being shot proved to be a young Hermit Thrush in the speckled plumage. The date and markings suggest the probability that it was one of a brood reared in the neighborhood.

Cistothorus stellaris.—The occurrence in this locality of this species, breeding seems also worthy of note.

Geothlypis agilis was present in unusually large numbers between September 18 and October 5. I have no record of it for this part of the State prior to this fall, but between the above dates I met with from one to four almost daily, which numbers, considering the extreme shyness manifested by them, would indicate comparative abundance.—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, *New York City.*