

have another name; and since I have been unable to find one already provided I propose to name it *MEGASCOPS ASIO CINERACEUS*, from its ashy coloring. This is the "*Megascops asio trichopsis*" of my Manual of North American Birds (p. 261), and also the [*Scoops asio*] Subsp. ♂ *Scoops trichopsis* of SHARPE, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. II, 1875, 119.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

The St. Lucas Flycatcher in California.—During the latter part of June, 1895, a few days were spent in collecting in the pine growth on Cuymaca Peak, San Diego County. Between the altitudes of 4000 feet and 6000 feet several *Empidonax cineritius* were taken and they were found to be rather common and the only species of the genus met with at that altitude. A few *E. pusillus* were found nesting at the base of the peak at an altitude of 3700 feet. In July *pusillus* was found along the base of San Jacinto Peak, Riverside County, and *E. hammondi* was taken as high as 9500 feet, where it was nesting. It is possible that *E. cineritius* may occur between the ranges of *pusillus* and *hammondi* on San Jacinto, as Flycatchers were seen that resembled that species but no specimens were secured.

The recorded range of the St. Lucas Flycatcher is hereby extended north of the Mexican boundary and the species added to the avifauna of California.—A. W. ANTHONY, *San Diego, Cal.*

Skylarks Nesting on Long Island.—At Flatbush, Long Island, July 28, 1895, after I had for a couple of hours been listening to the strains of the Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) as they were poured from the sky, a resident of the neighborhood kindly guided me to the spot, in a field near by, where, about two weeks previously, he had found a Skylark's nest. The nest contained when he found it, he said, three half-fledged young ones and one egg. When the nest was pointed out to me the egg was still there, but the fledglings had departed.

The land on which we were standing was grassy and slightly 'rolling,' and the nest was situated about midway on the descent of one of the rolls. In the spring preceding, while the ground was soft, a horse and cart had been driven but once across the field, making a deep track, and in one of the horse's foot-prints, about three inches deep, the nest was made. To form and complete the nest, the bird had rounded away the angles of the foot-print and scantily lined it with dried rootlets and coarse grass.—THOMAS PROCTOR, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

The American Crossbill.—The American Crossbill is usually quite common in this vicinity during the winter months, and a few birds remain until quite late in the spring. A flock of about thirty remained on the Maine State College campus from March 4 to June 19, 1895, and at any time they could be found feeding in the pine trees with which the college campus is covered. Birds shot from this flock at intervals showed

no indications of breeding upon dissection. June 19, the flock of Crossbills suddenly disappeared.

While at Jackman, Maine, from August 16-23, 1895, I found American Crossbills to be very common in that vicinity. They were usually in small flocks of five to seven individuals and were very evidently parents and young of the year. A number of times I observed the parents in the act of feeding the young.

What is very odd is the fact that I observed a number of the birds flying about in pairs. These were probably still nesting. Some of the Crossbills probably nest much later than is generally supposed.—ORA W. KNIGHT, *Bangor, Maine*.

Junco phæonotus Wagler, not *J. cinereus* (Swainson).—*Fringilla cinerea* SWAINSON, 1827 (= *Junco cinereus* AUCTORUM) being preoccupied by *Fringilla cinerea* GMELIN, 1788 (= *Melospiza cinerea* AUCTORUM), it becomes necessary to change the names of the Mexican Junco and its subspecies, as follows:—

Junco phæonotus WAGLER (Isis, 1831, 526).

Junco phæonotus palliatus RIDGWAY (A. O. U. No. 570).

Junco phæonotus dorsalis (HENRY) (A. O. U. No. 570 a).—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

Henslow's Sparrow in Indiana.—In July, 1894, while camping with Mr. Wallace Craig, we found this small Sparrow was common in a field of weeds near the southeast corner of Bass Lake in Starke County, Indiana. Two were secured, both males, which were singing while perched on the tallest weed tops. July 24, 1895, while camping on the Kankakee River, near Wilders, Indiana, we found this Sparrow was abundant in an extensive field of tall weeds. Mr. Craig shot at one and it fell wounded in the weeds where it was very hard to find for it tried to keep hidden in the grass. The weed on which he had been standing was one of the tallest in the neighborhood, although not over three feet high, and it had evidently been used by the bird a great deal, judging from the amount of excrement on the grass below it.

The Yellow-winged Sparrow was found in the same locality and was more numerous than the Henslow's, and, when perched on weedtops or fence posts, was tamer. They could easily be distinguished from the Henslow's by their notes. The following is from our notebook written by Mr. Craig while we were camping at Wilders: "Henslow's Sparrows seem to be quite numerous and found over a considerable area in the prairies. They sing frequently and may be heard in almost, if not quite, the hottest part of the day. The song is very simple, being a very rude attempt at producing music. It consists, so far as I have been able to determine, of two insect-like notes; it may be represented by the syllables *stitch lick*, uttered in quick succession, and once, when I had fired several shots without hitting anything, I thought the birds