

Ontario, a male bird of this species, that showed a strange freak in the tail. While all the other feathers are of normal length and development (2.50 in. long), one shows a length of 3.75 in. It is of the same color as the other tail feathers, but the vanes are narrower. Near the ends of the other rectrices it is much attenuated, as though it had wanted to stop growing at that point. It is the only instance of this kind that has come under my observation.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Ottawa, Ont.*

The Migrant Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*) at Ottawa, Ont.—This shrike is a common breeder here. In 1904 I saw the first ones, a pair, on April 5, and this year on March 30. They frequent wet meadows, old fields, etc. By the middle of April they are common. The last one in 1904 I saw August 23, when I was attracted to a hedge by the low but pretty singing of a bird, which proved to be the shrike. The song was much like the subdued song of the Catbird, with much of its sweetness. Although those that I took had beetles only in their stomachs, yet on April 26, 1904, I saw a pair that had a Song Sparrow impaled on a thorn and had eaten off the head. May 10 I found the first nest in the usual thorn-thicket in a moist meadow, containing two eggs. May 21, I found another nest at Casselman, thirty miles east of Ottawa; this was eight feet up in a little wild plum tree and contained five young about a day old and one infertile egg. The female, in both cases, would only fly away when the person was within a few feet of the nest, and would sit near by and utter queer rasping or gurgling notes of protest.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Ottawa, Ont.*

Capture of the Kirtland Warbler near Richmond, Ind.—On May 13, 1905, a female Kirtland Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandi*) was shot about six miles east of here by Mr. Loren C. Petry. It was silent, perfectly fearless, and showed the 'teetering' habit after the manner of a Palm Warbler or Titlark. It was in a clump of low bushes.—D. W. DENNIS, *Richmond, Ind.*

The Kentucky Warbler at Winneconne, Wisconsin.—On May 7, 1905, I had the pleasure of finding a Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosa*) in a damp corner of the woods near Lake Winneconne. I observed it for ten or fifteen minutes from a distance of only a few feet, and am thus positive of the identification.

The Kumlien-Hollister List of Wisconsin Birds (1903) says of this species: "Dr. Hoy took one specimen at Racine (May 10, 1851) and we have but six other records for the State for 60 years, all about Lake Koshkonong, in spring."—HENRY P. SEVERSON, *Winneconne, Wisc.*

Wintering of the Brown Thrasher in a Park in New York City.—A Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) passed the winter of 1904-05 in Morningside Park, New York City. I first saw him on Oct. 24, 1904,

and subsequently on twenty-three different occasions. He would apparently disappear from the park for short intervals, once for a period of two weeks, as I was on the watch for him and visited the park almost daily without seeing him. On December 19 he came to me for the first time for peanuts, and after that always came to my hand freely and without fear. On May 10, 1905, I saw a female of the same species with him, and also several other Brown Thrashers. As this was the last time I saw him, he probably accompanied the other Brown Thrashers when they left the park.—LILLIAN W. LEWIS, *New York City*.

An addition to the Avifauna of Cuba.—On October 16, 1903, at the Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, I took a specimen of *Saxicola œnanthe leucorhoa* (Gmel.). It was a female in good condition. It was feeding in the scanty grass in company with a large straggling flock of Palm Warblers.—WIRT ROBINSON, *Capt. U. S. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.*

Note on *Lagopus leucurus* and *Leucosticte australis*.—In Volume V, Zoölogy of the Wheeler Survey, published in 1875, mention is made of two specimens of *Leucosticte australis* collected by C. E. Aiken on Mount Blanco, New Mexico, Sept. 3, 1874, with the remark that "this is perhaps near the limit of its southward range."

On page 439 of the same volume are recorded six specimens of *Lagopus leucurus* collected by Aiken on Mount Blaine, Colorado, Sept. 3, 1874. As the two localities are several hundred miles apart, and as the specimens of the two species are recorded as having been collected on the same day by the same collector (who, moreover, never visited Mount Blanco), it is evident that the records involve a mistake. Inquiry discloses the fact that they involve two mistakes.

A letter recently at hand from Mr. Aiken states that the specimens of both *Leucosticte* and *Lagopus* were secured by him on the mountain in southern Colorado known upon present maps as "Summit Peak." At the time of his visit, however, no name for the peak was known to Mr. Aiken, but he was informed that it was to receive the name of Mount Blaine. Hence the name of the latter in the record of the ptarmigan and on the labels of the specimens. The name Mount Blaine was not bestowed by the Wheeler Survey upon the "Summit Peak," but subsequently was given to a high mountain in Ouray County which appears on the Hayden and other maps as Mount Sneffels. How the specimens of *L. australis* came to be wrongly labeled Mount Blanco, New Mexico, and so recorded in the volume above mentioned, will probably never be known; nor does it much matter.

It is important that Summit Peak be recorded as the true locality of Aiken's specimens of *Leucosticte australis* and *Lagopus leucurus*, since the latter have been taken as the types of *Lagopus leucurus altipetens* (Auk, XVIII, p. 180, 1901) and credited to Mount Blaine; while there is