

In the last mentioned work, on page 132, may be found a statement that "some species of gyrfalcon has been credited to the fauna of Wisconsin in an early day, a thing by no means impossible or unlikely; but there is no actual record obtainable at present." Further it states there was one at Oshkosh, said to have been killed near Lake Winnebago. We have no intimation what became of this specimen nor any *proof* that it even was a gyrfalcon.

In view of these facts I do not hesitate to say that my bird constitutes the first actual record for Wisconsin.—W. E. SNYDER, *Beaver Dam, Wis.*

Northern Pileated Woodpecker in Massachusetts.—During a trip to the Berkshire Hills early in June for the purpose of seeing birds of that region, while walking up Greylock on the morning of June 7, 1905, we heard the harsh call of the Northern Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophlæus pileatus abieticola*). The bird flew over the road and settled on a large dead tree trunk at quite a distance, where, guided by his hammering, we found a fine male at work three feet from the ground. We had good views of him then at close range and as he flew away. I was very glad that this beautiful woodpecker of the wild forests should still remain a resident of Massachusetts.—LIDIAN E. BRIDGE, *West Medford, Mass.*

A Rare Plumage of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*).—A superb specimen of this magnificent woodpecker, which I obtained on February 19, 1894, in Jefferson County, Florida, has the ends of all the longer primaries (except the 3d and 4th) pure white. This specimen is an adult male in very high nuptial plumage, and is No. 3002 of my register. An adult female, which also was taken in Jefferson County, closely resembles the above male in the peculiar pattern of the primaries.

From a series of many specimens that I collected in different parts of Florida in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, the two birds above described are the only ones, as far as I can recall, that were marked peculiarly as regards the longer primaries.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) on Mount Washington, N. H.—I have lately spent thirteen days (July 7–19, 1905) at the summit of Mount Washington, where I was surprised to find two Prairie Horned Larks at home in or near what is known as the Cow Pasture, a comparatively level, sedgy, boulder-besprinkled place far above the tree line. One or both of the birds was seen and heard daily (usually twice a day—forenoon and afternoon) up to the 16th. On two occasions one was seen with its mandibles loaded with what seemed to be insects, and in general their behavior was such as to make it all but certain that they were breeding near by; but all my attempts to find the nest were unsuccess-

cessful. On the 18th and 19th I failed to see them, perhaps because on both days an extremely high wind was sweeping across the 'pasture.' Possibly they had been driven away, with their young, by the sight and sound (and smell) of the racing automobiles, which from the 16th to the 19th had possession of the mountain road! The species has been recorded from several valleys in the White Mountain region, but, so far as I know, not from Mount Washington or any similar locality. — BRADFORD TORREY, *Wellesley Hills, Mass.*

The Pine Siskin Breeding at Guelph, Ontario.—During the past winter (1904-1905) the Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) was abundant in the vicinity of Guelph, Ont. After the middle of April no flocks were noted but they were still commonly seen in pairs or groups of three or four individuals.

All through May they were common and were breeding throughout the county of Wellington. Some ten nests were found, all in white spruces, black spruces, or balsams.

The first nest for Central Ontario was found in Guelph on May 7, 1905, by Mr. F. Norman Beattie (Bull. Mich. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, Nos. 1-2). Our only previous Ontario records were for the vicinity of Ottawa where Mr. Sarneau has taken seven nests. — A. B. KLUGH, *Guelph, Ont.*

The White-throated Sparrow Breeding in Eastern Massachusetts.—On nine different days, from June 29 to August 6 of the present year, I heard a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) singing at the same locality in Boxford, Essex Co., Mass., and on several occasions I saw the bird plainly and fully identified it—once when in company with Dr. C. W. Townsend. I was unable to find the female or the nest, but on August 20 I saw at the same place two young birds of this species in the juvenal plumage with speckled breasts, one of them having the tail imperfectly fledged. They were alone while I watched them and were evidently able to shift for themselves. The finding of the young at this time and place and in this plumage seems to establish the fact of the breeding of the bird here. Messrs. Howe and Allen's List cites but two breeding records of this species for eastern Massachusetts—Browne, Bulletin N. O. C., Vol. V, p. 52, of a nest found in Framingham, 1879, by Mr. C. E. Haeuber, and Torrey, Auk, Vol. V, pp. 426, 427, of a pair observed for several days at one locality in the breeding season of 1888, in the town of Wakefield, the latter not being a "breeding record" strictly speaking. What gives the matter additional interest is the fact that on June 4, at a locality a quarter or half mile distant from that of the bird above-mentioned and also in the town of Boxford, I had previously heard the song of a White-throated Sparrow, but though I visited the place often thereafter I did not hear it again until July 2, when I heard it delivered two or three times and once very distinctly. This song was entirely different from that of the bird of the other locality, being one of