

winter plumage. They are now in Dr. Townsend's collection. As further evidence of the eastward spread of the breeding range of the Prairie Horned Lark, I may add that on Aug. 16, 1903, I saw a lark, doubtless of this subspecies, with a spotted breast and a yellowish bill, evidently in the juvenal plumage, at Natick, Mass. This bird was seen a few days earlier at the same place by Mr. R. B. Worthington of Dedham, Mass.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Moult of the Snowflake (*Passerina nivalis*).—Dr. Jonathan Dwight's review¹ of Mr. Frank M. Chapman's article on the 'Changes of Plumage in the Snowflake' is concluded in these words: "The Snowflake is one of the interesting species that undergo but one moult in the year." As this species is believed *not* to have a spring moult — either complete or partial — I will show that there is at least a partial moult. A specimen in my collection, ♂ ad. (Smithsonian No. 100,688), April 1, 1884, Fort Chima, Ungava, collected by Mr. L. M. Turner, and which I received in exchange from Mr. Ridgway, clearly shows moult in a semicircle on the jugulum; the auriculars were also being moulted. This specimen, although taken as early as April 1, has almost attained the adult nuptial plumage.

Another quotation from Mr. Chapman's paper by Dr. Dwight is as follows: "The male has the feathers of the head, nape and rump basally white, while in the female they are basally black',— this difference holding at all seasons of the year." Upon examining the specimens of this species in my collection from New York, Minnesota, Point Barrow, Alaska, and Ungava, I find that the *base* of the feathers of the head, nape and rump are the *same* in both sexes.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Redpoll Breeding on the Magdalen Islands.—It may be of some interest to know that a nest of a Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria*) was found on Grosse Isle, Magdalen Islands, this year by Mr. H. H. Hann and the writer of this note, while on a short trip to the Islands in June of this year. It was the day before we left Grosse Isle that the nest was found, and most of our belongings were packed for our homeward journey but nevertheless we decided to spend this last day, June 29, on the hill a little to the east of the settlement. About one third the way up this hill, amid the spruce trees, we discovered a small nest in a spruce about six feet from the ground. It was placed near the trunk of the tree and was a dainty affair, neat and rather compact, composed of coarse grass and a goodly quantity of deer moss lined with feathers, about three and one half inches in diameter, and containing four young birds four or five days old. After we had waited there for some time both parent birds returned to the nest. There was no mistake in the identification of these active little birds, with their

¹'The Auk,' Vol. XIII, April, 1896, pp. 165, 166.