

No. 6. Near Colonia Garcia, Chihuahua, Aug. 20, 1905. Nest in a live, long-leaved pine tree about seventy-five feet from the ground. This tree had been hit by lightning on the north side leaving a dead streak and in this the hole had been made. The hole was about two feet deep and nine inches across inside. The entrance was circular in shape. The bottom of the hole contained the usual sawdust like material. The nest contained two *big* young ones and one *fresh* egg. Altitude, 7500 feet. Measurements, 1.48×1.18 .

No. 7. Near Colonia Garcia, Chihuahua, Aug. 22, 1905. One *fresh* egg and two *big* young ones. Nest in a dry dead pine about fifty feet from ground; a few feathers and the usual sawdust like material in bottom of hole. Hole at entrance about six inches across and circular in shape. Depth about the same as others. Altitude, 7000 feet. Measurements, 1.60×1.21 .

No. 8. Near Colonia Garcia, Chihuahua, Aug. 24, 1905. Nest in a rotten pine tree about fifty feet from the ground. Hole about nine inches across inside and two feet deep. Entrance six inches across and circular in shape. A few feathers and the usual sawdust like material in bottom of hole. Parrot flew at me when I was taking the eggs. One egg quite fresh, the other advanced in incubation. Tree about seventy-five feet high. Measurements, 1.51×1.21 , 1.50×1.16 .

No. 9. Near Colonia Garcia, Chihuahua, Aug. 25, 1905. Nest in an old rotten pine about fifty feet from ground. Hole about ten inches across inside and about twenty-eight inches deep, with the usual sawdust like deposit at the bottom. Both eggs advanced in incubation. The female was very tame, allowing me to get quite close to her. Measurements, 1.54×1.23 , 1.53×1.22 .

No. 10. Near Colonia Garcia, Chihuahua, Aug. 28, 1905. Two young ones¹ taken from nest in high dry pine fifty feet from the ground. Hole eight inches across inside and about two feet deep; entrance about six inches in diameter. The remains of two eggs were found. The female remained in the tree until I got quite close to the nest. Young ones in alcohol.

Remarks: One to three eggs seems to constitute a set. They are in color a glossy white. The shell is very thick for the size of the egg.

The average measurement of the twelve eggs taken by Mr. Brown is 1.53×1.19 inches. — JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*

Chætura vauxi: A Correction.—The name now stands in the A. O. U. Check-List, 2d Edition, "*Chætura vauxi* (Townsend)," and the authority is given as "*Cypselus vauxi* Townsend, Journ. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., VIII, 1839, 148."

Townsend did describe the species in the connection cited, and expected

¹ These young ones are in my collection, also a section of the tree where the nest was.

it to be the original publication, but before the Academy paper got into print his 'Narrative' appeared. In the appendix to this 'Narrative,' many of Townsend's original descriptions appear, and among them that of "*Cypcelus vauxi*." That the publication of the Narrative was really prior to that of the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Vol. VIII, is evidenced by page 159 of the latter volume where Townsend himself says (in speaking of "*Sylvia tolmæi*"): "I ventured to insert a description of this bird in an appendix to my recently published work, 'Narrative, etc.'"

No. 424 of the Check-List should therefore stand: *Chatura vauxi* (Town.), and the authority: *Cypcelus vauxi* Towns., Narrative, 1839, 348.

The authority as now given in the Check-List is further incorrect in that it cites "*Cypselus vauxii*," where "*Cypcelus vauxii*" appeared.— W. LEON DAWSON, *Seattle, Wash.*

The Eastern Distribution of the Prairie Horned Lark: A Question of Evidence.— In view of the data we possess to-day such a question would seem irrelevant, were it not a fact that recent works of importance reiterate the old dogma that this bird of the western prairies is rapidly pushing its way eastward.

It is true that our knowledge of its distribution has been worked out from West to East in a "back-handed fashion," as has been well shown by various data, and by several tabulations, part of which have aimed to prove the foregoing assumption.

First named in 1884 by Mr. H. W. Henshaw from a type selected from Illinois specimens, it has been rather slowly identified until we now have a fair knowledge of its distribution.

It is especially noticeable that as soon as attention was called to it, it appeared in various quarters where it had been confounded with its larger eastern relative, *Otocoris alpestris*, and had actually been collected on the Massachusetts coast a year before it was distinguished as a well marked race. Yet its history began much earlier. In 1833 Audubon discovered it at Bras d'Or, Labrador, and about a year later figured it in the 'Birds of America,' II, pl. CC, fl., and in the second volume of the 'Ornithological Biography' (1834), page 575, he described it as the nuptial plumage of the Common Horned Lark.

Another early record of it is to be found in Maynard's 'Naturalist's Guide,' where in 1870 it was published as having been seen in July, 1869, in Eastern Massachusetts. This record is re-cited in Coues, 'Birds of the Northwest' (p. 38, 1874).

The working out of its distribution in Maine (where it is the first migrant to appear in spring, and one of the first birds to breed), is certainly the result, in no small measure, of anticipation and careful search, and in no less measure, to opportunity, and it seems very probable that the same