

we recorded the regular occurrence of Alice's Thrush — *Hylocichla aliciae* (Baird), as a breeding bird in suitable places along the coastal regions of Arctic East Siberia, west to the Kolyma. At that time we had received from Mr. Johan Koren only a set of eggs, the parent birds to which were lost, and his notes.

On a more recent trip to the same general region, in the summer of 1915, we asked Koren to look out especially for the bird and to get us a specimen. This he did, and wrote that he found Alice's Thrush breeding commonly, particularly along the smaller side streams of the Kolyma, that are overhung by alders. He sent us an adult female, No. 21800, Coll. of John E. Thayer shot at Neshon Kolymsk, June 8, 1915, which is precisely like Alaskan breeding birds.

The earlier records of Alice's Thrush in East Siberia in the breeding season are — Krit. Obz. Orn. Fauna Vost. Sibiri, 1877, 32, Cape Tschukotsk, (see Stejneger, Auk, I, 1884, 166) and Palmén, Vega — Exp., 1887, 262 Tschuktsch-halfön and Pitlekaj. These were apparently taken by Hartert as indicating only the casual occurrence of *Hylocichla aliciae* in East Siberia, and the species was not given a formal place in his Vogel der Päläarktischen Fauna.

In all probability the individuals of the Siberian colony, travel back and forth each year across Bering Sea and winter with the main bulk of the species in tropical America; just as Asiatic birds, — *Acanthapneuste borealis borealis* (Blasius); *Ænanthe ænanthe ænanthe* (Linn.); *Cyanosylva suecica robusta* (Burturlin); *Budytes flavus alascensis* Ridg. and *Sterna aleutica* Baird — now breeding regularly each year in Alaska still migrate southward and winter wholly on the Asiatic side of the Pacific.— JOHN E. THAYER AND OUTRAM BANGS, *Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

**Some Unusual Records for Massachusetts.**—The Boston Society of Natural History has recently acquired the following rarities for its collection of mounted birds.

**Piranga rubra rubra** (Linne). SUMMER TANAGER.—A male taken at Deer Island, Boston harbor, Mass., April 11, 1916. The plumage and general condition of this specimen led us to believe that this bird had not been in captivity. It was taken on the window-ledge of a pumping station.

**Antrostomus carolinensis** (Gmel.) CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.—An individual seen flying about the docks at East Boston, Mass., on Oct. 13, 1915, and captured by Mr. N. Hagman. It was not sexed.

**Aluco pratincola** (Bp.). BARN OWL.—A female specimen of this owl taken by Mr. Chas. Fowle on June 10, 1915, at Lexington, Mass.

**Somateria spectabilis** (Linné). KING EIDER.—An immature female taken at Newburyport, Mass., by Mr. C. H. Richardson on November 19, 1915.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*

**Bird Notes from the Chicago Area.**—**Aluco pratincola.** BARN OWL.—An adult female of this species was given me by Mr. George Dunk-

ley of Chicago, who shot it while hunting Jack Snipe on the marshes in the vicinity of Hyde Lake, South Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14, 1915. The specimen is in the Harris Extension collection.

**Bubo virginianus virginianus.** GREAT HORNED OWL.—Woodruff (Birds of the Chicago Area, 1907, p. 106) says of this species, "The Great Horned Owl was a common resident many years ago, but now it is very rare." At the present time, however, individuals may frequently be seen in the more heavily wooded portions of the sand dune region, near Millers, Ind., and three nests were found in the spring of 1914, a short distance east of that village. One, located March 15 in an old Crow's nest about forty feet up a small scrub pine, contained three slightly incubated eggs. March 17, two heavily incubated eggs were collected from a nest in a cavity in the top of a very large dead pine stub, the female was shot as she left the nest. The third, from which three downy young, ranging in age from about one to five or six days old, and adult female were collected April 4,—was located in a cavity in broken off top of large dead pine tree, about twenty feet from the ground. A few miles east and outside the limits of the "Area," two more nests were found; one in old Crow's nest a few feet up a very small Scrub Pine sapling, with a two-thirds grown nestling, contained the remains of a Bittern. The other, from which three young in downy stage were secured April 4, 1915, contained the remains of a cottontail rabbit, and a half eaten Meadow Lark.

In all cases the parent birds were extremely wary, seldom even a glimpse of the male being offered, and the same was true of the female, except while incubating or brooding newly hatched young, at which times a very close approach was allowed. A very noticeable increase in the number of Ruffed Grouse seen lately in this region, may, in part, be due to the thinning out of the Horned Owls.

**Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina.** EVENING GROSBEAK.—First noted this winter (1916) February 6, when a female was taken from a flock of four, near Mineral Springs, Ind., from which date they were noted in increasing numbers in different parts of the dune regions. Six males were secured from a flock of about seventy-five, just east of Gary, Ind., March 30, and two females the same day from a flock of about forty, near Millers. Last noted April 1, when a flock of eight was seen near Gary.

**Dendroica discolor.** PRAIRIE WARBLER.—A fine male of this species was secured May 16, 1915, in the brush near Eggers, South Chicago, Ill.—H. L. STODDARD, N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.

**Notes from Leon Co., Florida.—Butorides virescens virescens.** LITTLE GREEN HERON.—An example of this species was seen Jan. 3 and 4, 1916, in the marshes bordering Lake Iamonia. The only thing conspicuous about it was its extreme shyness, a fruitless hour being spent in trying to collect it. The Green Heron is considered rare in the United States in winter according to the Check-List. Barring one record for the South