

this particular cry, but was unable to find any record of it, I then wrote to the Biological Survey, Washington, and Mr Henderson replied, saying that it was a call known to a very few ornithologists.

All of the male Hairy Woodpeckers that I have banded or have observed, answer Dr. Chapman's description, in that they have the scarlet band on the nape. This individual was an exception, the band was *white*, and in the center of the back of the head were two oval red spots, so accurately and perfectly proportioned, that they seemed to have been painted there. These were separated by a fine black line.—KATHLEEN M. HEMPEL, *Elkader, Iowa.*

Two Interesting Occurrences of the Alder Flycatcher in Erie County, N. Y.—The Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii alnorum*) has always been considered a rare, or at least uncommon, breeder in this general locality. During the ten years prior to 1921, I failed to meet with a single pair, and I can not believe that the peculiar "song" of this bird would pass unnoticed. And yet, during the nesting season of 1921, I found two singing Flycatchers, both in characteristic locations, near Hamburg. Presumably, two pairs were breeding but, although a careful search was made in each case, neither nest was discovered.

The first bird was seen May 30, in a small swamp at the very edge of the uplands south of the village, within a mile or two of nesting Juncos (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) and Blackburnian Warblers (*Dendroica fusca*). The "song," as I heard it, was the dissyllabic "grea'-deal," as written by De Witt Miller, and quoted by Eaton in his 'Birds of New York.' The accent was on the "deal." The bird sang frequently, each utterance being accompanied by a noticeable swelling of the throat and a sudden upward jerk of the head.

A second visit was paid to this locality on June 5. The bird was found in the same place and was still singing at frequent intervals. However, on June 12, the date of my final observation, the Alder appeared to be much more quiet and was located only with considerable difficulty.

On June 18, while passing through a somewhat larger swamp on the lowlands north of Hamburg, I was surprised to hear a familiar "grea'-deal," and lost no time in locating another Flycatcher. This bird did not sing at all frequently, however, and might easily have been overlooked. The swamp also proved to be the home of a pair of Virginia Rails (*Rallus virginianus*), two pairs of Swamp Sparrows (*Melospiza georgiana*) and at least two pairs of Veeries (*Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*). Unfortunately, I was unable to revisit the locality until July 10, at which time the Alder Flycatcher could not be found.

My experience this year leads me to think that the Alder Flycatcher may be a more common summer resident in this general area than our present records would indicate. If suitable locations are carefully watched during May and early June, the bird may be found to be a regular breeder, although the pairs will be few in number and very locally distributed by reason of the choice of habitat.

Prior to the present year, my personal records contained spring and early fall migration dates, only, for this subspecies; and these dates were comparatively few in number. Moreover, I had never heard its notes, as the transients seen were invariably silent. The notes and habits of Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli trailli*), however, were familiar to me, as I had found this form fairly common along Smiths River, in Douglas County, Oregon, during the early summer of 1914.—THOMAS L. BOURNE, *Hamburg, New York*.

An Albino King Bird at Prouts Neck, Maine.—On September 1, 2 and 3, 1921, I saw an albino Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), in front of our cottage. The bird was pure white, save for a faint wash of gray on the outer tail coverts. There were five or six other Kingbirds in the flock, and they alighted on telegraph wires, and took short flights to the rocks on the beach. I believe the bird was also seen in Yarmouth, Me.—WM. PEARCE COUES, M.D., *Brookline Mass.*

The White-necked Raven (*Corvus cryptoleucus*) in Boulder County, Colorado.—On December 21, 1921, I noted the White-necked Raven in deciduous trees along the foothills two miles south of Boulder. Two individuals were studied with good field glasses at a distance of twelve paces. Cooke states that R. A. Campbell noted the species here in 1894. So far as I can determine this is the last authentic record of the occurrence of the White-necked Raven in Colorado previous to this year. However Mr. Aiken states that in some sections of the state it was the commonest species of *Corvus* in 1871-2, and that a nest with seven eggs was found sixty miles east of Colorado Springs in 1878.—THEODORE R. BEARD, *1029 Univ. Ave., Boulder, Colo.*

Magpies, at Emmetsburg, Iowa.—On November 14, a man described to me a bird that I took to be the Magpie. Inside of a week this bird was reported to me by five different persons. Then, on November 25 it was reported by one who had known the bird in the northwest. On December 5 I saw two myself. On December 9 a man brought one to my study, which he had found caught in a mink trap. On December 12 I saw another; and that night a man brought one to me that he had shot. This one I have sent to the Department of Ornithology, State University of Iowa, to be mounted. I find, by conversing with duck hunters, that this bird is becoming rather common hereabout. I have been here seven years; have been an inveterate tramp; have made careful records of arrival and departure of birds, both spring and fall, and have never before seen the Magpie, nor heard of its being here.—LEROY TITUS WEEKS, *American School of Wild Life, Emmetsburg, Iowa.*

Starlings Nesting at Syracuse, N. Y.—While the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) has been recorded in the vicinity of Syracuse since June 1919, no nests have been found so far as I have been able to learn. The