

15. *Bombycilla garrula*. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—These birds were relatively common with us during the winter of 1921-22.

16. *Vireo belli belli*. BELL'S VIREO.—The nesting record was reported in 'The Auk' for October, 1922.

17. *Vermivora pinus*. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—An individual seen May 12.

18. *Vermivora celata celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—One specimen collected on October 16, to establish identity. Half a dozen of these Warblers had frequented a five acre patch of twenty foot willows which formed a tangle along the edge of the Yahara River from October 9, at least, when they were first observed. I did not see them after the 16th. The only other Warblers in the thicket were a few Myrtles and one or two Maryland Yellow-throats.

19. *Dendroica cerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.—Several nesting birds heard singing in Baxter's Hollow on June 15.

20. *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*. GRINNELL'S WATER-THRUSH.—Typical specimen collected May 4.

21. *Oporornis agilis*. CONNECTICUT WARBLER.—Two individuals seen May 27, another on September 17, all three along the river bottoms of the Wisconsin River.

22. *Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*. BEWICK'S WREN.—The finding of the nest of this bird was reported by me in 'The Auk' for October, 1922. I observed one other specimen besides the nesting pair.

23. *Baeolophus bicolor*. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—One bird seen on December 26. It may well be that this bird is extending its range. One or two other records have been reported from the state during the present winter.—WARNER TAYLOR, 219 Clifford Court, Madison, Wisconsin.

Two Unusual Winter Records for the Chicago Area.—On December 17, 1922, a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) was seen by Mr. Benjamin T. Gault and the writer in the DesPlaines River valley at River Forest, Illinois. This bird acted quite at home although the ground was covered with snow and the river under several inches of ice.

Then on January 21, 1923, Mr. Gault, Mr. W. D. Richardson and the writer observed six Myrtle Warblers (*Dendroica coronata*) at Dune Park, Porter County, Indiana. One of these warblers was collected and was found to have been feeding upon the dry fruit of the poison sumac (*Rhus venenata*). This, I believe, is the first winter record for the Myrtle Warbler in this section, though of course they winter in the southern counties of the State. Spring migrants rarely reach us before the first of April.—CHRESWELL J. HUNT, Chicago, Illinois.

Red Squirrel Eating Young Hairy Woodpecker.—April 16, 1922, when in a thin wood I heard a female Hairy Woodpecker making a great fuss as they do when one invades the vicinity of their nest. As I neared the place I saw the nest hole about twenty feet up in an elm stub. About

ten feet away, sitting erect on a limb of another tree, was a red squirrel eating something that it held in its fore-paws. My 8-power binoculars showed this to be a naked baby bird, presumably a Hairy Woodpecker and not more than two or three days old. Many times before I have seen red squirrels near the nests of birds and the parents were making a great fuss and trying to drive them away but this is the only time that I have actually seen one eating a young bird.—VERDI BURTCHE, *Branchport, N. Y.*

Note on Bonaparte's Continuation of Wilson's Ornithology.—Having by chance found an advertising leaf of the Philadelphia publishers, Carey, Lea and Carey, bound in one of their publications of 1825, in which they announce as "Just Published" "The American Ornithology or Natural History of Birds inhabiting the United States not given by Wilson", it may be of interest to make some comment.

In this advertisement the publishers state that Volume I, now for sale, will be followed by Volume II to be "published in June, and the third and last volume early in the autumn." They go on to remark: "Of this splendid work a very limited number is printed, the greater part of which are already subscribed for." It will thus be seen that Bonaparte and his publishers had no expectation of issuing a fourth volume. Examination of the first three volumes shows that Volume I was printed in 1825, and Volume II, instead of being published in June of the same year, did not appear until 1828. Volume III was also published in 1828. The chief bibliographic interest in this work, however, centers in Volume IV, not originally contemplated by the author or publishers, and which was issued by Carey and Lea in 1833, after an interval of five years from the publication of Volume III. In his Preface to Volume I, page 6, second paragraph, Bonaparte implies that the third volume would complete the work, but there is no preface or other remark explaining the issuance of a fourth volume. However, in the preface of Volumes II and III which appeared simultaneously, it seems that he decided to thus issue in two volumes what he had originally intended to be published in one, on account of the large amount of material which had accumulated. This being the case, Volume IV probably represents what he had originally intended to be Volume III.

As is well known to librarians and collectors of books on birds, the fourth volume of Bonaparte's work is very hard to secure. Probably one-half of the sets of the first three volumes lack the fourth, in spite of the endeavors of the owners to secure that volume. There is little doubt, in my own mind, that the fact of the original subscribers having been given to understand that three volumes would complete the work, together with the long period of time between the dates of the third and fourth volumes, greatly reduced the number of subscribers for the additional volume. Whether the number of copies of the fourth volume was further reduced by some accident to the stock, such as fire or water or