

male in winter plumage, taken by Mr. R. D. Bradfield in April, sixty miles north of Okahandja, S. W. A. Prot., which seems to be the first record of any Phalarope from Africa. It is surprising that it has not been taken previously in this country, having regard to its circum-polar distribution in the northern summer.—AUSTIN ROBERTS, *Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, S. Africa.*

[We notice that this species has recently been reported from Africa and in Sclater's 'Systema' the Cameroon coast is given as its farthest south on this continent. Mr. Roberts had of course not seen this work at the time his note was written and it is mentioned simply to supplement his interesting record.—ED.]

**Phalaropus fulicarius: A New Bird for Alabama.**—Recently, while a guest at the home of Mr. Kenneth Underwood, a taxidermist of Montgomery, Alabama, my host showed me a Phalarope skin which he wished determined more specifically. The bird agreed very well with the description of the Red Phalarope given in Chapman's 'Handbook'—the only manual then at our command—but as the specimen was in winter plumage and the species entirely unfamiliar to me I forwarded the skin to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, of the U. S. Biological Survey, for more expert diagnosis. Dr. Wetmore has sustained my identification; therefore the specimen constitutes the first record of the Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) for the State.

The label on this skin contains the following data: "Pickett Springs, Montgomery, Ala. Last half January, 1924. Male. Shot while swimming on small pond. No other bird of same species observed. Shot by Mr. Dan Holt whilst Duck hunting. Bird restless, constantly bobbing head."

The specimen is preserved in the collection of Mr. Underwood, by whose courtesy I publish this record.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *312 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.*

**Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in Alabama.**—Some months ago I was informed of the capture of a Golden Eagle in Autauga County, Alabama, but absence on a field trip precluded, at that time, examination of the specimen. On May 23, however, I made a special trip to Prattville to see this bird, then mounted and on exhibition there in the store of Mr. B. W. Moncrief, and found it indeed a Golden Eagle.

Our advent, for the sole purpose of examining the big bird, aroused great interest among the staff of the store who crowded around us, asking questions. One clerk seemed most anxious to know if the bird was really more than a hundred years old, as she had been informed. She seemed quite disappointed when we reluctantly told her that the buffy "boots" and white bases of the rectrices, indicative of immaturity, would hardly sustain the centenarian idea.

The Eagle was killed December 1, 1923, about five miles south of Prattville, by Mr. J. E. Churchill. It was flushed from shrubby growth, where

it had been feeding on a very mellow carcass, and committed the fatal error of alighting on a nearby tree-stub instead of making off. For information of the circumstances of capture I am indebted to Mr. Lewis S. Golsan, of Prattville. We persuaded Mr. Moncrief to donate the specimen to the State Department of Archives and History and it is now in the museum of that institution at Montgomery.

The rarity of the Golden Eagle in Alabama is indicated by the fact that Mr. Howell ('Birds of Alabama,' Montgomery, 1924, p. 138) advances but three records for the entire State—two in northern Alabama and one on the Florida line.—ERNEST G. HOLT, 312 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.

**The Saw-whet Owl in Yellowstone Park.**—One of my friends, while on a trip through Yellowstone Park, picked up, near Panther Creek, a specimen of this Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*) and, knowing my interest in birds, sent it to me.

It is in the usual dark, and brownish plumage of the young, and was found on August 4, 1923. This is, so far as I am able to learn, the first record for this Owl in Yellowstone Park.—W. H. BERGTOLD, Denver, Colo.

**Burrowing Owl in Northern Indiana.**—On April 16, 1924, while on a field trip with Leon L. Walters and Karl P. Schmidt, both of the Field Museum of Natural History, I shot a Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea*) at Dune Park, Porter County, Indiana.

The day was sunny but cold and a high wind was blowing. Few birds were to be found except in the more sheltered masses of woodland. While searching for perches suitable for bird mounts on an openly wooded hillside, just above the Dunes Highway and nearly opposite Dune Park Station on the New York Central Railway, I flushed an Owl from the ground, among some pine branches. Recognizing it as a Burrowing Owl, I secured the shotgun, flushed the bird again and brought it down.

It proved to be a male, now in the collection of the Field Museum of Natural History, in excellent plumage and in good flesh, with no sign of having been kept in captivity. This species has a wide range west of the Mississippi, but it does not appear to be recorded from Illinois, and I believe this to be the first record of its occurrence in Indiana. Other accidental records from New York and Massachusetts are known.

It is possible, though perhaps scarcely probable, that this occurrence of the Burrowing Owl in the sand dune area of northern Indiana is a forerunner of an actual colonization of this area by this form. Such an extension of its range would parallel the eastward spread of Franklin's Spermophile (*Citellus franklinii*) and of the Plains Garter Snake (*Thamnophis radix*).—ASHLEY HINE, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.

**Pileated Woodpecker in the Helderberg Mts., N. Y.**—Although Eaton's 'Birds of New York' does not mention the fact, the Pileated Woodpecker is a resident of the Helderberg Mountains of Albany County,