

Concerning a Probable Incorrect Record of *Empidonax hammondi* from Northwestern Montana.—In 'The Auk' for October, 1921 (pp. 552-65), appears an article by Thomas D. Burleigh on 'Breeding Birds of Warland, Lincoln Co., Montana,' recording the observations of the writer in that locality during the summer of 1920. This is an important list, and the first one published from the extreme northwestern corner of Montana. In examining the paper for the first time, however, I find one probable mistake to which I feel constrained to call attention.

Under the name *Empidonax hammondi* (Hammond's Flycatcher), Burleigh writes: "This was an abundant summer resident and was found anywhere and everywhere, in the open country about the town, in the slashings, in the open woods in the valley and well up the mountain sides. In nesting it showed no preference for any special site and the situations chosen varied widely . . ." Detailed descriptions of the ten nests follow. On the other hand, *Empidonax wrighti* (Wright's Flycatcher) is missing from the list.

It happens that I am pretty well acquainted with the bird life of the locality named, having resided in Lincoln County most of the time since beginning the study of birds in 1921. And though I must confess that for several years my field identification of Flycatchers was not entirely accurate and resulted in certain mistakes in my own early records, these were cleared up by later careful study of the habits, nesting, and notes of the various species, and finally by an opportunity to examine specimens in questionable cases. So it is with full confidence that I now venture the opinion that the "abundant summer resident" listed by Burleigh as *E. hammondi* was not that species, but *E. wrighti*.

During thirteen summers of observation in practically all parts of Lincoln County, including the vicinity of Warland, I have never observed a bird now believed to be *E. hammondi*. *E. wrighti*, on the other hand, is by far the commonest Flycatcher in that region, occurring almost everywhere about the farms and cut-over land of the valleys and foothills, and ranging sparingly to timberline on the more sparsely timbered mountains. It nests in deciduous trees and shrubs along the streams, and in evergreens in the coniferous forests. Nests which I have found correspond in materials and construction with those described by Burleigh as nests of *E. hammondi*.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

Late Date for Prairie Horned Lark Nesting in Central Ohio.—On June 10, 1935, six miles east of Zanesville, Ohio, at the junction of State Highway 146 and a side road, and in a cow pasture, I saw a Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*), with food in its bill. It was not long before I found its nest in the pasture lot surrounded by weeds some four inches tall. There were three young in the nest. They were almost grown for the last one left the nest on June 16.

On June 20 another nest in the same pasture, fifty feet from the former one, was found by Eugene Goode who was with me at the field. It contained one egg that day and on June 22 had three eggs. On June 24 there were still three eggs so it seemed the clutch was complete at that egg number.—SAMUEL E. PERKINS III, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Nesting of the American Raven in Cimarron County, Oklahoma.—On June 18, 1935, about sundown in company with Ira E. Myers of Boise City, Oklahoma, I visited an abandoned windmill where several years previously, a pair of Golden Eagles had nested. I found the Eagle's nest gone, it probably having been destroyed during the recent high velocity sand storms. However, in its place was another nest and on a close approach an American Raven (*Corvus corax sinuatus*)