

Swarth 'Distributional List of the Birds of British Columbia' so that the specific mention of the bird in any early book dealing with travel in British Columbia, is worth placing on record. In the work entitled "The North-west Passage by Land—Being a narrative of an Expedition from the Atlantic to the Pacific—Undertaken with the view of exploring a route across the continent to British Columbia through British Territory by one of the Northern passes in the Rocky Mountains—By Viscount Milton, M. P. F. R. G. S. F. G. S. etc and W. B. Cheadle M. A. M. D. Canrab F. R. G. S." at p. 203 of the Seventh Edition appears mention of Pigeons: "Pigeons, wood partridges and pine partridges became very plentiful and we shot them at first in great numbers." The paragraph goes on to describe the different birds and finishes "The pigeon is the beautiful long tailed passenger pigeon so common in the American woods; we found this bird as far west as the sources of the North Thompson."

The first part of the paragraph quoted, from the context had more particular reference to conditions in Western Alberta but the source of the North Thompson is well in British Columbia.

The expedition reached British Columbia in the summer of 1863 crossing the Rocky Mountains by the Yellowhead Pass, present route of the Canadian National Railway.—THEED PEARSE, *Courtenay, B. C.*

**Additional Records of *Neomorphus radiolosus*.**—Recent collections of South American birds acquired by Field Museum through the generosity of Mr. Leslie Wheeler include a pair of Ecuadorian Banded Ground Cuckoos (*Neomorphus radiolosus*). Chapman records but two known specimens of this distinctive species other than the type; one being in the Royal Natural History Museum of Stockholm, the second lately in the Tring Museum. In view of the extreme rarity of this form in collections it is considered advisable to place pertinent facts on record.

The specimens at hand, F. M. No. 100727 ♂ and F. M. No. 100728 ♀, were collected by Carlos Olalla, August 21, 1935, at Montes del Achotal (possibly Arkotal), a locality on the Esmeraldas-Quito road fifteen kilometers south of the woods of Paramba, in the department of Pichincha.

Measurements of the Field Museum specimens approximate those of the type, being: wing, ♂ 162 mm.; ♀ 165 mm.; tail, ♂ 230 mm.; ♀ 240 mm.; culmen, ♂ 50 mm.; ♀ 48 mm.; tarsus, ♂ 70 mm.; ♀ 67 mm. Both birds are in adult or semi-adult plumage, but differ from published descriptions in several minor respects. No olive is apparent either on the abdomen or under tail coverts, nor is the former entirely without buffy bars. Particularly noteworthy is the narrow, though definite and unbroken black band, lacking in the male, which crosses the fore-breast of the female.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.*

**Saw-whet Owl Apparently Nesting in Wisconsin.**—In view of the fact that the Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*) is regarded as a very rare breeder in Wisconsin, the following observations are of interest.

I have rented a piece of land some 200 acres in Waukesha County. On it is a lake, probably fifteen acres in area. The land surrounding the lake is well wooded. On the second of June I was skirting the shore a little after sunset. Suddenly a small Owl, no bigger than a Robin, darted at me just missing my head. It repeated this several times, snapping its bill as it came. The only other sound it made was a single, plaintive note, something like the whine of a puppy. The bird was a light buffy brown, streaked with darker brown. I noted very carefully that it had no ear-tufts. It followed me for almost a quarter of a mile, continually darting at my head and snapping its bill.