

25, 1921, on an island in Star Lake. These birds were almost all in dull plumage, only one brilliantly plumaged bird being seen on each occasion.

Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria linaria*).—One flock of about twenty was seen at Star Lake Station, August 30, 1920.

Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*).—A pair was seen near Minoqua, Wisconsin, July 5, 1918, feeding in a grove of poplar saplings. No evidence could be found of either nest or young.

Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*).—Several were seen during the first week in September, 1920, at Star Lake.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*).—On June 28, 1918, near Minoqua, Wisconsin, several were seen in hemlock woods.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*).—Rather abundant in August, 1920 and 1921, at Star Lake.

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*).—Several seen in August, 1921, at Star Lake.

Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*).—One seen flycatching August 28, 1921, at Star Lake.—CLARENCE S. JUNG, *Milwaukee, Wis.*

Some Notes on Pileated Woodpeckers.—It is always a pleasing experience to see one of these large woodpeckers. One logically associates them with the old primeval forest, which, in most parts of the country, is now a thing of the past. It therefore gives one a thrill and makes one feel somewhat like a pioneer to see one of these denizens of the tall timber. Here are the records of the four last times I have seen the Pileated Woodpecker.

April 6, 1923, found me in Crosstown, Missouri, by no means a metropolis. A Pileated Woodpecker stayed in a piece of second growth timber for several hours, although this was along a road and near houses. It was decidedly smaller than the Northern Pileated Woodpecker (*P. p. abieticola*).

August 26, 1921, I visited Wyandot Cave, near Corydon, the first capital of Indiana. When we finally emerged from the interterminal subterranean passages and again saw the welcome light of day, the first sound I heard was the loud, shrill call of the Logcock, as it is popularly called, and then saw two of them, a male and a female, in the top of a tall tree. There is many a tract of fine primeval timber in this part of Indiana, because the rough, hilly topography of the region has made transportation largely impossible. It was the first and only time I have seen a Pileated Woodpecker in the Hoosier State. May it be found there for many more years to come.

October 17, 1924, I happened to be in the backwoods of Quebec, Canada, at Inlet, Labelle County, fifty miles northeast of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, where I had spent many happy hours years before. Here the Pileated Woodpecker is as numerous as it was formerly, which certainly is cause for much satisfaction. Softly walking over an old woodpath, I heard a kind of tapping noise. I knew at once that there was a Pileated Woodpecker near, and I soon located him. He was on a prostrate, extremely rotten log, that they here seem to prefer to everything else, no doubt because there are many fat, juicy grubs of certain woodboring beetles, or of the large black ants, in them. Then it is easy to approach the Logcock closely. One must move forward when the bird is tapping on the log, and stop when it stops. In this manner I have in

former years succeeded in approaching to within five and at another occasion to within ten feet, which would seem impossible when one considers the wariness of this lordly woodpecker in other places. This time I got up to within thirty feet, without really trying very hard.

The latest instance of my meeting this stately bird was June 15, 1926. This was at Sand Point, about thirty miles west of Houston, Texas. It was in the large live oaks, which formed the setting for a pond, in which hundreds of Little Blue, Louisiana, Black-crowned Night and Green Herons nested. The numerous white or nearly white young of the Little Blue Herons, perched on the dark green foliage of the bushes in and around this pond, made a picture that one never forgets. The Pileated Woodpecker did not seem to fit in such surroundings, but here it was and apparently very much at home, as it is wherever there is large timber. Of course this one, or rather this pair, was *Phloeotomus p. pileatus*, the southern form, like the one seen in Missouri.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *River Forest*, Ill.

Data Concerning the Breeding Range of Certain Marsh Birds.—Mr. Arthur C. Bent's "Life Histories of North American Marsh Birds," published as Bulletin 135 of the United States National Museum, is, like all his previous volumes of this series, a very fine piece of work, and as it covers several species of birds that breed in areas that I am very familiar with, I offer the following comments that may add to the data contained in the above mentioned work:

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*).—On page 51, in giving the breeding range of this species, Mr. Bent says: "Definitely known as a breeder in America only in Florida (Micanopy and Bird Island, Orange Lake)." To this I may add that up to this year (1927) there have been two other small breeding colonies that I know of, one of which was cleaned out by gunners last season, the other in which I saw birds this year, sadly depleted. A few more years and this species will be missing from Florida entirely.

American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*).—On page 144, Mr. Bent says of this species: "Virginia, one record (Arlington)." He evidently failed to note the remarks on this species in my "Birds of Virginia," page 41. They are still breeding in several of the tributaries of the James River, Chickahominy being one, up to the time I moved from that state in 1920. The salt water coastal birds have entirely stopped nesting in that area.

Reddish Egret (*Dichromanassa rufescens*).—In the breeding range given covering the Bahama Islands, on page 167, Andros Island has been omitted. I found these birds breeding abundantly in Grassy Creek, at the south end of the island, June 22, 1921.

Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*).—On page 184, Mr. Bent includes only Hog Island, Virginia, in the breeding range of this species. More of these birds bred and still breed in Grays Creek and the Chickahominy River swamps, Virginia, than on the whole eastern shore combined, since the days of Mock Horn Island, back in the 1890's.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*).—In the breeding range of this species, on page 218, among the Bahama Islands, Mr. Bent neglected to list Andros Island, where I have taken this species breeding at the south end of the island in June (21-22), 1921.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*).—In his outline of the breeding range of this species, on pages 298 and 299, Mr. Bent neglected to give any Florida records,