

birds having been secured not uncommonly in the East, and vice versa, does not allow, however, the establishment of a western subspecies.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

**Notes from Chateaugay Lake, New York.**—During a collecting trip to Chateaugay Lake, Northern Adirondacks, last autumn (Aug. 24 to Sept. 7, 1897) I secured with Mr. G. C. Shattuck, a pair of American Three-toed Woodpeckers (*Picoides americanus*), a species not very uncommon about the lake. One specimen of the Wood Thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*) was also taken. Mr. Shattuck had in previous years taken specimens. This bird was generally found in company with Hermits and Swainson's Thrushes behind the camp where the waste food was thrown. Its occurrence there seems to show that it is found along the western as well as eastern shores of Lake Champlain. Early during my stay I was pretty sure I caught a glimpse of a Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*), and after I left Mr. Shattuck secured a specimen.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

**Ectopistes migratorius, Mimus polyglottos, and Sturnella magna neglecta in Bristol Co., Mass.**—In company with a friend and my brother on August 23, 1889, I was shooting on the mud flats around the reservoir at Norton, Mass. In making a detour of a small inlet, I flushed a Passenger Pigeon from among the low blueberry and bayberry bushes among which I was tramping. The bird alighted in a small white birch near at hand, seeming very unsuspicious, and I shot it. On dissection it proved to be a ♀ young-of-year and was in very good plumage. This is the last record I have of this species. The bird is now mounted and in my collection.

April 30, 1896, a Mockingbird appeared and established himself among the shrubbery in a neighbor's grounds. This was no escaped cage-bird, as his perfect, unfrayed feathers evinced. He was in constant song during his stay, frequently singing half the night when the moon was bright. After enjoying a week of Mockingbird music I was disappointed to find the singer gone, owing to a late driving snow storm, and he did not again appear.

On April 9, of this year (1898), a Western Meadowlark made a visit of a few days in the fields not far from my home. The bird was first seen by an acquaintance, who asked "what bird is it that resembles a Meadowlark in form and color, larger and darker possibly than the Meadowlark but with a wonderfully beautiful song." This bird remained in the same locality for four days, showing no signs of fear and offering an excellent opportunity for one to observe its habits. I was unable to shoot the bird, but identity is beyond all doubt, the song alone being sufficient to remove all queries on that score.—BRADFORD ALEXANDER SCUDDER, *Taunton, Mass.*



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