

have built another nest, laid eggs, and brought out nearly fullgrown young in twenty days, and there must certainly have been at least one other pair in the vicinity. On August 4 I again saw three Kinglets at the same locality, after which date they were not seen again. One at least of those seen on this date had the crown-patch of the adult.

The first well identified nest of the Golden-crowned Kinglet seems to have been that found by H. D. Minot (*Land-birds and Game-birds of New England*, ed. 1. 56 (1877)) in the White Mountains of New Hampshire on July 16, 1876. This nest, which contained young birds, was four feet from the ground in a hemlock, pensile like the majority of recorded nests. Mr. Vickery's Lynn nest (*O. & O.* xiv. 95, 111 (1889)), which contained only three eggs, was in a spruce tree and likewise suspended from a limb. Both the nests of the Golden-crown recorded by H. Austen (*O. & O.* xiv. 93-94 (1889); xv. 106 (1890)) from the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia, were "suspended . . . on twigs . . . fully three to eight inches underneath the main branch . . . fastened by the side with moss to the small branches." One of two nests of the Ruby-crown, however, was built on a limb (l. c. xv. 106), while the other was suspended. Brewster's account (*Auk*, v. 337-344 (1888)), the fullest that has yet appeared of the nesting of the Golden-crowned Kinglet, gives details of three nests found in Winchendon (Mass.), or vicinity, all of which were pensile.

A brief record of the taking of the present nest has already appeared in 'The Taxidermist' (no. 4, p. 7 (Oct. 1908)).—S. F. BLAKE, *Stoughton, Massachusetts*.

**A Record of Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*).**—A male Townsend's Solitaire was taken at Collegeville, Minnesota, Dec. 20, 1909. Although far from its normal haunts, the bird was very active and its melodious warble broke the monotony of the winter day. Coues remarks, that this bird is "capable of musical expression in an exalted degree."

When found, it was feeding in a young evergreen grove, planted about a mile and a half from the railway station and only a few hundred feet from Observatory Hill. Dr. Thomas S. Roberts of Minnesota State University, Minneapolis, kindly verified my identification.

Ridgway (*Birds of North and Middle Am.*, Part IV, page 165) says that it has been found "straggling, in autumn or winter to Kansas (Wallace, October) . . . and northwestern Illinois (Waukegan, Dec. 16, 1875). Since its breeding range "extends from the Coast Ranges to the Black Hills of North Dakota" (Ridgway loc. cit.), the Minnesota record of Dec. 20, 1909, is interesting. The mounted specimen was added to the bird collection of St. John's University Museum, Collegeville, Minnesota.—SEVERIN GERTKEN, *Collegeville, Minn.*

**Regular Breeding of Alice's Thrush in Arctic East Siberia.**—In a paper entitled, Notes on the Birds and Mammals of the Arctic Coast of East Siberia (*Proc. of the New Engl. Zoöl. Club*, Vol. V, 1914) on page 37

we recorded the regular occurrence of Alice's Thrush — *Hylocichla aliciae* (Baird), as a breeding bird in suitable places along the coastal regions of Arctic East Siberia, west to the Kolyma. At that time we had received from Mr. Johan Koren only a set of eggs, the parent birds to which were lost, and his notes.

On a more recent trip to the same general region, in the summer of 1915, we asked Koren to look out especially for the bird and to get us a specimen. This he did, and wrote that he found Alice's Thrush breeding commonly, particularly along the smaller side streams of the Kolyma, that are overhung by alders. He sent us an adult female, No. 21800, Coll. of John E. Thayer shot at Neshon Kolymsk, June 8, 1915, which is precisely like Alaskan breeding birds.

The earlier records of Alice's Thrush in East Siberia in the breeding season are — Krit. Obz. Orn. Fauna Vost. Sibiri, 1877, 32, Cape Tschukotsk, (see Stejneger, Auk, I, 1884, 166) and Palmén, Vega — Exp., 1887, 262 Tschuktsch-halfön and Pitlekaj. These were apparently taken by Hartert as indicating only the casual occurrence of *Hylocichla aliciae* in East Siberia, and the species was not given a formal place in his Vogel der Päläarktischen Fauna.

In all probability the individuals of the Siberian colony, travel back and forth each year across Bering Sea and winter with the main bulk of the species in tropical America; just as Asiatic birds, — *Acanthapneuste borealis borealis* (Blasius); *Ænanthe ænanthe ænanthe* (Linn.); *Cyanosylva suecica robusta* (Burturlin); *Budytes flavus alascensis* Ridg. and *Sterna aleutica* Baird — now breeding regularly each year in Alaska still migrate southward and winter wholly on the Asiatic side of the Pacific.— JOHN E. THAYER AND OUTRAM BANGS, *Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

**Some Unusual Records for Massachusetts.**—The Boston Society of Natural History has recently acquired the following rarities for its collection of mounted birds.

**Piranga rubra rubra** (Linne). SUMMER TANAGER.—A male taken at Deer Island, Boston harbor, Mass., April 11, 1916. The plumage and general condition of this specimen led us to believe that this bird had not been in captivity. It was taken on the window-ledge of a pumping station.

**Antrostomus carolinensis** (Gmel.) CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.—An individual seen flying about the docks at East Boston, Mass., on Oct. 13, 1915, and captured by Mr. N. Hagman. It was not sexed.

**Aluco pratincola** (Bp.). BARN OWL.—A female specimen of this owl taken by Mr. Chas. Fowle on June 10, 1915, at Lexington, Mass.

**Somateria spectabilis** (Linné). KING EIDER.—An immature female taken at Newburyport, Mass., by Mr. C. H. Richardson on November 19, 1915.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*

**Bird Notes from the Chicago Area.**—**Aluco pratincola.** BARN OWL.—An adult female of this species was given me by Mr. George Dunk-