

**An Additional Note on the Genus *Macrorhamphus*.**— It is well to remember in connection with the breeding range of *M. griseus* given in my recent paper on this genus (Auk, XVIII, pp. 157-162), that in 'Fauna Boreali-Americana,' Swainson and Richardson state that the species breeds from the shores of Lake Superior northward, a fact which at that time was probably true. I am also lately in receipt of, and here permitted to record, two young specimens of *M. g. scolopaceus* (Nos. 167026, 167027 U. S. Nat. Mus.) through the kindness of Mr. Edward A. Preble. They were taken by him at Button Bay, near Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay, on July 31, 1900. The Dowitchers were, he writes me, "abundant in the pools on grassy tundra," and were moving southward. The fact of their presence in such numbers would go to show that this subspecies, after breeding, ranges over the country eastward to the shore of Hudson Bay before migrating, or even perhaps breeds as far east as this point. It is, I think, not improbable that the extreme eastern limit of their breeding range will prove to be Hudson Bay rather than the 110th meridian, and that *M. griseus* in the breeding season is confined to the east and north of the Bay. In any case the occurrence of this form near Button Bay explains why they not uncommonly reach the Atlantic coast on migrations. — REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

***Tringa solitarius cinnamomeus* — A Correction.**— In the 'Preliminary List of the Birds of Okanogan County, Washington' (Auk, Vol. XIV, 1897, p. 172), an entry was incorrectly made under this head. The note should refer to the Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*). — W. LEON DAWSON, *Columbus, O.*

**European Lapwing in the Bahamas.** — A Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) was shot on Hog Island, Bahamas, B. W. I., in November, 1900; it was obtained from the shooter by Mr. H. H. Thompson of Nassau and sent to me for identification. The bird is in fairly good plumage; the primaries are not in any way worn. An Indian winter specimen in my collection is indetical in plumage. — J. H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ontario.*

**Nesting of the Hairy Woodpecker near Washington, D. C.** — A nest of the Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*) was examined by Mr. Edward J. Court and myself, near Mount Pleasant, Washington, D. C., April 9, 1900. It was situated in a cavity of an oak tree, some thirty-five feet up, and even at this early date contained five young, just hatched. The parent birds were present and were positively identified. The young were taken and preserved in formalin by Mr. Court and are still in his collection.

As instances of the breeding of this species in the District of Columbia are rare, this may be worthy of record. — JOHN W. DANIEL, JR., *Lynchburg, Va.*