

plumage was in fine condition. The early date seems to carry out the theory of Dr. Braislin, "that these birds were driven off shore far to the south by storms."

On my return from a fishing trip on July 28, the first day this summer, by the way, that I had failed to carry my gun, I saw a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) in the road searching for grain among the horse droppings. The bird seemed to be very reluctant about leaving this spot, and I came near knocking it over with my fishing rod. The broadly white-tipped tail feathers were very conspicuous as the bird flitted about within about twenty feet of me.—W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.*

Notes and Additions to 'Birds of Parry Sound and Muskoka.'—Through the kindness of Professor John Macoun of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, I have been allowed to make use of the notes made by his assistant, Mr. William Spreadborough, during the summer of 1900, in the Algonquin National Park, Ontario. Mr. Spreadborough was at Cache Lake, on the Canada Atlantic R. R., forty-seven miles east of Scotia Junction, from May 25 to June 17, and in various other parts of the Park till August 31. The altitude of Cache Lake is said to be 1837 feet, very much higher than any point in Parry Sound or Muskoka, and the highest point of the watershed. Eighty-nine species were recorded, two of which are not included in my list, namely:—

Totanus flavipes. YELLOW-LEGS.—One observed August 31.

Melospiza lincolni. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—One shot at Cache Lake July 11.

The following are of interest.

Merganser cucullatus. An old one and four young seen July 6.

Fulica americana. A pair breeding on the Madawaska River.

Melospiza georgiana. Abundant in the marsh below Cache Lake.

Seiurus noveboracensis. Common everywhere in flooded woods at the margins of the lakes.

I have also the following additional species to record.

Chen caerulescens. BLUE GOOSE.—One taken at Gravenhurst, Muskoka, about 1886, now in the possession of Mr. Wm. Johns, Gravenhurst.

Oidemia deglandi. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—Mr. Wm. Spreadborough reports having seen two on Lake Muskoka, in September, 1899.

Ardea egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—Ernest Seton has recorded one taken at Lake Nipissing in 1883 (Auk, II, p. 336).

Porzana carolina. SORA.—Mr. Spreadborough reports Soras as being far more common than the Virginia Rail near Bracebridge, Muskoka. A Sora was picked up alive at Emsdale in October, 1901, and sent to me.

Petrochelidon lunifrons. CLIFF SWALLOW.—Mr. Spreadborough reports this swallow as breeding in the township of Draper, Muskoka.

Ammodramus henslowii. HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—I was surprised to find this sparrow on Lake Joseph and apparently breeding. I first

noticed it on July 14, 1902, in a hay field about a mile from Port Sandfield, and for some days had every opportunity of watching the males as they sat on the fence and uttered their rather wheezy note. Two or more pairs were in the one field, and I could find none in any of the few likely places elsewhere.—J. H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ontario*.

Notes on the Summer Birds of Berkshire County, Massachusetts.—I spent the week of June 17–22, 1902, in Williamstown and vicinity with Mr. Louis Agassiz Shaw, making some observations perhaps of value to those interested in the Berkshire County avifauna. My notes are supplemented by the notes of Messrs. Francis G. and Maurice C. Blake who were residents of Williamstown during the years 1900 and 1901.

The weather while we were there was cool and rainy days alternated with cloudless ones.

Bartramia longicauda. Five pairs or so were found evidently breeding on Northwest Hill, and two pairs on the Vermont (Pownal) line. Four specimens were taken (three males and one female), all adults, but with the sexual organs little enlarged. They were in the upland meadows in fairly tall grass (eight inches), and when flushed lit on barns, fences or trees. On the 21st, a rainy day, they were heard not only to utter their common call note, but a prolonged wind-like whistle—sounding like an eolian harp—which can best be represented thus: *phue-phue-phue-phue phue phue, phue-phue-phue*, uttered as they sailed like hawks above the meadows, or while perching. The Messrs. Blake tell me they saw four on June 19, 1900, and two June 15, 1901, near Stone Hill. In the first instance they were heard 'singing.' Although breeding in the Western States in May and early June, I believe they do not begin to nest in Massachusetts until after the middle of June.

Colaptes auratus luteus. Noticeably uncommon; only nine birds were observed during our stay.

Otocorys alpestris praticola. Several pairs were found breeding on Northwest Hill (1000 ft.). They were seen feeding in the roads, on the ploughed lands, and in the long grass meadows. One was heard singing from the ridge-pole of a barn. The song consists of a few notes, followed by a rising, rolling trill, ending with a few single notes. It is unpretentious, but sweet.

Cyanocitta cristata. Also noticeably uncommon. The only birds heard were on Greylock and in the Hopper, three individuals altogether.

Ammodramus henslowii. Common about Williamstown, in wet meadows grown up with the steeple-bush (*Spiraea tomentosa*). In Norwood, Massachusetts, a meadow they inhabit is grown with sedges (*Scirpus atrocinctus*, *Carex monile*, *bullata*, *flava*, *scoparia*), red-top (*Agrostis alba vulgaris*, fowl-meadow grass (*Poa serotina*), and rush *Juncus effusus*—species kindly identified by Mr. Walter Deane); and Mr. G. M. Allen tells me the white hellebore (*Veratrum viride*) was the principal growth in a meadow where he once found them in New