

the sticks of wood and out onto the top within four or five feet of me, affording views at very near range. The coloration was strong in its reddish brown above, shading brighter from the crown to the rump, and in its decided ochraceous-buff tint below; while when the head was thrown back the throat showed almost clear white. Conspicuous over the eye was the white line and clearly discernible were the white outer edges and spottings of the wings. From the wood piles the wren moved up among the sharp rocks of the hillside, going in and out of the holes between the rocks. The following day it was again visited and found in the family woodpile of the only house standing near and within the reservation. Here it passed back and forth, in and out, from woodpile to refuse heap of old blinds and fencing and through a cart-shed near by. Upon subsequent visits of myself and friends up to November 29 the wren appeared more shy and less disposed to afford good views of itself, remaining hidden for an hour, it might be, without even uttering a call-note and then suddenly appearing.

The last published records of Carolina Wrens in this vicinity are those in Mr. William Brewster's valuable work on the 'Birds of the Cambridge Region,' 1906, in which one is given as seen by Mr. Ralph Hoffmann on May 4, 1902, in Belmont (Auk, Vol. XIX, p. 292), and one again March 7, 1903, about a mile distant from the previous locality, also in Belmont, and continuing to be seen by local observers to the end of May, regarded as perhaps the same bird as seen in 1902. Early in June, 1903, Mr. William P. Hadley killed a Carolina Wren on Arlington Heights, whither it is thought this same bird may have strayed. Messrs. Howe and Allen in their 'Birds of Massachusetts' give six other records within the State between the years 1876 and 1899 inclusive. To these are to be added two later records in 'The Auk,' namely, one (Vol. XVIII, p. 397), giving the first definite record of the species nesting in the State, namely, on Naushon Island, July, 1901, and the other (Vol. XX, p. 69) giving Mr. Owen Durfee's account of taking a young bird in juvenal plumage at Fall River, Sept. 6, 1902.

The Middlesex Fells bird would seem, therefore, to be the tenth which has been recorded within the State in a period of thirty years.—HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*

**Some Corrected Records.**—A few changes should be made in Mr. Bailey's paper on birds of western Mexico published in 'The Auk,' October, 1906, pp. 369-391. These are as follows:—No. 32, *Ortalis vetula maccalli* should read *Ortalis wagleri*. *O. v. maccalli* is limited to northeastern Mexico.

No. 67, *Myiarchus lawrencei* should read *Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens*. *M. lawrencei* belongs to eastern and southern Mexico.

No. 68, *Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens*, from Cleofas Island, should read *Myiarchus lawrencei tresmariae*, the latter being the resident form on all the Tres Marias Islands.

No. 76, *Carpodacus mexicanus* subsp.? = *Carpodacus mexicanus rhodocolpus*, the common resident form at Tepic.

No. 77, *Spizella socialis* subsp.? = *Spizella socialis arizonae*, which is not uncommon about Tepic at certain seasons.—E. W. NELSON, *Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

**Rare Northern Birds near Chicago, Ill.**—Two miles north of Waukegan, Ill., is a low barren tract of sand interspersed with low sand hills and ridges and small sloughs, the northern end of which is sparingly planted with white pines, the greater part of which, I learn, were placed there in the early seventies, by Mr. T. H. Douglass of Waukegan. The ground is thickly covered with juniper and cedar. From November 5 to 13, this year (1906) I have observed and taken the following birds:

*Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus*. Three specimens seen, two taken.

*Spinus pinus*. Several large flocks seen, eight taken.

*Acanthis linaria linaria*. Two large flocks seen, twelve taken.

*Pinicola enucleator leucura*. Two seen, two taken. At Lake Forest, Ill., a flock of six have been feeding on the box-elder trees.

*Loxia curvirostra minor*. Two or three small flocks have been seen and a number taken. Three birds which I have, exceed some measurements of *stricklandi*.

*Loxia leucoptera*. A great many small flocks seen and a number of specimens taken. These birds are feeding on the juniper berries.

*Plectrophenax nivalis*. A few small flocks of this bird were seen on the Lake shore; the first visit we have had for several years of this bird.

*Coccothraustes vespertinus*. A small flock of these birds have been seen at Waukegan by Mr. T. H. Douglass.

*Ampelis garrulus*. A small flock seen by Mr. Douglass in his yard.—FRANK M. WOODRUFF, *Chicago Academy of Science, Lincoln Park, Chicago, Ill.*

**Telescope Observations of Migrating Birds.**—At Urbana, Illinois, between 9.45 and 10.45 p. m. on the seventh of last October, the writer watched migrating birds through a four-inch telescope directed toward the moon. The diversity in the direction of the flight on this evening seems worthy of record. Out of a total of fifty-four birds, forty-two were flying in a general southerly direction, about one-half of these passing directly southward, while others were headed southwest or southeast. A few passed nearly eastward or westward. The remaining twelve, or nearly one-fourth of the entire number, were flying in a general northerly direction. In determining the direction it was assumed that the flight in all cases was horizontal. Between 9 and 9.20 on the same evening Professor Joel Stebbins, of the department of astronomy, counted thirteen birds flying southward and five flying northward. The wind was from the southeast, and had a velocity of only five miles an hour, as shown by an anemometer record. The temperature at 9 p. m. was 52° F.