

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria solitaria*) in New Mexico.—A single specimen of the eastern form of the Solitary Sandpiper has been for some time in the collection of the Biological Survey, identified as *Tringa solitaria cinnamomea*. A recent examination of the specimen, however, shows that it is certainly a typical example of the eastern race, *Tringa solitaria solitaria*. It is a male in juvenal plumage, taken at Guadalupita, New Mexico, at an altitude of 6800 feet, on August 7, 1903, by Mr. A. E. Weller, and it now bears the number 193391 in the United States National Museum. It constitutes the only authentic record for New Mexico.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*) in Massachusetts.—On September 15, 1917, on the edge of a fresh water pond, at Haverhill, Mass., I saw a rail which I supposed was this species, but I was unable to secure it. Just a month later in the same spot I again saw it, and succeeded in shooting it. The specimen was identified from a photograph, by Mr. E. H. Forbush and Mr. Walter Rich, and by Mr. M. Abbott Frazar, the taxidermist who mounted it.—CHARLES B. MORSS, *Haverhill, Mass.*

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) Eating Birds.—The old duck hunters of Ashbridge's Marsh, Toronto, called this species "Snipe Owl." They claimed that its appearance in the fall was coincident with that of the Wilson's Snipe. This was true, at least, in the fall of 1909 when both species arrived at the same time.

Between September 28 and October 16, 1909, I spent several days collecting in a small dry meadow, on the south shore of Ashbridge's Marsh. Short-eared Owls were more numerous than usual and were apparently feeding entirely on small birds. Four stomachs examined contained feathers and bird bones exclusively. In a small tract of dry grassy meadow, roughly estimated at fifty acres, I found feathers of the following species, marking the spot where they had been eaten by the owls; one Hermit Thrush, one Sora, three Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, one Slate-colored Junco, one White-crowned Sparrow, and eighteen others, of which there were not enough feathers left to identify the species.

During April and the early part of May of the following spring, the owls were again plentiful, preying on the hosts of migrants, that rested along the sandbar, after crossing Lake Ontario. With one exception all the castings examined contained the bones and feathers of small birds. This meadow was swarming with voles, but only one pellet, of the many examined was composed of the fur and bones of voles.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, British Columbia.*

Downy Woodpecker in Colorado.—I have a specimen of the Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates p. medianus*) taken on Clear Creek, near Golden, Colo., on February 25, 1917. The bird is a female and as the white spottings on the lesser wing coverts are somewhat restricted, I hesitated there-