

My observation of this association of plant and bird species may be merely coincidence. It would be interesting to hear from others who know not only the birds, but the two species of cattail. If there is a definite relationship between the distribution of *Typha angustifolia* and the Long-billed Marsh Wren, it may be because the narrow-leaved cattail makes a better nesting material, or perhaps because the wren's feet can more easily clasp the narrow leaves and more slender stems of this species.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Fairfield, Conn.*

Parkman's Wren near Chicago.—A pair of Wrens collected by Colin Sanborn at Beach, Illinois, April 24, 1921, were sent to Mr. Outram Bangs for identification and proved to be *Troglodytes aedon parkmani*.

Another specimen (♂ 23749) was taken by the writer at Deerfield, Ill., May 15, 1921.

This western race seems to be gradually extending its range to the eastward but is a rare bird in Illinois.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

The Willow Thrush (*Hyllocichla fuscescens salicicola*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—On October 7, 1921, I shot a female of the year of this western representation of Wilson's Thrush, and another young female at the same place, both of which had been feeding upon the berries of the viburnum.

I compared these birds with two specimens of *salicicola*, one from Washington, D. C., September 2, 1920,¹ and the other taken by Dr. Elliott Coues in Dakota and loaned to me by my friend Mr. J. H. Riley from the U. S. Nat. Museum collection, and they agreed perfectly with them.

The first record of the occurrence of this form in South Carolina was made by Mr. Leverett Mills Lomis from a specimen taken by him at Chester on October 5, 1888, and recorded in 'The Auk,' VI, 1889, 194. This record is cited by Mr. Ridgway in 'Birds of North and Middle America,' Part IV, 1907, 69, but is omitted in the A. O. U. 'Check-List' for 1910 and also in Dr. Chapman's 'Birds of Eastern N. A.,' 1912.

All species as well as subspecies of the genus *Hyllocichla*, with the exception of the western forms of the Hermit Thrush, have been taken in and recorded from South Carolina, which is the only State from which all these forms have been recorded.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Notes from Lawrence, Kans.—Thryomanes bewicki bewicki.—BEWICK'S WREN.—In the January issue of 1921 of the Auk Dr. C. E. Johnson of the University of Kansas reports the finding of a Bewick's Wren in the spring of 1920. My field notes show that a specimen was recorded in the spring of 1919, but too late to be listed in the Douthitt list of birds which was already partly off the press. The wren was observed in a patch of low shrubbery, largely buck-brush, at the edge of a thin

¹ Auk, XXXVIII, 1921, 463.

tract of timber northwest of the University but still in the city limits. I am familiar with this wren because of almost daily observations of it in another state in previous years. Its habits and calls are well known by me moreover the specimen permitted a long observation at close range so that all marks were easily and definitely identified.

Passerina ciris. PAINTED BUNTING.—In the spring of 1918 a pair of Painted Buntings appeared in Lawrence. They selected a nesting site in a Mahonia bush which grew at the side of a fire-place chimney. The location was in a thickly settled residence district on Louisiana street. They hatched out a brood of four and all observations show that the young passed safely through the time of hatching and departure from the neighborhood. The next year (1920) a pair again appeared in the same locality. They remained thereabout throughout the season and evidently had a nest nearby, but it was never located. They were not reported the following season.

Zenaidura macroura carolinensis. MOURNING DOVE.—In June of 1921, we discovered a Dove's nest built upon a Robin's nest of that season. The nest was located in an old decayed apple tree. The few twigs that had been carried in served as a resting place for one Robin's egg, already pipped, as well as for the two Dove's eggs. Just before the hatching of the Dove brood the Robin egg disappeared.—BESSIE D. REED, *Lawrence, Kas.*

Notes on the Birds of the Beaver River Valley in Saskatchewan.—The following notes, I believe, are of some value as extending the known distribution of a few birds, none of which are uncommon or difficult to find in the region named. The first three in my list have not, so far as I know, been mentioned in any published list of Saskatchewan birds.

Piranga ludoviciana. WESTERN TANAGER.—Common at Big River. I have also seen it at Lac la Ronge, where, however, I found it difficult to approach, though very alluring because of its frequently heard song.

Wilsonia canadensis. CANADA WARBLER.—Occasionally seen at Big River. It was common at Green Lake, in August, 1919.

Nannus hiemalis. WINTER WREN. Abundant in the spruce bogs about Big River.

The following have been reported from other parts of Saskatchewan.

Ardea herodias. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Not seen in 1919; but frequently in 1920, and in widely separated parts of the region, from Ladder Lake (near Big River), the Crooked River, the mouth of the Dore River, to the north end of Peter Pond Lake (Buffalo Lake), where it was shot by an Indian, who showed it to me with the comment that he had never seen its like before. He laughed scornfully at the thought of eating it—for it was disappointingly unappetizing in its gauntness.

Lagopus lagopus. WILLOW PTARMIGAN.—Four specimens, shot in their winter plumage (in late December) were sent to me in the winter