

breast and belly buff with dark bars; bill yellow; outer edge of facial disk, black; eyes, yellow.

The sun was shining brightly but the bird apparently saw and watched me closely, frequently turning its head as if to look directly at me. On its second flight, it was off before I had come within forty yards of it. The books generally state that this bird is "blind" in bright light.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Boston, Mass.*

An Ornithological Engima.—For several years I have heard accounts of a band of Parroquets existing in the country along the edge of the open Everglades west of Palm Beach and Lake Worth. Last spring I heard again and this summer I asked an old hunting companion of mine to go in, locate the band and, if possible, shoot a single specimen for purposes of identification. This he did. He found the birds, about a dozen in number, extremely shy and wild and feeding on the "cones" of high cypress trees. He had no easy time in stalking and securing an example which he sent me and which upon being examined by Mr. Outram Bangs, proved to represent *Aratinga holochlora holochlora* (Sclater) a form occurring over Eastern Mexico and Guatemala.

I have no knowledge whatsoever which leads me to suppose that this bird is frequently brought into captivity and still less reason, at present, to suppose that anyone in Florida may have had specimens which could have escaped and established themselves. The possibility that anyone has released a flock of Parroquets seems even less likely, although I believe that from time to time some birds have either escaped or been liberated from the aviaries which Mr. Deering maintains near Miami. The other possibility, namely that these birds may have always existed in Florida, I regard as practically inconceivable, while at first sight the chance that the band might have been blown from Mexico and established in the Everglades seems almost equally improbable. An escaped pair may have been breeding, however, and this in itself is of no little interest.

The record, in any case, has provided a fascinating opportunity for speculation to all of us hereabouts.—THOMAS BARBOUR, *Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

Notes on the Nesting Habits of the Northern Pileated Woodpecker.—The nesting-hole was in Petersham, Worcester County, Massachusetts in a dead poplar bole bare of limbs, over fifty feet high, in mixed woods of white pine, hemlock, red oak, white, yellow and sweet birch, sugar maple and poplar. The hole was oval in shape about five feet from the top on the north side. Around the base of the bole numerous large chips were scattered. On June 11, 1924, I spent five hours within twenty-five feet of the base of the stub, unconcealed, and on June 14, six hours, but after the first hour I took up a position about fifty yards away, partially concealed by bushes.

My observations may be summarized as follows: the young were fed eleven times at the first visit, four times at the second when the adults