

unfortunate. This misfortune is most forcefully illustrated in the case of the Northern Pileated Woodpecker, since in no other part of our state is this species, apparently, as numerous as it is here. My ability to visit the woods has always been limited, yet in proportion to the number of my visits the times on which I saw this woodpecker do not mark it as very rare. It seems to be common enough to make itself known to most or all the men and boys who frequent the woods east of National. The large size of the bird and its loud call are the factors that seem to have attracted their attention. From twelve to twenty years ago I was asking often and many persons about it, and offered a good price to any one who would take me to an occupied nest. I may have found its nest once; at all events the big chips below a hole indicated where it had dug a cavity, but I could not climb the tree, nor, hidden from sight, spend long enough time watching to learn if the hole was occupied. I hoped for succeeding visits to reveal the truth: for leisure that never came. This hole was in a tree in the Eckle timber which is the first strip east of National. Here I saw this Woodpecker more than elsewhere, and from the reports made by George Eckle I inferred that he saw it frequently. I have been told of bad boys, lawless shooters, shooting it for sport. Your observations, backed by mine, indicate that the Northern Pileated Woodpecker is not so very rare as a resident species in Clayton County."—OSCAR P. ALLERT, *McGregor, Iowa*.

The Nighthawk in Alaska.—In January 1924, I received from an old Eskimo living at Allakaket, Alaska, some 500 miles up the Koyukuk River, the skin of a Nighthawk (*Chordeiles v. virginianus*), with a request for information concerning the bird. On a subsequent trip to that vicinity I learned that Nulayuk, this Eskimo chief, had found the dead bird on the Alatna River, about ten miles north of Allakaket, late in September or early in October, 1923. Nulayuk skinned the Nighthawk and sent it to me in order to satisfy his curiosity. He had never seen such a bird and it was also a mystery to all his companions of the village. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this wanderer found by Nulayuk a little north of the Arctic Circle, is the only record of the Nighthawk for interior and northern Alaska.

B. R. Ross, however, records another straggler at La Pierre House, Yukon Territory, on upper Porcupine River, a specimen clearly taken in 1860. (Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, Vol. VI, No. 6, Dec. 1861, p. 442.)

In 1898, G. G. Cantwell discovered it breeding at the head of Sixty-mile River, which is near the Alaska-Yukon boundary (Osprey, III, 1899, p. 25) It is thus probable that the Nighthawk will eventually be recorded as a breeding bird from that part of Alaskan territory.

Dr. L. B. Bishop reported the Nighthawk common in the Yukon Territory between Caribou Crossing and the mouth of Tatchun River (N. Am. Fauna, No. 19, 1900, p. 79).

E. P. Walker informs me that for several years he occasionally observed

the Nighthawk at Wrangell.—O. J. MURIE, *Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.*

Another South Carolina Winter Record for the Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*).—On January 7, 1925, while going with Mr. Edward von S. Dingle to a yard next to mine, he called my attention to a rather large bird perched on the top of a Pride of India tree and as I looked it flew and I identified it immediately as a Crested Flycatcher, Mr. Dingle agreeing with me in the identification. The bird flew a short distance when it was attacked by a Mockingbird, then to a greater distance, when it was again attacked by a Loggerhead Shrike. We followed rapidly when it again alighted in a large pecan grove, but no sooner had it settled upon a topmost branch when it was again attacked by a Sparrow Hawk, and finally flew across a large area of marsh land to a grove of grand old live oaks in which there is a settlement.

The previous record of this bird in winter in S. C., was published by me in 'The Auk,' Oct. 1918, pages 439-440, I taking a fine specimen on Dec. 11, 1914. Previous to the advent of this latter bird the presence of ice and white frost was noted by me three times.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Tyrannus verticalis in eastern Oklahoma.—On May 30, 1924, one Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) was seen along the roadside about five miles northwest of Bald Hill in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. This bird was alone and kept in advance of me for more than a mile. On June 3, 1924, a pair were seen about a mile northeast of Okmulgee, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. These birds were under observation for several hours and apparently were established in this locality. They returned with great regularity to the same section of a wire fence as an observation point for food. From the data advanced by Mrs. Margaret Morse Nice in her article on the "Extension of range of the Robin and Arkansas Kingbird in Oklahoma" in 'The Auk' for October this appears to be quite an extension of their range to the east and that, as Mrs. Nice suggests, the Arkansas Kingbird may eventually reach Arkansas.—MRS. WALTER D. ELROD, *Okmulgee, Okla.*

Northern Raven in Tioga Co., N. Y.—In the window of a local sporting goods store is exhibited a Northern Raven, killed on November 10, 1923, by Mr. Raymond Weber, of Germany Hill (five miles northwest of Owego, N. Y.). Mr. Weber writes me under date of Dec. 8, 1924, "There were three of them and they were flying in a southerly direction a considerable distance up in the air. They looked to be about the size of large Crows when they were flying."—J. ALDEN LORING, *Owego (not Oswego), Tioga Co., N. Y.*

The Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—On this plantation during the spring of 1924, peanuts were planted on a