

captured; also eight Barred Owls. From September 20, 1927 to March 1, 1928, forty-two Horned Owls were trapped. Of greater interest than the Owls in this latter period was the capture of six Goshawks, two adult males, one adult female, and three immature. The skins of the adult female and one immature male and female are now in the skin collection of the Milwaukee Public Museum. Almost without exception, these Owls and Hawks were caught either in the act, or after, of killing game on the refuge.

Picoides arcticus. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—A female of this species was flushed from a pile of cut brush in a tamarack swamp at Calhoun, Waukesha Co. Wisconsin, March 25, 1928. It gave a grating catlike call as it flew out, and disappeared in some heavy timber. After listening attentively for four or five minutes, its very distinctive and deliberate pecking was heard on a nearby tamarack. The bird was located on a tree that it had gone over in a most thorough manner. The outer bark had been chipped off completely around the tree from its roots to a height of fifteen feet. Instead of driving straight into the wood as do the Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers, this bird struck glancing blows, chipping off flakes of bark sometimes as large as a silver dollar. Instead of driving with a series of taps followed by a rest as most Woodpeckers do, the Arctic Three-toed puts all his might into each blow, and seemingly must take a rest after the strenuous effort. This results in the slow tapping that is typical enough to be a means of partial identification of this bird before ever seeing him.

I do not know of this bird having been observed in southern Wisconsin within the last twelve or fifteen years.—CLARENCE J. JUNG, 553 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Notes from Murray County, Oklahoma.—On December 28–29, 1927, a single Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*), was observed by the writer at the Devil's Bath tub, Falls Creek, Murry County, Oklahoma. Since there are only three previous records of the occurrence of this species in Oklahoma, this observation is of much interest. Of these former records two are from the Panhandle (R. C. Tate, Dec. 11, 1911, and W. E. Lewis, July 30, 1921) and the third is from the Kiowa Agency, Caddo county (E. Palmer, Mar. 19, 1867 No. 53021 U. S. Natl. Mus.). As Murray county is approximately 350 miles southeast of the east end of the Panhandle and 100 miles southeast of Caddo county, this is a decided extension of the known range of this species in Oklahoma.

The winter status of the Black Vulture (*Coragyps urubu urubu*) and the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) in this county is of interest. I found both species to be winter residents, but the Black Vulture outnumbered the latter more than ten to one according to my observations near Falls creek. Heretofore definite winter records for the Turkey Vulture in south central Oklahoma have been lacking.

A single Pileated Woodpecker (*Phloeotomus p. pileatus*) was seen and

heard several times in the bottom lands along the Washita river near the mouth of Falls creek.

Another record worthy of note is that of the Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*). This bird was common in the woods bordering Falls creek, several being heard at the same time on the nights of December 27, 28, 29. The call which predominated was the deep, throaty, *whoo, hoo-hoo, hoo*. The broad prairie uplands above the creek afford good hunting for them.—GEO. B. SAUNDERS, JR., *Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*.

Fuertes' Early Work.—In Dr. Chapman's article on Louis Agassiz Fuertes in the September-October, 1927 issue of 'Bird Lore' he did not list one of the earliest of Fuertes' published colored plates—that of two Chickadees used as a frontispiece to 'On the Birds' Highway'—a little volume of outdoor sketches by the undersigned, published in 1899 by Small, Maynard and Company, Boston. I also have in my possession a little pencil sketch of a Meadowlark made by Fuertes at a meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union at Cambridge in 1896, and given to me by Fuertes who sat next to me and made the sketch while we talked. It shows the unusual ability he had developed at that time. In the painting of the Chickadees above referred to, he used five mediums—pencil, india ink, water color, oil and crayon, getting the most beautiful result. To my way of thinking it was before he had developed the technique of the artist, and before he had studied carefully the pterylosis of birds that he did his best work. His feathers do not show the exact patterns that characterized his later drawings, which tend to make his portraits less like the birds as seen by the eye.—R. HEBER HOWE, *Belmont, Mass.*