

for you—who cooks for you all?”. The challenge came from the forest on the opposite side of the river, perhaps a quarter of a mile away. Never before having heard the species within several thousand miles of this region we were instantly attentive, and were favored by another rendering about a minute later. We failed to hear the bird again during the night. Our next camp was made many miles below, and here we heard Great Horned Owls several times during the night, calling to each other across the wide valley, but no further note from the Barred Owl.

This fortunate observation is the basis of Mr. Bent's record for Fort McMurray, Alberta, in U. S. National Museum Bulletin 170, page 196. The note was inserted when the bulletin was in final page proof, and this circumstance precluded fuller particulars. It should be noted that this record extends the range as known at that time northwestward from the region of Lake Winnipeg, a distance of about 500 miles. Doubtless when the region is more thoroughly worked, the Barred Owl will be found to occur in the intervening area.—EDWARD A. PREBLE, 3027 Newark St., Washington, D. C.

Alder Flycatcher breeding in Philadelphia.—The Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli trailli*), regarded as a breeding bird of the Canadian and Hudsonian Zones, has this year (1940) been found nesting in Philadelphia, within city limits. The bird has been found breeding sparingly in the Poconos in northern Pennsylvania, but this locality is fully one hundred miles farther south and in the Carolinian Zone.

At the mouth of Pennypack Creek which empties into the Delaware River, there is a low swampy area of calamus, cat-tails, sedges and elderberry bushes bordered and interspersed with willow trees. In the past few years, records of the occurrence of the bird in this locality indicated that it might be breeding. It was often observed perched on a dead branch from where it sent its three-syllabled note out over the swamp at frequent intervals. It was Mr. William Yoder who first discovered the bird summering in this locality. His records are one bird on May 26, 1938, and June 21, 1938. He found another bird there on May 21, 1939, and the writer records one bird singing on August 1, 1939. Yoder's records for 1940 at this same locality are two birds on May 30 and three on June 2.

On June 15, 1940, Mr. Richard F. Miller, in company with Mr. Carl Collopy and the writer, found the nest. It was constructed of coarse grasses and was situated 22 inches up in a small elderberry bush that was four feet high and growing amid clumps of goldenrod and jewel-weed. Miller stated that the nesting site was typical of that of the Indigo Bunting. The one egg was white and marked at the larger end with light buffy blotches. On June 19, 1940, the female was observed sitting on four eggs while the male sang, perched on a dead stub about 150 yards away.—EDWARD J. REIMANN, 2261 E. Kennedy St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Hoyt's Horned Lark in Massachusetts.—For some years it has been noticed that flocks of Horned Larks, many individuals with white eyebrows and pale-yellow throats, occur at inland localities in late winter or early spring, usually just after heavy snowstorms or strong northwest winds. Inexperienced observers usually report these as Prairie Horned Larks, but definite proof that this bird would normally occur in flocks of 30 to 40 in eastern New England is lacking. For two years I have been on the trail of such flocks, have noted what I regarded as sus-