

not enough speed attained by *acutipennis* to vibrate the feathers, even if they were capable, by reason of their shape, of making a sound. Nevertheless, the similarity of flight posture is significant in such closely related species. In the courtship of each there appears the same action pattern, the same neuro-motor response, constituting the ecstatic climax of the nuptial flight. *Chordeiles minor* may be supposed to have evolved a wing-produced note out of this common heritage of behavior. Or, has *acutipennis* retained but the silent vestige of an action once productive of sound? The Texas Night-hawk has a larger repertoire of vocal notes than does the other species. The plumage display, dive, wing posture and vocal note, all coördinated, should be as effective advertisements of maleness as the boom-flight of *minor* that is more spectacular to human perception.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, September 19, 1936.*

The Prairie Falcon Nesting in Saskatchewan.—On May 23, 1936, Mr. C. F. Holmes, in company with Mr. E. H. M. Knowles of Regina, discovered the Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) nesting in the valley of the Frenchman River, fifteen miles southeast of Eastend, in southwestern Saskatchewan. As appears to be usual, there was no nest of any description, the four eggs being laid on the bare sand in a recess in the side of a thirty-foot cliff (see fig. 12). A series of photographs was taken of the eggs and later, of the young birds, the last picture being secured on July 8.



Fig. 12. Eggs of the Prairie Falcon near Eastend, Saskatchewan.

In settled-up country, the Prairie Falcon can often become a troublesome "chicken-hawk"; but in common with other raptors its numbers are not what they were twenty years ago. Thus the finding of the nesting place, the first recorded in the Province, is of special interest. We may hope the falcons will continue to use this aerie where they stand an excellent chance of rearing their brood unmolested.—LAURENCE B. POTTER, *Gower Ranch, Eastend, Saskatchewan, October 26, 1936.*

Canyon Wren in the State of Washington.—On August 12, 1936, I saw a Canyon Wren (*Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*) on some rock cliffs overlooking the Columbia River, in Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park, Kittitas County, Washington. The bird remained within thirty feet for some minutes, and several times voiced its descending-scale song. The bird, or another individual, was observed and heard at the same place, under equally good conditions, on August 26.

As far as I know, this species, heretofore, has not been definitely reported from the state of Washington. Although state records, to be acceptable, usually require the collection of a specimen, the appearance and song of the Canyon Wren are so characteristic, and I have become so familiar with the bird in California, that I am confident of the accuracy of this identification. According to Grinnell and Behle (*Condor*, vol. 37, 1935, pp. 247-251), this is the only recognizable subspecies in the far western United States.—RICHARD M. BOND, *Wildlife Division, National Park Service, Portland, Oregon, October 2, 1936.*