

Half-hearted attempts have been made to farm it, resulting in a few cultivated fields but leaving large areas of meadows covered with ferns and long marsh grass. Great thickets of scrub oak, cottonwood, and alder, with tangled masses of briars abound, with here and there a grove of large oaks which the ax has spared. The lower portions of this land are under water the first half of the year. This territory abounds in bird life, four species being particularly worthy of note.

In the meadows the Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi*) is a very common summer resident and its characteristic "Par-a-check" can be heard constantly. Next to the Field Sparrow and the Towhee, this species is most numerous of the sparrows. It is gradually enlarging its breeding area and can now be found for miles on all sides of this particular section. In these same meadows, but in much fewer numbers, can be found the Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*). On July 10 and 16 and August 13 of this year, small colonies of probably six pairs each were found, and further investigation may show this species to be more numerous. In the denser thickets the Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) is a rather common breeder. Little difficulty is found in locating a pair of these warblers in any suitable cover. As late as 1908 this species was reported as an uncommon migrant from Oberlin, Ohio (The Birds of Cedar Point and Vicinity), but its status may have changed since then.

Of exceptional interest this year was the nesting of at least three pairs of the Savanna Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) at the border of the "Openings" in rather widely separated locations. This species is quite regularly seen here as a migrant, but this is the first year it has been known to remain for nesting. The Oberlin, Ohio, records list it as a migrant only.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

Additional Notes on Birds of Vilas County, Wisconsin.—During the summers of 1918 to 1921, inclusive, the writer spent part of his vacation each year in the area noted by Alvin R. Cahn in his article, "Summer Birds in the Vicinity of Plum Lake, Vilas County, Wisconsin" (WILSON BULLETIN, xxxix, pp. 23-34). The following notes from that region are deemed to be of some interest in connection with the data presented by Mr. Cahn.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus mexicana*).—On September 1, 1920, one of these birds was seen to fly across Star Lake and alight at the portage which connects with Plum Lake. The bird was approached within fifty yards before it flushed. Tracks in the sand showed almost no hind toe. This, together with the size and characteristic flight, neck outstretched, identified this rather rare bird.

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius columbarius*).—One of these falcons was seen several times in the neighborhood of Star Lake Station in August, 1921.

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*).—A single bird was seen frequently about camp at Star Lake in August, 1920, and once at Razorback Lake. In July, 1921, a bird of this species was seen on numerous occasions entering a hole in the top of a dead white birch, some forty feet high.

Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*).—A flock of eight immature birds was seen at Lake Kawaga, July 21, 1918, feeding in an open grove of mixed deciduous and coniferous trees. They seemed to prefer the Jack Pine cones, and unripe choke cherries. Another flock was seen on July 23 and

25, 1921, on an island in Star Lake. These birds were almost all in dull plumage, only one brilliantly plumaged bird being seen on each occasion.

Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria linaria*).—One flock of about twenty was seen at Star Lake Station, August 30, 1920.

Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*).—A pair was seen near Minoqua, Wisconsin, July 5, 1918, feeding in a grove of poplar saplings. No evidence could be found of either nest or young.

Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*).—Several were seen during the first week in September, 1920, at Star Lake.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*).—On June 28, 1918, near Minoqua, Wisconsin, several were seen in hemlock woods.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*).—Rather abundant in August, 1920 and 1921, at Star Lake.

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*).—Several seen in August, 1921, at Star Lake.

Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*).—One seen flycatching August 28, 1921, at Star Lake.—CLARENCE S. JUNG, *Milwaukee, Wis.*

Some Notes on Pileated Woodpeckers.—It is always a pleasing experience to see one of these large woodpeckers. One logically associates them with the old primeval forest, which, in most parts of the country, is now a thing of the past. It therefore gives one a thrill and makes one feel somewhat like a pioneer to see one of these denizens of the tall timber. Here are the records of the four last times I have seen the Pileated Woodpecker.

April 6, 1923, found me in Crosstown, Missouri, by no means a metropolis. A Pileated Woodpecker stayed in a piece of second growth timber for several hours, although this was along a road and near houses. It was decidedly smaller than the Northern Pileated Woodpecker (*P. p. abieticola*).

August 26, 1921, I visited Wyandot Cave, near Corydon, the first capital of Indiana. When we finally emerged from the interterminal subterranean passages and again saw the welcome light of day, the first sound I heard was the loud, shrill call of the Logcock, as it is popularly called, and then saw two of them, a male and a female, in the top of a tall tree. There is many a tract of fine primeval timber in this part of Indiana, because the rough, hilly topography of the region has made transportation largely impossible. It was the first and only time I have seen a Pileated Woodpecker in the Hoosier State. May it be found there for many more years to come.

October 17, 1924, I happened to be in the backwoods of Quebec, Canada, at Inlet, Labelle County, fifty miles northeast of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, where I had spent many happy hours years before. Here the Pileated Woodpecker is as numerous as it was formerly, which certainly is cause for much satisfaction. Softly walking over an old woodpath, I heard a kind of tapping noise. I knew at once that there was a Pileated Woodpecker near, and I soon located him. He was on a prostrate, extremely rotten log, that they here seem to prefer to everything else, no doubt because there are many fat, juicy grubs of certain woodboring beetles, or of the large black ants, in them. Then it is easy to approach the Logcock closely. One must move forward when the bird is tapping on the log, and stop when it stops. In this manner I have in