Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.
to the southwest by west going north of the Kittatiny Mountain range. No birds were observed to go through the Gap, though I would not say that none do.—Bruce Horsfall, Princeton, N. J.

**Turkey Buzzard (Cathartes aura) in Northern Illinois.**—On June 28, 1908, I watched one of these buzzards circling over the links of the Exmoor Country Club at Highland Park. It is rarely seen so far north in the State. Mr. Benj. T. Gault recorded three seen in the city of Chicago, April 1, 1896 (Wilson Bull., No. 9, July, 1896), and there is a mounted specimen in the collection of the Academy of Sciences, Chicago, which was taken at Worth, Ill., several years ago.—Ruthven Deane, Chicago, Ill.

**Pileated Woodpecker near Litchfield, Conn.**—To-day (June 20, 1908), while driving near my home in Litchfield, Conn., I had the good fortune to see a fine specimen of the Pileated Woodpecker (**Ceophleus pileatus abieticola**). It was on the wing and high up when I first saw him, and beginning to cross, almost at right angles to our course, a deep valley which we were to drive through lengthwise. He was far off when first seen and my attention was attracted by his lazy, even flight and his great size. But his flight soon brought him directly over our road and a little way in front of us. Then I could see the great white markings on his wings. The bird flew on across the valley and with a swoop, which ended with an upward curve, entered the foliage of a large maple, which stood upon the mountain side, making for its trunk. He had alighted too far up the valley side for me to follow up the search, and, indeed, there was no need for this because his markings and manner of flight had made the identification plain. The region is extremely wild and rugged, in the Berkshires.—John Hutchins, Litchfield, Conn.

**Nelson's Finch in the Mountains of Virginia.**—Some light may be thrown upon the line of spring migration of **Ammmodramus nelsoni** by its occurrence in Montgomery County, Virginia, in May. Dwight, in ‘The Auk’ for October, 1896, speaks of the breeding of this species in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Dakota, and Manitoba; its occurrence as a fall migrant on the Atlantic Coast from Massachusetts to South Carolina, and adds that spring records are few and far between.

My house on the Campus of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va., is near a low meadow, flooded in winter as an ice pond, and in spring and summer rank with a marsh-like growth of grass and weeds; it affords a hunting ground for my cat, who frequently brings field-mice into the house to eat. On the evening of May 23, 1908, I surprised the cat with a bird which he dropped. I always confiscate his bird-catches for 'Audubonic' reasons, and picked this up thinking it a Yellow-winged Sparrow. To my surprise I saw it was a Sharp-tailed Finch, and on comparing with a series of Nelson's Finches and Sharp-tailed Finches taken