

on May 28th, while paddling down a stream running out of Cameron Lake, near the top of Bruce peninsula, I saw in a nearby tree a warbler unknown, yellow beneath, with a few black streaks and I exclaimed to my companion that it was a Kirtland's Warbler. I immediately shot it and on picking it up found it to be a female Prairie Warbler. A search among the trees nearby revealed no others, the specimen apparently being alone. My erroneous identification was due to the fact that Kirtland's Warbler was regarded as a possibility on this trip, the latitude and general character of the country being similar to that of the district in Northern Michigan where it breeds. The Prairie Warbler on the contrary is not known to breed nearer than Ohio and this bird was regarded when taken as a straggler very much out of its course indeed. But on May 30, on the return journey, and about nine miles south of where the other specimen was taken, I heard an unknown warbler-song which ran up a chromatic scale clear above the range of the ordinary piano, on the syllable "S' wee," repeated every note. Dismounting from my wheel I hunted for this bird for some time, hearing, meanwhile, a few Pine warblers, and when finally I saw the unknown songster it took me a few moments to decide that it was not a brilliant colored Pine warbler, and before I got to the point of shooting it, it vanished and I saw no more although I spent an hour hunting over a very small territory and heard at least two, if not four, of these strange songsters; so that I am quite confident that there was in 1905 a little breeding colony of Prairie warblers in this northern peninsula when the next nearest to the south was probably 300 miles away in Ohio. During the investigation of Point Pelee in September of this year another of this species was taken there, the details of which have probably already appeared in *The Auk*.

THE WHITE-EYED VIREO (*Vireo noveboracensis*). The capture of a specimen of this bird at Woodstock on April 25, 1902, by Mr. W. D. Hobson was published in *THE OTTAWA NATURALIST* for November, 1902. Since then it appears that Mr. Kells reported to the Canadian Institute in 1891 the capture of one of these birds in the middle of October, 1890. The bird was badly damaged by shot and was not preserved and the identification was made entirely by the color of the eyes and while it is quite likely that Mr. Kells is correct about the identification it can hardly be accepted as proven by this one point only.