

cymes large, of 8 to 12 rather large heads; involucre short but well imbricated, the scarious part of the bracts light brown, the outer obtuse, the inner scarcely acute: small achenes minutely glandular-hirtellous.

Chilliwack Valley, B.C., at 6,000 feet, J. M. Macoun, 29 Aug., 1901. Notwithstanding some likeness to the preceding, I doubt if this belongs really to the *A. alpina* group of species. Geol. Surv. No. 26,194.

A. MACULATA. Rather compact, the slender flowering stems only 2 to 4 inches high: short stolons densely leafy; leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, obovate-spatulate, subcoriaceous, loosely white-woolly when young, glabrate on both faces in age and of a light green; small stem-leaves suberect, varying from spatulate-linear and obtuse in the lower to oblong-linear and acute in the upper: middle-sized heads about 5, capitate-clustred; bracts of the involucre unusually numerous and imbricated, each with a conspicuous dark spot in the middle just below the base of the scarious tip, the tips dull-white, broad and short, the outer acute, the inner obtuse, all irregularly and incisely serrate under a lens.

Also of the Chilliwack Valley, by Mr. Macoun, 29 Aug., 1901, from an altitude of 6,000 feet. The specimens are rather immature, and of the pistillate plant only, unfortunately. The Geol. Surv. number is 26,195.

Washington, D.C., March, 1904.

BIRD NOTES.—On April 26th, I surprised a pair of migrant shrikes (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*) in the act of making a meal of a song sparrow. Rather large prey for so small a shrike. Their usual food is beetles.

Mr. J. H. Fleming, of Toronto, writes me that he once saw a Connecticut warbler at Ottawa. He being a highly capable observer, this is an addition to the local bird-list.

G. E.