

River. The Farallones (Spanish, meaning pointed rocks in the sea) are disposed in three groups several miles apart, the largest being about a mile long and lying thirty miles west of the Golden Gate. They are well named, for there is neither soil nor vegetation upon them, except the guano of the birds and three species of weeds. In summer the eggs of the birds which swarm there to breed, are gathered by the barrel-full for the San Francisco market.—CHAS. H. TOWNSEND, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

**The Yellow-rumped Warbler Wintering in Maine.**—On January 1, 1885, I shot two Yellow-rumped Warblers (*Dendroica coronata*) from a flock of six at Pine Point, Maine. On opening the crop of one, I found it filled with the seeds of the pitch pine. I believe this species has never before been taken in the winter season north of Massachusetts.—JOSEPH L. GOODALE, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Migration of the Swallows.**—I have noticed for several years that before the young Swallows were capable of enduring a prolonged flight, old and young gathered together in one vast assembly and moved gradually southward, making short stages from farm to farm; at last (in 1884, on August 9), with a favorable north wind and a clear sky, they left the Island in a body, only a few stragglers remaining, just enough to remind us that summer was still with us.—FRANCIS BAIN, *North River, P. E. I.*

**Nelson's Sharp-tailed Finch (*Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni*) on the Atlantic Coast.**—Mr. Arthur T. Wayne sends me a Sharp-tailed Finch which is positively indistinguishable from Illinois specimens, but which was shot on the salt marshes near Charleston, South Carolina, Oct. 8, 1884. That it is really an inland-bred bird scarcely admits of a doubt, nor is its occurrence on this coast altogether surprising in view of the fact that other species which breed only in the interior—*Coturniculus lecontei*, for example—extend their autumnal migrations in a south-easterly direction and winter numerously very near to, if not actually on, the Atlantic seaboard.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**Wintering of the Swamp Sparrow in Eastern Massachusetts.**—The capture of two Swamp Sparrows (*Melospiza palustris*) in Cambridge, on January 11, 1883, has already been recorded,\* but a second instance may be of interest.

On December 29, 1884, a flock of four were seen and one killed in a dense thicket on the Fresh Pond marshes in Cambridge, and on January 31, 1885, near the same place. I saw the remains of another, which had been partly eaten by a Shrike. Since then I have looked for them several times unsuccessfully, but think that the rest had probably been killed by Shrikes.—ARTHUR P. CHADBOURNE, *Cambridge, Mass.*

\* Journal Boston Zoölogical Society, Vol. II (1883), p. 32.