

Perisoreus canadensis in Massachusetts. — While on Mount Graylock, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, June 18, 1892, Mr. Wm. W. Colburn and myself observed the presence of a Canada Jay. — ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*

Up to Date. — My friend, Mr. Wood, tells me that on two occasions he has seen the English Sparrow catching insects at night about an electric light and carrying them to her young; while the chirping of the young in other nests indicated that they, too, were accustomed to being fed at night. Raising vegetables by electric light may be a good thing, but raising English Sparrows in this manner is of more than doubtful utility. — F. A. LUCAS, *Washington, D. C.*

Abnormal Eggs of *Spizella socialis*. — On July 4, 1892, at Lake Grove, Long Island, New York, I secured a remarkable set of four eggs of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*). Instead of the normal greenish blue, the ground color of the eggs is a dirty or greenish *white*; they are thickly specked, spotted and blotched all over, more thickly at the larger end, where the spots become confluent, with dark russet-brown and a few faint blotches of lavender. Their average size, $.73 \times .55$ inch, is slightly greater than the average of six sets in my collection, which is $.68 \times .53$ inch. Their shape is rather more pointed than is usual in eggs of this species, yet they can be quite closely matched, both in shape and size, by eggs from my collection. They were nearly hatched. I saw the bird on the nest on four or five different occasions, as I wished to fully satisfy myself of the identity of the eggs. — ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Vireo olivaceus in British Columbia and Washington. — Mr. Chapman's recent record (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., Vol. III, 1890, p. 149) of the presence of the Red-eyed Vireo at Ducks and Ashcroft, British Columbia, was the first intimation that has been given of this bird's occurrence anywhere west of the Rocky Mountains; and though the western limit of its known range was thus greatly extended, it remained a doubtful question whether the species was to be found throughout the intermediate country, or whether these localities might not be isolated, outlying portions of its habitat. The latter view seems improbable in the light of the facts I have now to record.

On July 27 and 28, 1891, I made a trip on a small steamboat from Golden, B. C., a little town on the Canadian Pacific Railway, up the Columbia River to its source in Lake Windermere, about a hundred miles southeast of Golden, and on the 29th I returned by the same route. The deck of a moving steamboat is not the most favorable point from which to observe the small birds on the river's bank, yet on the way up I heard five Red-eyes singing, and on the return trip I noted nine. Several of them I was able to see satisfactorily. This upper reach of the Columbia, lying in a narrow valley between the Rockies and the Selkirks, is about a hundred and fifty miles east of Ducks.