

my collection. The color is quite as deep, however. Measurements (in millimetres): wing, 84; tail, 77.5; bill from nostril, 8.5; tarsus, 19.5. To place the bird's identity beyond dispute I sent it to Mr. Robert Ridgway, who writes me as follows:—

"I have carefully compared your *Junco* with our specimens of '*J. ridgwayi*,' and find that it is, essentially, the same bird. Our specimens, however, are in breeding dress (they are adult male and female, obtained at Ft. Bridger, 'Utah,'—now Wyoming,—May 20, 1858), and consequently are hardly comparable. Still, there is no more difference between your bird, which is an autumnal male, and the Ft. Bridger male than there is between fall and spring specimens of *J. annectens*, *J. caniceps*, or the other species of the genus.

"I still have doubts as to the validity of this bird as a species or even as a permanent race, on account of the circumstance that its characters are an exact combination of those of *J. annectens* and *J. caniceps*. In other words, it may be regarded either as a *J. caniceps* with pink sides or a *J. annectens* with 'red' back."

The bird was found among the willows on Boulder Creek, associated with *J. annectens*, *caniceps*, *akeni*, and *shufeldti*. Boulder is directly at the base of the foothills, where numerous Juncos may often be found when not one can be discovered away from the sheltering hills.—R. C. MCGREGOR, *Denver, Colorado*.

**Unusual Habits of Lincoln's Sparrow.**—While collecting Warblers from the top of an elm tree May 23, 1892, I shot two Lincoln's Sparrows, one male and one female. Their manner of feeding and hopping about the branches so closely resembled the Warblers with which they were associated that I could scarcely distinguish one from the other. As this species is of retiring habits and supposed to be confined to low bushes and thickets, I consider this worthy of note.—WILLARD E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Connecticut*.

**Wintering of *Regulus calendula* at Washington, D. C.**—On December 5, 1892, I saw and positively identified a single Ruby-crowned Kinglet in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, and also saw what was presumably the same individual on January 5, 6, and 14, this period covering some of the most severe weather ever known here. This is the first record for the District of the species wintering.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Washington, D. C.*

**Notes on Some Connecticut Birds.**—*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*.—A young bird of this species was killed here August 29, 1892, and is in my collection. There were four of them together, but the others could not be obtained. The previous records for the State are two specimens shot at Goose Island and Milford (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 135).