

below, with the sides of the head below the bill, and also the throat, white, and a narrow black spot, shaped somewhat like a sickle, across the breast. I did not notice any black streaks on the sides of the head or the horns, but as I did not get very close, and did not look for them especially, it is not strange.

"On a second trip to the place, a week later, there was a very high wind blowing and we saw nothing of the birds."

This form of the Horned Lark has been already recorded as breeding in North Adams and Williamstown, Mass. (Faxon, Auk, IX, 1892, p. 201), as well as in Vermont, New Hampshire, and near Troy in eastern New York.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Capture of Clarke's Nutcracker in Crittenden County, Arkansas.—A specimen of Clarke's Nutcracker (*Picicorvus columbianus*) was killed at Earl, Crittenden County, Ark., about twenty miles west of Memphis, Tenn., about April 1, 1891, and sent to Memphis for identification. It came into my possession in the flesh, but was already somewhat decayed about the head. I partly mounted it, and putting it aside for the time it was almost forgotten. Some time afterward I had it remounted by a professional taxidermist, but on account of the poor condition of the skin he could not make a very nice specimen of it.—ROBERT H. MITCHELL, *Memphis, Tenn.*

Occurrence of *Aphelocoma cyanotis* in Western Texas.—In the U. S. Department of Agriculture collection there are three specimens of *Aphelocoma* in worn plumage, collected by William Lloyd in western Texas. Through the kindness of Mr. Robert Ridgway they were compared with the type of *Aphelocoma cyanotis* in the National Museum collection, and were found to be referable to that species. They differ from *cyanotis* in averaging a little smaller and in having a more slender bill, thus grading toward *woodhousei*, as might be expected, where the range of that bird is approached. In coloration, however, allowing for the slight difference due to the wearing of the plumage, they are identical with *cyanotis*, and in no way resemble *woodhousei*. The specimens were taken July 14, 18 and 21, 1890, at Paisano, the highest point (5082 feet) on the Southern Pacific Railroad in Texas, about 60 miles north of the Mexican boundary.—A. K. FISHER, *Washington, D. C.*

Icterus parisorum in Western San Diego County, California.—The first week in April of the present year I was encamped on the Tia Juana River about two miles south of the National boundary and eight miles from the coast. Scott's Oriole was not uncommon at this point, nor at a later camp about twenty miles from the coast and not far from ten miles south of the boundary. As the country is exactly similar to that north of the line in western San Diego County, it is not unreasonable to expect that the species will be found equally common and of regular occurrence in favorable localities through the southern part of this county. In 'The