

County, which is located in the northern part of Kansas, about one hundred miles west and thirty miles north of this city; while the specimen mentioned by Mr. Mitchell in the October Auk, 1894 (XI, p. 327), killed at Earl, Crittenden County, Arkansas, April 1, 1891, and sent to Memphis, Tenn., for identification, was taken about two hundred and fifty miles east, and three hundred miles south of this point. The one noticeable fact in regard to the capture of these three specimens is the different seasons in which the birds were taken, the Crittenden County, Arkansas, bird having been captured in spring (April 1, 1891), the Marshall County, Kansas, bird in summer (Aug. 13, 1888), and the Jackson County, Missouri, bird in autumn (Oct. 28, 1894). Mr. Kellogg notes in 'The Auk' for July, 1894 (XI, p. 260), that Mr. Menke of Finney County, Kansas, records, "Three birds were seen Oct. 10, 1891," in the far southwestern portion of that State, but no specimens were secured. — JOHN A. BRYANT, *Kansas City, Mo.*

The Cowbird Wintering in New Hampshire. — I shot a male Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) Jan. 18, 1895, on one of the principal streets of the town. It was in company with a flock of Sparrows feeding in front of a grain store. The bird had been seen at odd times throughout the winter, usually in company with the Sparrows. It was in good plumage and condition, and did not seem to mind the cold weather. It would probably have remained all winter, for the snow had covered the ground for nearly two months and the mercury had touched 20° below zero several times. — F. B. SPAULDING, *Lancaster, N. H.*

The Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*) near Boston, Mass. — In Brookline, Massachusetts, in May, 1892, I noted a bird of this species feeding in a pine tree in company with a few American Goldfinches. It seemed perfectly at home and therefore I take it was not an escaped cage bird, — rather one of the Goldfinches or their offspring that were imported to this country not long ago. — REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Boston, Mass.*

Second Occurrence of Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) in British Columbia. — Mr. Allan C. Brooks writes me that on January 9, 1895, he shot two Harris's Sparrows and saw a third at Chilliwack, British Columbia. According to Mr. Rhoads the only previous instance of the occurrence of this species "on the Pacific side of the Rocky Mountains" is that of a specimen taken by Mr. Maynard near Victoria early in April, 1891 (Rhoads, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1893, p. 49). — WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

A Set of Unspotted Eggs of the Chipping Sparrow. — Nests of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) are frequently found containing one or two of the eggs without spots, but never until the past summer have I found or heard of a set in which *all* the eggs were devoid of

markings. The set in question was found at Milford Mills, Chester County, Pa., on May 17, 1894, at which time the nest contained two eggs. Being obliged to leave the locality on the following day, I had Mr. Frank Powell forward me the nest and eggs as soon as the set was complete. On close inspection there is seen a faint suggestion of a few small spots on the larger end of one of the eggs, but this is not noticeable on casual examination. The eggs are somewhat shorter than the ordinary type, but the transverse diameter is greater, thus giving them more of a rounded appearance. Their color, aside from the absence of spots, is normal. There was nothing unusual about the nest, it being composed of dried grass and lined with horse hair. It was built in the forks of a limb of an apple tree in an orchard. — WILLARD L. MARIS, *Newtown, Pa.*

Junco hyemalis shufeldti in Lower California. — In looking over a small series of Juncos taken the past spring between Tia Juana and San Fernando, Lower California, I was somewhat surprised to find one specimen that was easily referable to *shufeldti*. Upon turning to my notebook I find that the bird in question was taken on March 29, in the Carriso Valley, about six miles east of Tia Juana and two or three miles south of the United States boundary line. It was a fine male and the only Junco noted in several days' collecting at that point. With the exception of *J. h. townsendi* which, so far as my observations go, is confined to the immediate region of San Pedro Martir, all of the other Juncos that I have examined from the northern part of the peninsula have proven to be typical *J. h. thurberi*. In January, 1894, I secured a single specimen of this race in a willow thicket at El Rosario, the most southern point that I have met with the genus. I found *thurberi* common in the Burro Cañon, a short distance north of Ensenada, in late April, and they may have been nesting though I have no positive evidence of their so doing, so near the sea level.

If it is more than probable that Mr. Bryant's Guadaloupe Island record of *J. oregonus* (Catalogue Birds of Lower California), refers to *thurberi*, that race not having been described at the time the list was published. — A. W. ANTHONY, *San Diego, Cal.*

Mortality among White-bellied Swallows in Florida. — During the almost unprecedented cold snap which prevailed throughout Florida in the first half of February, an exceedingly large number of White-bellied Swallows succumbed to the severity of the weather. These were either directly killed by the sudden fall in temperature or were overcome by the scarcity of insect food occasioned by the protracted cold. While I have no information as to the condition of affairs in other parts of the State, it seems reasonable to suppose that what was observed in this section obtained elsewhere.

On February 13, while driving along the stage route between Lake Worth and Biscayne Bay, numerous dead birds were noticed. At New