

bors as *Melospiza fasciata* and *M. georgiana* have tongues quite different from one another. No one would suppose from their tongues that *Picus* and *Sphyrapicus* were members of the same family, while such diverse forms as *Micropus*, *Hirundo* and *Procnias* would, from a 'glossological' point of view, stand shoulder to shoulder. On the other hand, so great may be the amount of individual variation, that three distinct species could be made from the four examples of the Cape May Warbler which have passed through my hands.

Resemblances between tongues indicate more or less similarity in food or mode of procuring it rather than any real affinity between their owners; but while the tongue is apparently of slight taxonomic value it is extremely interesting as showing the remarkable number of modifications which an organ may exhibit and its great susceptibility to physiological adaptation.—F. A. LUCAS, *Washington, D. C.*

Bird Fatality along Nebraska Railroads.—There is a certain bird fatality along railroad lines which is commonly charged to the telegraph wires. Doubtless they are the chief executioners, but not the dark destroyer of all the dead birds along our railroads. In Nebraska more fatality, as I believe, is to be charged to the moving train than to the wires. It is one of the larger States (exceeding in size all New England by 11,000 square miles), and though treeless, save in the cañons and along river courses, it is quite diversified. Still there are large areas of prairie that seem entirely level and unbroken. Here there are no trees, bushes or stones to offer shelter to winter birds. The prairie grasses are very short and give but little protection, and large numbers of misguided birds seek shelter in the lee of the steel rails of railroad tracks.

These are almost wholly Horned Larks. As one walks along the track at night they fly up in considerable numbers from their dangerous shelter, especially in severe weather. The Larks are attracted thither as much by the food and the grain dribbled along the way by passing trains as by the protection which the treacherous rails offer. Crouching at night in the shelter of the rails, and stupefied by the noise and light of approaching trains they rise too late, are struck by the flying train, and thrown dead to either side of the track. I have seen them lying thus in scattered bunches of ten or a dozen. Railroad men say it is the work of the train, and such I believe it to be.

It is the habit of these Larks to fly low, just skimming the surface of the ground, and it is highly improbable that they came to an untimely end by striking the telegraph wires.—EDWIN H. BARBOUR, *Lincoln, Nebr.*

Florida Notes.—Shortly after the late 'freeze' in Florida (on Feb. 9 the temperature was 28° F. at 7 A.M. at New River) large numbers of White-bellied Swallows were seen flying about and a few days later numbers of them were found dead. I saw at least a dozen floating in the

river. One bird fluttered down near us and died in a few minutes. I opened several and found them all very much emaciated, and the stomachs in nearly all cases were empty.

On Lake Worth I counted fourteen flocks of the Surf Scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*) each containing from nine to twenty-three birds. Two Old Squaws were also seen at the Canaveral Club, near Titusville, during the December freeze. Thousands of small fish were killed in the Banana River, and several Lesser Scaup Ducks were found dead, evidently choked to death by fishes which they had attempted to swallow.

The weather remained rather cold for several days and Mallards and Northern Black Ducks were not uncommon, and Surf Scoters were abundant flying south along the coast in flocks. Robins have been unusually abundant in Florida all winter. Paroquets (*Couurus carolinensis*) are not uncommon in the cyprus swamps at the head of Cyprus Creek; several flocks were seen about my camp at south branch of Middle River, and I killed six out of one flock. The Indians tell me that Paroquets are not uncommon to the north and east of Lake Okeechobee. — CHARLES B. CORY, *In camp on South Branch of New River, Dade Co., Fla.*

Notes on the Winter Birds of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. — At a meeting of the Nuttall Club during the winter of 1892, Mr. O. Bangs reported the presence on Cape Cod of two birds which, so far as I know, have not hitherto been recorded as regular winter residents of any portion of New England. In a short visit to the Cape, last December, I found not only the birds reported by Mr. Bangs, but also two other species which are, I believe, unrecorded as winter residents of New England. The birds noted were the following.

Rallus virginianus. VIRGINIA RAIL. — One seen in Barnstable, Dec. 31, 1894. Mr. Bangs reported this bird as fairly numerous in December, 1892.

Circus hudsonius. MARSH HAWK. — Two were seen between Sandwich and Barnstable, Dec. 31, 1894.

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. — A female of this species in the black phase was given me by Mr. J. F. Carleton of Sandwich. The bird was shot in Barnstable, Dec. 18, 1894.

Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna. SAVANNA SPARROW. — Dec. 28, 1894, I found a Savanna Sparrow in a small tidal marsh in Sandwich. The next day, and again on the 30th, I found two, always in the same spot.

Spizella pusilla. FIELD SPARROW. — I saw a flock of eight Field Sparrows on the edge of the West Barnstable marshes, Dec. 31, 1894. Mr. Bangs reported them in Dec. 1892.

The only published records I am aware of for the wintering in New England of any of the birds mentioned above (except of course of the