

liar lark song, but was unable to investigate the matter. Later I wrote Mr. Vernon Bailey and Mr. B. H. Dutcher, both of whom had been observing the intergradations of plumage and habits in Kansas of these two birds, and I asked of them if they had observed any birds with a blended voice. Neither had; and Mr. Bailey was kind enough to ask other ornithologists at the Smithsonian Institution concerning the matter. None had noticed any intergrading.

But recently (March 9, 1896) I was in the same region of my former duck hunt and heard distinctly a Western Lark's song. It was fairly typical but too highly pitched. A mile away I heard another that was deeply liquid and gurgling—in fact quite typical of *S. m. neglecta*, but only a fourth of a mile away I heard one whose song was that of *S. magna* except that it had near the middle a rather highly pitched gurgle. It did not have, in its many repetitions, any downward ending as the other two birds had. Neither was the entire song so highly pitched as that of the typical *S. magna*—scores of which were singing around it.

To my mind here was a distinct intergradation—perhaps the result of hybridism. The region was in Audrain County, Mo., about fifteen miles southwest of Mexico, Mo., and about one fourth of a mile north of the divide between the water-sheds of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

I had shot the *S. m. neglecta* once before in this county further eastward.

This is the only region near me where *S. m. neglecta* is found so far as I know, though it comes into Southwest Missouri. I might add that I am well acquainted with the song of *S. m. neglecta*, having heard it in Kansas, Colorado and S. Dakota.—JAMES NEWTON BASKETT, *Mexico, Mo.*

**Pinicola enucleator at Worcester, Mass.**—A flock of sixteen Pine Grosbeaks, containing a few bright males, was reported in the northern part of this city Jan. 15, 1896. For a little over a month the Grosbeaks were seen in different parts of the city, one or two or a half dozen at a time, feeding upon mountain-ash berries and seeds of maple and Scotch elm. The last seen was on Feb. 21. But few bright males were seen, the largest number being reported on Feb. 19, when a flock of fifteen contained "several brilliant specimens."—HELEN A. BALL, *Worcester, Mass.*

**Evening Grosbeak in Southern Wisconsin.**—On January 21, 1896, while passing an old, deserted cemetery on the outskirts of Delavan (Wis.), I heard lively chattering among the large 'evergreen' trees within the graveyard and knew at once that it was the note of some bird new to me. On watching closely I soon saw a beautiful male Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) appear on the outside of the tree, and later a couple more and two or three of the plainer clothed females. There