

The White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) does not seem to have been recorded from any part of Massachusetts in summer. In the wonderful spring of 1900, when, amid an unusually copious migration of birds from the south, the Lesser Red-poll Linnets lingered about the lower Hudson River till the last days of April, and White-winged Crossbills at least till May 29, and almost certainly later, the stay of the latter birds in Berkshire, Mass., lapped over into June. On the 3d and 4th of that month I saw a flock of five or six in the town of Lanesboro, and there is little doubt that they might have been found still later on Mt. Greylock; especially as they seem to be rarely wholly absent at any season from the spruce woods of Mt. Monadnock, only 56 miles to the east-northeast. — GERALD H. THAYER, *Monadnock, N. H.*

Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the Northern Adirondacks, New York.—During the latter half of the second semester, from April until June, it is customary for the students of the Junior and Senior classes of the Cornell College of Forestry to spend their time in practical work in the demonstration forest at Axton, in the northern Adirondacks. It was while doing work as a student under the above conditions that I found time to make a hasty survey of the bird population of the region, and to prepare a check-list covering the period from April 16 to June 12, 1901.

Arriving as we did while snow still covered the ground, we found on hand few birds except the native winter residents, and hence were able to watch and note accurately the date at which the migrating birds reached this northern forest. Our work, too, was of a nature which took us daily into the woods and fields, and covered a wide range of territory, hence new arrivals were promptly seen and recorded.

To the best of my knowledge no list has been published giving dates at which birds in their northern migration arrive in this part of the Adirondack region, so I have ventured to append the result of my observations, claiming for the same no special merit or absolute degree of accuracy. The errors, however, lie rather in sins of omission than commission, as no birds are mentioned in the list which were not seen and identified with certainty. On the other hand, it is certain that several species visited the region which were not recorded, owing to the fact that they refused to pose before the opera glass long enough to have their identity established. Surrounding the Forester's camp at Axton is a clearing of several hundred acres, thus combining in close relation the conditions of open fields and dense forests, and in consequence broadening the field for bird study.

The following is a condensed copy of the check-list, showing first, under date of April 16, the birds seen on the day of our arrival:

April 16. Also occurring during the whole season.

Red-winged Blackbird. Common.

Rusty Grackle. Numerous flocks.

Ruffed Grouse. Tolerably common.
 Song Sparrow. Common.
 Robin. Tolerably common.
 Downy Woodpecker. Not plentiful.
 Junco. Tolerably common.
 Crow. Tolerably common.
 Chickadee. Tolerably common.

April 16 to 20.

Cliff Swallow. Several flocks.
 Tree Sparrow. Nesting in small numbers.
 Fox Sparrow. Not common.

April 20 to 25.

Pileated Woodpecker. Rare.
 White-throated Sparrow. Common.
 Hairy Woodpecker. Not common.
 Red-shouldered Hawk. With young.
 Chipping Sparrow. Common in small flocks.
 Bluebird. Not plentiful.
 Blue Jay. Not common.
 Wilson Thrush. Tolerably common.

April 25 to 30.

Flicker. Tolerably common.
 Goldfinch. Tolerably common in flocks.
 Winter Wren. Tolerably common.
 White-eyed Vireo. Not common.
 Horned Lark. A few transient visitors.
 Phoebe (Pewee). Tolerably common.
 Vesper Sparrow. Not common.
 Spotted Sandpiper. Not common.
 Warbling Vireo. Not common.
 Tree Swallow. Tolerably common in flocks.
 Barn Swallow. Tolerably common.

April 30 to May 5.

Golden-crowned Kinglet. Not common.
 Yellow-rumped Warbler. Tolerably common.
 Ringed-billed Gull. Nesting in small numbers.
 Kingfisher. Not common.
 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Not common.
 Red-breasted Nuthatch. Not common.
 Fish Hawk. One pair nesting.

Purple Finch. Not common.
Loon. Rare.
Black Mallard. Not common.

May 5 to 10.

White-crowned Sparrow. Tolerably common.
Wood Thrush. Tolerably common.
Least Flycatcher. Not common.

May 10 to 15.

Black-throated Blue Warbler. Not common.
Bobolink. Small flock.

May 15 to 20.

Kingbird. Tolerably common.
American Redstart. Not common.
Yellow-throated Vireo. Not common.
Chestnut-sided Warbler. Tolerably common.
Black-and-White Warbler. Not common.

May 20 to 25.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Not common.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Rare.
Indigo Bunting. Not common.
Baltimore Oriole. Not common.
Catbird. Tolerably common.

May 25 to 30.

Nighthawk. Not common.
Blue Heron. Not common.
Canada Jay. Tolerably common.
Scarlet Tanager. Not common.
Whip-poor-will. Heard occasionally.
Black-poll Warbler. Not common.

May 30 to June 5.

Red-poll Warbler. Not common.
Chimney Swift. Not common.

Very little time was spent in hunting nests, hence information as to the nesting time is rather meagre. One good find, however, of this nature was the discovery of two Ring-billed Gull's nests on small rocks which projected above the water of a near-by pond. From six to twelve gulls

could be seen at almost any time in the vicinity of this pond, but the two flat nests of sticks and grass, one with two eggs and the other with three, were the only evidences of breeding which could be found, the whole colony of birds seeming to confine their attentions to these two nests. Frequently when disturbed four or five of the birds would settle around one nest, and then take flight, one by one, leaving one bird in final possession. The eggs were laid on May 7, and when last examined, four weeks later, had not yet hatched. The accompanying photograph (Pl. IX, fig. 2, facing p. 287) shows the nature of the nest and the marking of the eggs. In the top of a dead pine and within rifle shot of the gull's nesting site was found the nest of the only pair of Ospreys seen in the region.

Many notes were kept concerning the doings and habits of the various birds, but they do not differ materially from records kept elsewhere and hence need not be mentioned. One unusual occurrence, however, was the evening drumming of a Ruffed Grouse during a period of some three weeks in May. Beginning each evening about nine o'clock, this energetic bird, at regular intervals, would sound the rolling, drum-like beat so characteristic of the species, often continuing its subdued love tattoo until late into the night.—E. A. STERLING, *Brooklyn, Pa.*

Some Notes from Western Texas.—An unexpected delay in the publication of the results of our work in Texas under the auspices of the Biological Survey has suggested the desirability of making known through the medium of 'The Auk' some of our more interesting discoveries in the western part of the State. With but few exceptions the species mentioned below are unrecorded from Texas.

Columba fasciata.—Common in the Chisos, Davis, and Guadalupe Mountains.

Syrnium occidentale.—Found by Mr. Vernon Bailey and Mr. L. A. Fuertes in the Guadalupe Mountains.

Antrostomus macromystax.—Common in the Chisos Mountains, and noted also in the Guadalupe Range.

Aëronautes melanoleucus.—Of regular occurrence in the Chisos, Davis, and Guadalupe Mountains.

Cœligena clemenciæ.—Common in the higher parts of the Chisos Mountains.

Calothorax lucifer.—Taken in the Chisos Mountains.

Myiarchus nuttingi.—Found in the hills south of Alpine.

Empidonax difficilis.—Occurs in the Chisos and Guadalupe Mountains.

Cyanocitta stelleri diademata.—Of tolerably common occurrence in the Davis and Guadalupe Mountains.

Aphelocoma sieberii couchi.—Abundant in the Chisos Mountains, but not observed elsewhere.

Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus.—Mr. Bailey reported it tolerably common in the Guadalupe Mountains.

Loxia curvirostra stricklandi.—A small flock was found by Mr. Bailey in the Chisos Mountains.