

No. 76, *Carpodacus mexicanus* subsp.? = *Carpodacus mexicanus rhodocolpus*, the common resident form at Tepic.

No. 77, *Spizella socialis* subsp.? = *Spizella socialis arizonae*, which is not uncommon about Tepic at certain seasons.—E. W. NELSON, *Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

**Rare Northern Birds near Chicago, Ill.**—Two miles north of Waukegan, Ill., is a low barren tract of sand interspersed with low sand hills and ridges and small sloughs, the northern end of which is sparingly planted with white pines, the greater part of which, I learn, were placed there in the early seventies, by Mr. T. H. Douglass of Waukegan. The ground is thickly covered with juniper and cedar. From November 5 to 13, this year (1906) I have observed and taken the following birds:

*Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus*. Three specimens seen, two taken.

*Spinus pinus*. Several large flocks seen, eight taken.

*Acanthis linaria linaria*. Two large flocks seen, twelve taken.

*Pinicola enucleator leucura*. Two seen, two taken. At Lake Forest, Ill., a flock of six have been feeding on the box-elder trees.

*Loxia curvirostra minor*. Two or three small flocks have been seen and a number taken. Three birds which I have, exceed some measurements of *stricklandi*.

*Loxia leucoptera*. A great many small flocks seen and a number of specimens taken. These birds are feeding on the juniper berries.

*Plectrophenax nivalis*. A few small flocks of this bird were seen on the Lake shore; the first visit we have had for several years of this bird.

*Coccothraustes vespertinus*. A small flock of these birds have been seen at Waukegan by Mr. T. H. Douglass.

*Ampelis garrulus*. A small flock seen by Mr. Douglass in his yard.—FRANK M. WOODRUFF, *Chicago Academy of Science, Lincoln Park, Chicago, Ill.*

**Telescope Observations of Migrating Birds.**—At Urbana, Illinois, between 9.45 and 10.45 p. m. on the seventh of last October, the writer watched migrating birds through a four-inch telescope directed toward the moon. The diversity in the direction of the flight on this evening seems worthy of record. Out of a total of fifty-four birds, forty-two were flying in a general southerly direction, about one-half of these passing directly southward, while others were headed southwest or southeast. A few passed nearly eastward or westward. The remaining twelve, or nearly one-fourth of the entire number, were flying in a general northerly direction. In determining the direction it was assumed that the flight in all cases was horizontal. Between 9 and 9.20 on the same evening Professor Joel Stebbins, of the department of astronomy, counted thirteen birds flying southward and five flying northward. The wind was from the southeast, and had a velocity of only five miles an hour, as shown by an anemometer record. The temperature at 9 p. m. was 52° F.