

the writing of this note. Occasionally the flock has been divided and fewer individuals only have been seen; yet it appears to have remained essentially intact, for on February 4 and 13 the number was reckoned as fifty or more. On December 25 seventy-three birds were actually counted, as they passed in squads in the same direction from one group of trees to another group. On January 30 one was singing very prettily, perched high and alone in an oak. This is the first flock to appear in the vicinity of Boston. A single bird only has been hitherto reported, seen at Squantum Head, March 26, 1912 (Auk, XXIX, July, 1912, p. 394), which disappeared and was not further noted. The Cambridge flock has remained in and about the Fresh Pond reservation. It is interesting that an employee in the park, who told me that he was fifteen years from Ireland, recognized these birds at once on their appearance, feeling sure they were what were called in the Old Country 'Stares,' in England, Starlings. He was pleased to have the identification confirmed.—HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*

**The Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) in Connecticut in Winter.**— On January 18, 1914, I observed two Rusty Blackbirds in Edgewood Park, New Haven, Conn. The birds were in a portion of the park that is rather swampy in character. These swamps are evidently fed by springs, as the shallow water does not freeze throughout the year. This makes the third winter record for this species in Connecticut. The other two are both December dates and are regarded, probably correctly, as instances of late fall migration (Birds of Connecticut, 1913, p. 115). It is interesting to note that both of these December records — one by Mr. C. H. Pangburn and one by myself — are from this same swampy area in Edgewood Park.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *New Haven, Conn.*

**The Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) as a Conveyer of Mollusca.**— On April 18, 1913, there appeared some flocks of northward bound Bobolinks; a rare bird at this time of the year, as they usually pass at night, without stopping, on their northward trip; quite the contrary to their fall migrating habits, when they stay with us, in great numbers for nearly a month. I shot three or four birds, all males, and was very much surprised to find live Mollusca among their feathers; having sent some of the snails to Dr. H. A. Pilsbry, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for determination, he kindly informed me that they were *Succinea riisei* (Pfr.) known from the Islands of St. Croix and Porto Rico, but not from Cuba. It would be interesting to know the date of arrival of the Bobolinks at Porto Rico in the Spring of 1913, and thus tell whether the shells came from there or from St. Croix.—CHAS. T. RAMSDEN, *Guantanamo, Cuba.*

**Cowbird Note.**— May 30, 1909, I was lying partly hidden behind a log at Westerly, R. I., and trying to discover the nest of a pair of Black and