

**Myadestes townsendi.** TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE.— One individual seen in Gardiner Cañon February 23 and 26.

When in the Park in the summer of 1904 I saw 3 or 4 Cranes, either the Sandhill (*Grus mexicana*) or the Little Brown (*G. canadensis*), in Gibbon Meadow, on July 26; and Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeaks (*Pinicola enucleator montana*) were seen at the Thumb July 22, and at Upper Geyser Basin July 23. Neither of these species is mentioned by Dr. Palmer.— EDWARD R. WARREN, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*

**Some Breeding Birds of Garrett Co., Md.**— During a residence of fourteen years at Jennings, Garrett Co., Maryland I have had abundant opportunities to study the birds of the vicinity. I have recorded practically all of the boreal species listed by Mr. G. Eifrig (*Auk*, 1904, pp. 234–250) and have made a few observations which being supplementary to his seem worthy of record.

**Astur atricapillus.** GOSHAWK.— A pair were present all summer and nested about three miles above Jennings in 1901 but were both shot by a native and since the cutting away of the spruce and hemlock forest they have disappeared as breeders.

**Nuttallornis borealis.** OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.— Seen regularly in spring migration but I have no positive evidence of their breeding here.

• **Nannus hiemalis hiemalis.** WINTER WREN.— Formerly frequent and still found as a regular breeding bird in this vicinity.

**Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni.** OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.— A regular summer resident before the cutting of the spruce timber, but does not now remain to breed in this vicinity.

**Regulus satrapa satrapa.** GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.— Formerly a regular breeder in localities thickly sprinkled with spruce timber but for the past six years since the last of the spruce was cut the Kinglet does not remain here to nest.— HERMAN BEHR, *Jennings, Maryland.*

**Serious Loss of Bird-Life During Spring Migration.**— There is undoubtedly a very serious loss of bird life every few years during the spring migration by sudden climatic changes, yet it is only occasionally that any details of unusual mortality are brought to the notice of those interested in the subject.

A severe storm of wind or rain with a sudden sharp drop in temperature will, I have no doubt, kill more small species than we have any realization of.

After a storm in May, Mr. E. W. Nelson once picked up on the shore of Lake Michigan forty-four recognizable specimens, including twenty-six species. This covered a stretch of only two miles.

On May 12, 1888, when the wind blew a gale and the temperature suddenly dropped from 64° to 34°, there was a great mortality in bird life between Chicago and Milwaukee, and probably over a much larger territory. In some localities the ground was strewn with birds, largely warblers. At