

Incubation Period of the Horned Lark.— In connection with her school work, and with the help of the children under her instruction, the undersigned has studied the incubation period of the Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris leucolema*) during the Spring just passed. The nest was within a few feet of the school house: it was discovered on May 4, and contained three eggs, and on May 5, it contained four eggs, after which date no more were laid.

On the morning of May 16, two eggs were completely hatched, and two were pipped, and by evening of the same day, all the eggs were fully hatched.

During the period of incubation the weather was most inclement, with frosts, snow, hail, and rain. If it be held that the first egg was laid on May 2 (a highly probable assumption), and that there was more or less incubation effect during the time of laying, the period of incubation may be estimated as being between 11 and 14 days: it was certainly not more than 11 (plus) days for the last egg.— HAZEL MACDONALD, *Dacono, Colo.*

Crows Destroying Quail.— According to my observation during the last twenty years, crows destroy tremendous numbers of the eggs and nestlings of our useful song birds. In fact, in my opinion, this destruction more than offsets what good they do in destroying injurious insects or vermin. I had never, however, until this past winter heard of Crows destroying Quail (*Colinus virginianus virginianus*), except when young, but a neighbor living near my place at Flowerfield, Suffolk County, Long Island, has reported that late last winter when there was a considerable fall of snow which covered the ground for ten days or two weeks, a flock of thirteen quail which wintered on his premises were all killed by crows. He frequently saw a considerable number of Crows following the bevy of quail, harassing them and tiring them out, and finally killing and eating them.— JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, *Floral Park, N. Y.*

Cassin's Sparrow in Colorado.— This species (*Peucaea cassini*) is rather uncommon in Colorado, and so far as the writer knows, the previous records are all from the plains eastward and southward of Denver. The only specimens heretofore secured by the writer, were taken at Sable, Colo., Aug. 16, 1913, and at Henderson, Colo., Aug. 24, 1913, the first named place being about twenty miles in an air line from the foot-hills of the Rockies, and this record is perhaps the nearest for this species to the mountains of this State. The writer recently secured (on June 4, 1916) a male in breeding condition, in Garver Canyon, about eight miles west of Sedalia, Colo., at an altitude of 7000 feet. If this species has not passed undetected heretofore in the foot-hills west of Denver, the present record would make it appear as if the species were latterly making its way westward into the mountains.— W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*