tarsus and belonged to a bird of medium size. It is well fossilized but is too fragmentary for definite reference.

All the remaining bones in this collection belonged to the Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and apparently to the same adult individual. They are thoroughly fossilized and as fragmentary parts of bones, more or less perfect. In color they are generally of a pale cream white, blotched and otherwise rather sparingly marked with deep brown and rusty. The right coracoid is slightly chipped, otherwise nearly perfect. This is likewise true of the distal third of the right ulna found in the lot, and the distal portions of the two carpometacarpi, of which there is the lower two-thirds of the right tarso-metatarsus.

These turkey bones all came from the Pleistocene cavern deposits at Ocala, Florida, and bear the following original numbers, to wit: 7799, 7800, 7934, 7946, and 7954. They will probably be added to the collections of the U. S. National Museum, where they now are, and I have the permission of Dr. Sellards to publish the above notes in regard to them.

Among these I find a vertebra of the neck of a turtle — the ninth in the chain, which, in this genus, is the one articulating with the first co-ossified vertebra of the carapace. It came from a large-sized, soft-shelled turtle that apparently belonged to a specimen of *Apideretes*, possibly *ferox*, the group to which the fossil soft-shelled turtles are usually referred, while the form of that genus now found in Florida is *Trionyx ferox* or *Amyda ferox*. The last free vertebra of the neck in these turtles is very differently formed from any other in that section of the spine. It is spreading and much flattened from above downward. This is the fossil vertebra we have, and it is my present intention to describe it elsewhere; it is only noted here in that we may know what other animals were in existence in Florida at the time the Pleistocene Wild Turkeys flourished there.— Robert Wilson Shufeldt, *Washington, D. C.*

A Note Concerning Bird Mortality.— On December 24, 1917, at Norwalk, Conn., while taking a Christmas census for ' Bird-Lore,' I had an experience so unusual and interesting that I believe it worth putting on record. In the course of the morning I noted a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla pusilla*) flying from one clump of bushes to another, and chipping rather excitedly. Not identifying it immediately I watched it for some time. It finally flew into the low hanging limb of a Norway spruce, and then dropped vertically down into a hollow in the snow, where I could not see it. The chipping noise ceased, and though I watched for some time, the bird did not reappear. I finally walked cautiously up to the hollow under the spruce limb, and found the bird lying upon its back. I picked it up. Every muscle in its body was rigid. Its feet were extended up straight and its eyes were open wide. Its breast was inflated as though the lungs were filled with air that it could not expel. Thinking it suffering from cold, I tried to warm it in my hand. Soon its muscles relaxed, its eyes closed, its head drooped and it died in my hand.

Dissection of the body later, showed no apparent cause of death save that there was little food in the stomach, a condition that could not be considered abnormal early in the morning. But the stomach contained no small pebbles or grit, such as are generally present in the stomachs of seed-eating birds. There had been snow on the ground for several days, so that possibly the bird could not get such material, and this might have been the cause of death. The body was not in the least emaciated, however, so that if this lack caused death, it was rather by something akin to acute indigestion than by starvation. The previous night had not been unusually cold, and weather conditions up to that time were normal.

That afternoon I picked up a dead Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia melodia*) that had possibly met its death in the same manner. The number of birds that are found dead is larger than most of us realize. Last spring twenty-four birds were brought to me by pupils of the Bridgeport High School. The West Haven High School has a very good collection of mounted birds, nearly all birds that were found dead and brought in by pupils. Most of such birds that I have examined have shown no sign of injury. Probably many birds die in this sudden manner, but the chances of an observer actually witnessing such a death must be very slight.— ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Norwalk, Conn.*

Birds and Mulberries.— Though it is well known that mulberries are very attractive to many species of birds, an instance of this attractiveness that seems worthy of record has recently been observed by the writer.

On the farm of Mr. J. B. Golsan, near Prattville, Ala., is a small orchard of nine "Everbearing" mulberry trees situated only a few rods from the barnyard in a corner of the pasture, and surrounded on three sides by woods and thickets. On April 29, 1918, these trees, covered with ripening fruit, were kept under close observation from 3:15 until 5:15 P. M., and though the day had been mostly cloudy, with some rain — by no means ideal for birds — twenty-two species were recorded in the orchard in that short time. Next day (April 30) three additional species (Towhee, Chat, and Carolina Wren) were recorded by the writer and one (Hairy Woodpecker) by Mr. Lewis S. Golsan. No attempt was made to count the host of individuals which was constantly passing between the mulberry trees and the surrounding woods. The list of species follows, the asterisk denoting that individuals of the species so indicated were seen to actually swallow mulberries (a six-power binocular was used): *Dryobates v. auduboni*, * *Dryobates p. pubescens*, **Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, **Centurus carolinus*, *Archilochus colubris*, **Tyrannus tyrannus*, **Myiarchus crinitus*, **Cyanocitta c. florincola*, **Icterus spurius*, **Icterus galbula*, *Passer d. hostilis*, **Zonotrichia albicollis*, **Pipilo e. canaster*, **Cardinalis c. cardinalis*, *Zamelodia ludoviciana*, **Passerina cyanea*, **Piranga erythromelas*, **Piranga r. rubra*, * *Vireosylva olivacea*, **Icteria v. virens*, *Mimus p. polyglottos*, **Dumetella carolinensis*, **Toxostoma rufum*, *Thryothorus l. ludovicianus*, * *Hylocichla mustelina*, and *Hylocichla f. fuscescens*.