

The Crow of Colorado.— In a recent publication ('Auk,' Vol. XX XVI, No. 2, April, 1919, p. 198) the undersigned expressed his belief that the crows known to occur in San Luis Valley, Colorado, would prove to be of the subspecies *hesperis*. Thanks to the energetic efforts of Mrs. Jesse Stephenson of Monte Vista, Colorado, I received on September 29, 1919, a crow in the flesh, which gave an opportunity to pass on this belief. It was unusually good fortune that this specimen was an adult male in bright plumage. The small size, and weak bill and tarsi attracted immediate attention, and were too obvious to be overlooked, and subsequent examination of this bird confirmed the preliminary diagnosis of subspecies *hesperis*; the measurements while in the flesh, are as follows:—

Length 480 mm., wing 322 mm., tail 172 mm., tarsus 55 mm., depth of bill at nostril 17 mm., exposed culmen 42 mm.

All of these measurements are well within the limits given by Ridgway (Birds, North and Middle America, Vol. III, p. 270) as characteristic of *hesperis*, the single exception being that of length, and in this case the conflicting lengths are not comparable, since one is of skins, and the other of a bird in the flesh.

The specimen weighed sixteen ounces, forty-eight hours after death.—
W. H. BERGTOLD, 1159 Race St., Denver, Colo.

Appearance of the Canada Jay at Moorehead, Minn.— On October 5, 1919, while paddling up the Red River in a canoe, I was surprised to hear the unmistakable call of a Canada Jay (*Perisoreus c. canadensis*). A moment later the bird flew across the river and I was able to confirm my identification. October 12, I saw one again near Wild Rice, North Dakota, about ten miles south of here. A week later these birds had become common in this locality, five being seen at one time on one occasion. At present they are common along the river, having apparently established themselves as winter residents.

This is the first time I have seen the Canada Jay in this part of the State, and it is the more remarkable in that this is a comparatively thinly wooded region, not at all resembling the coniferous, Canadian zone, which is the natural home of this non-migratory bird. The woods here are confined to narrow strips bordering the Red River and other neighboring streams, with a few groves about various farm houses on the "Prairie," the trees being all deciduous.

This season has been rich in bird records for this vicinity. November 3 I saw a flock of eighteen White-winged Crossbills (*Loxia leucoptera*) feeding on the weeds along the roadside in the outskirts of Fargo, N. D. There was driving snow from the north at the time. November 17, I saw a Magpie (*Pica p. hudsonia*) south of Fargo. This is the first record I have for these species in this locality.

In this connection it may be of interest to note that abnormal weather conditions have prevailed this fall. October was unusually cold, snow fell October 23, and the ground has been snow-covered ever since. The night

of October 25, the Red River froze over and in the early part of November there were several days of storm and cold, the thermometer falling eight below zero on several occasions. It is difficult to say in what way weather conditions may influence the movements of birds. The Canada Jays appeared before the real cold weather began, while on the other hand a number of Robins, Bluebirds, and Flickers are still here, having weathered the storms and zero temperature.—O. J. MURIE, *Moorehead, Minn.*

Note on the Food of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).—A wonderful Virginia Creeper (*Psedera quinquefolia*) covers the entire south wall of our home here in Washington, the house having three stories and being of considerable length. The vine is a splendid sight every autumn; and after its scarlet leaves have fallen, there are exposed to view many hundreds of its bunches of beautiful berries. On November 8, Mrs. Shufeldt called my attention to a fine male Starling that had lit on one of the sprays of the vine, and was greedily eating this fruit. He was timid and wild, and flew away when he found us watching him from a window. A day or so thereafter, eight more of these birds, chiefly females, were devouring these berries, and they, too, flew away as soon as we appeared at a window close to them. On the 12th of the same month, some ten females of this species and two males also visited the vine, all greedily feeding on the berries, but taking to flight, as had all the others, as soon as they perceived they were being watched.—DR. R. W. SHUFELDT, 3356, 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Harris's Sparrow in Northern Michigan.—Definite records of the occurrence in Michigan of Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) seem to be scarce enough to justify my reporting observations on this species in Marquette County, Michigan, this fall (1919). Sight records were as follows: September 26, six; September 27, one; October 2, four; October 3, one; October 6, one. Of these birds, two were collected, an immature female on September 26, and an immature male on October 3.

All of these sparrows were found on land owned by the Huron Mountain Club, located at Huron Mountain, Michigan. They seemed to spend their time in a rather narrow strip of small trees and bushes between the fields of the club farm and an open marsh, with the exception of the one recorded on September 27, which was seen in open pine woods about two miles from this place and not far from a river. They were never observed mingling with the Junco and other sparrows that were common in that locality. I heard one Harris's Sparrow singing on the morning of October 2, a slow, drawling song, suggesting to me the song of the White-crowned Sparrow.

The identification of the two specimens collected by me was verified at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, by Dr. W. H. Osgood.—STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR., 2609 Hampden St., Chicago, Ill.

American Golden-eye and White-crowned Sparrow in Northern Michigan in Summer.—While about 130 species of birds have been