

"When the Cowbirds are first fledged they are all brown and the females remain brown through life. The males, on the other hand, change gradually until, in their adult state, they assume a beautiful purple-black colour. This change accounts, no doubt, for the varied colours and markings met with. There is no yellow in or about the eyes of these birds.

"Now that I know the new birds to be Cowbirds I understand and believe the reports from several people that they have seen the Yellowbird (*Dendroica capitata*) feeding the young of these birds. I have, however, been (recently) informed of a locality on the other side of the Island where there are large numbers of nests of the Cowbird, so that the habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds is evidently not universal."

Of course the only certain method of settling the question of identification was to take a few male and female specimens and have them examined by a competent expert. Mr. Bascom was able to have this done for me, and herewith I append extracts from a report by Dr. A. Wetmore of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., who kindly examined two male and two female specimens taken near Bridgetown:—"The four specimens of Blackbirds from Barbados, forwarded to the U. S. National Museum by Mr. H. P. Bascom at your request, prove to be the Glossy Cowbird, *Molothrus atronitens*, a species that does not appear to have been recorded previously from Barbados. In its previously known range, *M. atronitens* is found along the northern coast district of South America—in the Guianas and Venezuela—and northward through Trinidad and Tobago to the Island of Carriacou in the Grenadines. There is an old record for the species from Viques Island in the Virgin Islands group, east of Porto Rico, but the bird is probably accidental at that point, as I did not find it there during a period of three weeks devoted to field work in that island. Bra-bourne and Chubb record *M. atronitens* from northern Brazil. The specimens forwarded by Mr. Bascom do not seem to differ from a small series from farther south, save that the females appear somewhat grayer than the single bird of that sex from other regions—a skin from Venezuela. The difference in this case is perhaps due to a different stage in the plumage."—CASEY A. WOOD, ? *West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.*

Evening Grosbeaks in Maine.—The following records by members of the Stanton Bird Club have been submitted to me and seem worthy of record. Mr. Ralph Potter states that these birds first appeared at his place at Lewiston, November 15, 1921, and remained until May 12, 1922. During the cold weather they were associated in a flock of about forty but as the weather became milder they dwindled in numbers till only half a dozen were left. He fed them sixty pounds of sunflower seed.

A similar flock came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stevens in Auburn later in the winter. On May 13, 1922, the last of this flock was seen. A single male was seen on May 14, and again on May 21.—CARRIE ELLA MILLER, *Lewiston, Maine.*