

August 1, 1926, I caught one of these young Finches, which seemed unusually docile. An examination of the bird disclosed a good sized swelling in the cellular tissue just below the right eye, a swelling that proved to be an abscess containing three small living larvae which were removed by expression. Thereupon the bird was liberated, was seen about my premises all that day and was much more lively than before. The larvae were placed on fresh meat, and in a week pupated; in another week two of the pupae matured. I am indebted to Dr. A. K. Fisher and Mr. W. L. McAtee of the Biological Survey for their kindness in identifying the flies which came from the pupae, which proved to be *Protocalliphora splendida* Macq, which I am told is a well known parasite. In a study of the House Finch (Auk, January, 1913) I once found fly larvae in the raw wool foundation of one nest, but this is my first experience in detecting fly larvae in the body of a living House Finch.—W. H. BERGTOLD, Denver, Colo.

**The Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*) taken near Charleston, S. C.**—On the morning of November 15, 1926, I had the pleasure of taking the first specimen of the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*) to be recorded from South Carolina.

On November 13, I had procured and framed Audubon's beautiful plate of this species, and on the 14th, I was driving my wife to McClellanville a little town on the coast, some 36 miles to the north of Charleston. When, about half way, as we were skirting a section of brushy land, a bird flew up from the roadside, in front of the car, and wheeled out into the bushes. Its appearance struck us both, it was as white a small bird as I had ever seen, and I immediately stopped, turned to my wife and asked, "What in the world was that bird?" She replied at once "it looks exactly like that bird in Audubon's plate."

I stepped out on the road, and at once saw the bird leave the bushes, and fly down into the road. I had a pair of 6x binoculars and as soon as I looked at the bird, I knew it was a Snow Bunting. Another car coming along at this moment scared it again, and it took to the bushes. I, of course, had no gun.

We kept on to our destination, and returned the same night. Upon arriving at the Charleston Museum the next morning, I related the experience to Mr. E. B. Chamberlain, and he agreed to return to the spot with me to see if the bird was still in evidence. This we did.

I stopped the car within five feet of the spot where I had seen the bird the previous afternoon, and had no sooner shut off the motor, than a flash of white was noted at the roadside and the bird flew into the road and was collected. It was flushed within ten feet of where it got up on the day before, and was shot within fifty feet of the spot where I had studied it through the glass.

Why the bird was present, who can say? There had been no cold weather, the mercury on the afternoon when the bird was seen stood at

84 degrees, and the day on which it was shot, was warm. At any rate the indisputable evidence is a female in fine plumage.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston, Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

**The Cardinal in Colorado.**—Through the kindness of Mrs. R. J. Kerruish of Littleton, Colorado, I am able to place on record an indubitable breeding occurrence of the Cardinal (*Cardinalis c. cardinalis*) in Colorado. There are, so far as I know, but four previous records for the State, the first by Anthony who reported one taken on December 5, 1883 "below Denver," the second by Nash who stated that one was seen near Pueblo, November 28, 1895, and a third by Lowe, who reported (Auk, 1917, p. 455) that he has in his collection a specimen which was taken in Beulah, Colorado; he was unable to decide whether this bird was an escape or a wild bird, and did not give the date of capture.

There is abundant information relating to the present record: Mrs. Kerruish wrote me under date of May 14, 1926, that "This is the third season that they [the Cardinals] have nested here [Littleton, Colo.]. The first time I saw them was June 26, 1924, when I saw both male and female and the nesting place; last year I heard the song many times, but could not locate the nesting place. This year the male returned near the first of March, the first time I saw him was March 2; I am told the female is here now but I haven't as yet seen her."

The extreme rarity of the species in Colorado impelled me to drive out to Littleton, ten miles south of Denver, early on the morning of May 31, to see these birds. However, I arrived too late as the male had visited its favorite bird bath shortly after daybreak that morning. On June 6, determined not to miss the bird again, Miss Prue Bostwick and I reached the premises of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ficklin in Littleton before daybreak, and to our delight the male appeared at 4:30, shortly after the return of daylight. The bird was a full plumed, brilliantly colored individual, bubbling over with song. We had a close view of the bird, and ample opportunity to study the black marking at the base of its bill, a marking of sufficient depth to justify one in classifying the bird as of subspecies *cardinalis*. I understood through roundabout information that a Cardinal was seen, by others, all the past winter in the neighborhood of Littleton; how trustworthy this report is I cannot say.

Mrs. Kerruish's detection of the nest in 1924 adds another bird to the breeders of Colorado.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

**Nonpareil Breeding in Cardinal's Nest.**—In a small Japanese privet tree in my garden in Charleston a pair of Cardinals (*Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*) built a nest this past April (1926) about ten feet above the ground. In due time three nestlings were brought into the world. Before they were fully fledged, a Florida Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus*) devoured them, and the parent Cardinals deserted the nest.