

years it has been the middle of April or later before many of the birds were nesting, my earliest record until this past spring being a nest found April 13, 1921, with four fresh eggs. The nest found this year unquestionably held a full set of fresh eggs by at least the 27th of March, over two weeks earlier than this species usually breeds.

Sialia sialis sialis. BLUEBIRD.—This species rarely nests before the first week in April, and until this past spring my earliest breeding record was a nest found March 22, 1925, with four fresh eggs. On March 17, 1927, I found a nest that held three slightly incubated eggs, an early and rather small set considering that it was the first brood of the year.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia.

Notes from the Chicago Area.—*Stercorarius parasiticus*. PARASTIC JAEGER.—On October 29, 1926, and on the days immediately before and after, this northern visitor seems to have been almost numerous over the lagoons along the lake shore near the Field Museum. Mr. E. G. Wright of the Harris Extension Branch of the Museum took three on the date indicated above. They are all in the immature plumage.

Larus marinus. BLACK-BACKED GULL.—On September 26, 1925, while walking along the lake shore at Wickliffe, near Mineral Springs, Porter County, Indiana, I noticed a number of Gulls in the distance. They were standing close together, as if in convention assembled, within a few feet or yards of the lake. Creeping up to the place behind the first incipient dune, I was almost startled when, getting my glasses on them—which, indeed, was hardly necessary—I saw three enormous Gulls before me, much larger than the Herring and Ring-billed Gulls all about them. They were in the immature plumage, the black terminal tail-band, the frosted appearance of the breast, but mainly their size marking them plainly as belonging to this species. There had been strong equinoctial gales on the previous days, which had probably brought them along from farther northeast. They have been reported from this part before.

Oidemia americana. AMERICAN SCOTER.—On October 23, 1926, my son E. G. Eifrig was staying at Grand Tower, near Murphysboro, on the banks of the Mississippi, in connection with the building of the huge power house there. Noticing multitudes of Ducks on the big river, he went out for a short hunt. Among his bag of Scaups, Ruddies, Pintails and Buffle-heads, which he brought home, I was much surprised to find three young American Scoters. Woodruff, in his 'Birds of the Chicago Area,' gives no definite records of this species for Illinois, neither does Bent in his admirable 'Life Histories,' both stating that it occasionally winters on the Great Lakes.

Chen hyperborea subspecies? SNOW GOOSE.—It is being reported much oftener of late by sportsmen and other observers than formerly. One shot November 25, 1925, on Lake Griswold was brought in to Kahmann's taxidermy shop, but I did not see it before it was taken away by its owner, so the subspecies could not be determined. One in my collection, taken

in the same general region as the one referred to, is *Chen h. hyperborea*, which is the one to be expected in our area.

Grus mexicana. SANDHILL CRANE.—Seen and reported more often of late than formerly, by observers who are competent to differentiate between the Great Blue Heron and this species. They have been seen in the Indiana Sand Dunes, at Cary, on the Fox River, and at Hinsdale. The last was observed by Dr. A. Lewy, May 20, 1923. They are either becoming more numerous again, or there are more observers than formerly.

Ionornis martinica. PURPLE GALLINULE.—On September 22, 1925, a former pupil brought me a bird which he had picked up dead in Bellewood, a suburb of the big metropolis, three or four miles from River Forest. To my astonishment it proved to be a young *Ionornis martinica*. It would seem difficult to explain its presence here at this time, unless the Purple Gallinule joins in the northward pleasure jaunts indulged in by certain of the southern Herons.

Sturnus vulgaris. STARLING.—On October 11, 1926, I saw a Starling among about a hundred Cowbirds and Grackles in a large cottonwood tree in the forest preserve along the Desplaines River in River Forest. I watched it for five or ten minutes through my Zeiss 8 power binoculars, noting every detail, till a low-flying aeroplane made the birds take wing. About two weeks later I saw one in Kahmann's taxidermy establishment that had been shot or found dead at Joliet, Illinois, 40 miles southwest of here. The last-named seems to be the first specimen secured in Illinois.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.*

Three Records for Colorado.—*Gavia stellata*.—RED-THROATED LOON.—In an amateur collection of birds, mounted at Cripple Creek and donated to Colorado College, is an immature Loon of this species, said to have been killed at Antero Reservoir in the west side of South Park.

Buteo platypterus. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—On or about May 15, 1826, Mr. J. H. Weymer shot one at Seven Falls to prevent its catching his tame chipmunks. It is a female in young of the year plumage.

Bubo virginianus. GREAT HORNED OWL.—A Horned Owl of the eastern form was caught in the mountains near Colorado Springs November 24, 1926, in a steel trap that had been set for a wild cat. It is a typical adult female.

These are now in the mounted bird collection of Colorado College Museum.—CHARLES EDWARD HOWARD AIKEN, *Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

Denver Birds.—A complete list, published in 'The Wilson Bulletin,' September 1917, giving all the birds recorded as having been seen or collected within the corporate limits of Denver, Colorado, totalled one hundred and eighty-seven species and subspecies.

A supplement to this list published four years later (Wilson Bulletin June 1921) added twelve more birds to the total, making at that time 199 species and subspecies of Denver birds. Since that supplement appeared the following birds have been seen or taken within the present legal limits of Denver, all by the present writer, unless otherwise specified:—