

Larus franklini. FRANKLIN'S GULL.—Many seen flying over the city and some in the larger lakes of the parks of the city, from September 5, to 22, 1926.

Querquedula cyanoptera. CINNAMON TEAL.—One was noted in the larger lake of City Park for several days during the summer of 1910 by Dr. S. B. Childs of Denver, an experienced and well informed collector of water birds.

Aquila chrysaetos. GOLDEN EAGLE.—One seen flying high over Cheesman Park April 25, 1922.

Bubo virginianus pallescens, subsp? GREAT HORNED OWL.—One captured by a citizen in North Denver February 12, 1927 (well pictured in the Denver Post of that date).

Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis. RED-NAPE SAPSUCKER.—One in Cheesman Park October 8, 1921.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus. WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER.—One in Cheesman Park April 15, 1923.

Pipilo maculatus montanus. SPURRED TOWHEE.—One in Cheesman Park May 14, 1922.

Spiza americana. DICKCISSEL.—One seen at the eastern edge of the city near Sixth Avenue, July 30, 1926.

Vermivora celata lutescens. LUTESCENT WARBLER.—One in Cheesman Park, May 22, 1921.

Dendroica striata. BLACKPOLL WARBLER.—One in Cheesman Park May 24, 1924.

Regulus satrapa satrapa. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—One in Cheesman Park, December 25, 1925.

The above eleven records, when added to the original and supplemental lists, make a total of two hundred and ten species and subspecies which have been recorded definitely as having been taken or seen in the area covered by present day Denver.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colorado*.

An Avian Parasite.—Bird parasites are probably more common than we realize, but rarely are they detectable in the field by an observer. The peculiar appearance and actions of a Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*) in Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, October 7, 1926, attracted my attention. The abnormal tameness of the bird surprised me, for I was able to approach within six feet of it on the open lawn. This, I discovered, was due to the fact that the bird had lost the sight of the left eye (the lids being tightly closed) and I had approached it from the blind side. A pinkish colored worm, fully two inches long and about one eighth of an inch in diameter hung from the Thrush's partly open mouth, but the bird stood motionless for fully a minute, making no effort to swallow it. Presently the worm was seen to wriggle, at which the bird appeared to make an effort to swallow it, but met with little or no success. The worm then wriggled from the bird's mouth, but instead of dropping to the ground, the free end hung down, while the other end was hidden from

view among the breast feathers near the bend of the left wing. I realized, then, that this was no earth worm, but a parasite of some sort that had worked its way out through the skin. As I watched, the free end of the worm wriggled upwards, secreting itself beneath the feathers of the upper, left breast, but through a gap in the feathers it could still be seen coiled about itself when observed at close range. A few minutes later the parasite again broke loose, and the Thrush pecked viciously at it until it took refuge beneath the feathers as before. In this position the worm was too close to the bird's throat to be reached by the beak.

Mr. Julian K. Potter, later in the day, observed the Thrush at close range and through the gap in the feathers could plainly see the parasite coiled about itself.

The following day the Thrush was not to be found, having evidently joined its brother migrants, and taking along the tormentor which may have been responsible for the loss of the eye, and which, ultimately, would cause the bird's death.—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*