

**Differential Mortality among Red Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra*).**—Coming over a rise in a country road north of Coudersport, Pennsylvania, at noon on December 21, 1955, I was upon a flock of seven Red Crossbills feeding in the road before I could stop my automobile. All seven birds arose sluggishly—4 males, 2 females, and 1 immature male. However, my car killed two of the birds, a female and the immature male. The remaining five birds settled in the road about 100 feet behind my stopped car.

About 15 minutes later I returned to the same spot. Only the four males remained feeding in the road. The last female was found dead alongside the road, her body still warm, the apparent victim of an automobile.

The greater mortality of females and immatures in this limited sample suggests that the same difference may obtain under natural predation, as has been shown in recent studies with other species (A. S. Mossman, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Wisconsin Library, 1955).

It is of further interest to note that along the same three-mile stretch of road and within 15 minutes of the above occurrences, three Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) and a flock of about 100 Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) were also found. All were feeding in the road and moved sluggishly in the face of approaching traffic. The ambient temperature was 10° F. Extremely cold weather had prevailed over the entire country during the previous week. Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) were also reported in the same area on December 19.—RICHARD R. BOND, *Department of Biology, Salem College, Salem, W. Va.*

**Range Extensions in Puerto Rico.**—On January 2, 1955, in the company of Dr. Frank Wadsworth, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rio Piedras, P. R., I observed three species of birds in the northeastern section of Puerto Rico, which merit recording. Between 45 and 50 Black-necked Stilts (*Himantopus himantopus*) were resting and feeding in a mangrove lagoon below Cabo San Juan Lighthouse. According to Bond's *Check-List of Birds of the West Indies* (1940) this species is "apparently not found in winter in Puerto Rico or in the Lesser Antilles, where, however, the species is known to breed." At Luquillo Beach among the Royal Terns (*Thalasseus maximus*) were two Gull-billed Terns (*Gelochelidon nilotica*), which are rare in winter in Puerto Rico. Right beside the lighthouse of Cabo San Juan was a flock of 150 to 175 Glossy Cowbirds (*Molothrus bonariensis*); the closest previous recorded location to Puerto Rico was on Vieques Island to the eastward where it is listed as "accidental." The arrival of this parasitic species, if permanent in such numbers and in fairly balanced sex ratio, can only be thought of as one more blight on the dimming conservation outlook for this island.—ROBERT L. GRAYCE, *Massachusetts Audubon Society, Boston, Mass.*