

tells me of a towhee with half the tail white, easily seen as the bird flew.

*Passer domesticus*.—There was a family of four albino English sparrows last summer in San Lorenzo streets. All were of a dusty white. Last August I noticed one in a garden there. There were also three in a brood in Hayward.—EMERSON.

Hayward, June 9, 1895 ♂ juv. McGregor Collection. A small spot on chin and a patch above each wing black; flight feathers and some feathers of head and interscapular region tipped with dark brown; otherwise the plumage is dirty white.—Taken by Emerson.

*Cistothorus palustris paludicola*.—Redwood City, Oct. 22, 1899. ♀. Coll. C. Littlejohn. The white parts are: forehead, neck, upper tail coverts, some feathers in top of head, three greater coverts of left wing and all the greater coverts of right wing, and inside of thighs. In this example the white streaks of dorsum seem unusually clear.

*Troglodytes adon parkmanii*.—A specimen taken with one white feather in the breast.—EMERSON.

San Gregorio, San Mateo County. Mr. Littlejohn has the wings and tail of a wren in which five primaries of the left wing, six primaries of the right wing, and half the tail are white.

*Merula migratoria propinqua*.—Winter of 1891 in Alameda, I took a female Western Robin with one white tail feather.—COHEN.



### Nesting of the Eastern Bluebird at Denver, Colorado

FOR five consecutive years a pair of Mountain Bluebirds have made their nest in a box which I fastened under the eaves of my house: (article in *Nidologist* of November, 1894.) The general supposition in such cases is that it is the same pair of birds, and I would more strongly think so in the case of these bluebirds from the fact

that they nested two to three weeks earlier than other pairs having to locate themselves.

It was this early nesting last spring (1899) which made possible the rare occurrence I wish to record, viz., the nesting of a pair of Eastern Bluebirds in the same box. By June 10, the young Mountain Bluebirds were able to fly, and had departed or scattered, young and old. A few days later I realized there was another pair about the house, in fact—"birds of another color," with considerable shyness in their nature, and the actions of strangers in a strange land. I thought it best not to bother them too much, as I didn't want to drive them away, so I made no investigation until June 21, which was the date that I obtained the set of five eggs, slightly incubated. They had constructed an entirely new nest, sprawling it all over the one found in the box and the bottom of the box as well, but of similar construction and material.

It is obvious that if the Eastern Bluebird came to the state every spring and nested, its dates would be later than those of our mountain species by several weeks. I believe, however, that this occurrence has a direct connection with a remarkable find on the part of Mr. C. E. Aiken of Colorado Springs, during the migration of 1899. He had occasion to take a trip to Lincon, a railroad junction about half way to the "eastern border" of the state and there encountered a wave of eastern birds, no doubt driven out of their course by a severe storm, and thrown within Colorado limits to the extent of several additions to our already large list.

These additions will be brought out in a second supplement, now in preparation by Prof. W. W. Cooke, to his "Birds of Colorado."

FRED M. DILLE.

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