

What few American Ravens I know of in this section did not share in the migration but were present in their usual haunts all winter.—F. C. WILLARD.

The Western Marsh Wren Wintering Near Helena, Montana.—On March 12, 1911, I observed a Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris plesius*) in cattail marshes near Helena, Montana. I both saw this bird closely and heard it sing several times, so that I feel certain of its species, though I was unable to secure it. This was in the same locality in which I found the Virginia Rail a few weeks before, reported in THE CONDOR, XIII, p. 108. Since the spring migration had barely started, only the Mountain Bluebird and Desert Horned Lark having arrived at that date, it is reasonable to suppose that the Wren was not a migrant but had spent the winter there. Wilson Snipe and a Virginia Rail were again observed there on this date.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

Who Will Save the Band-tailed Pigeon?—Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba fasciata*) were abundant this winter from Paso Robles south to Nordhoff all through the coast range of mountains. One hunter from Los Olivos shipped over 2,000 birds to the San Francisco and Los Angeles hotels.

The morning train from San Luis Obispo to Los Olivos on Sundays averaged 100 passengers who came to hunt pigeons. A prominent hunter told me that these passengers averaged about thirty birds apiece per day. This would make this one day's excursion over 3,000 pigeons. Now!—this is only one train and one day's hunting. One can hardly calculate the number of birds killed by hunters in automobiles and those who started from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Santa Maria, Paso Robles, Lompoc and other small towns.

The writer, who is in the gun and ammunition business, was thoroughly disgusted with the game hogs who simply shot pigeons for the sport (?) and could not even eat them all. It is a shame that something is not done for these beautiful birds, which are doomed to follow in the footsteps of the Passenger Pigeon. I honestly believe that the people will never again see such a flight of Band-tailed Pigeons. In Nordhoff it is the largest they have ever seen, and the birds evidently hung around until they were simply shot out. This same state of affairs is probably true in other localities.

If something is not done very quickly these birds are doomed; for any bird that flies in such flocks is bound to be exterminated. What can be done?—W. LEE CHAMBERS.

Two New Birds for Colorado.—I wish to record two more species of birds new to the State of Colorado.

First, the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*). Two of these birds were taken December 28, 18 miles northeast of Denver; one of them identified by Mr. Oberholser.

Second, the Sierra Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata sequoiensis*). Four of these birds have been taken in Colorado and three of them identified by Mr. Oberholser. One was taken on the Arkansas River, May 16, near Holly; one taken near Golden, May 2, and the other two taken west of the range near Granby on October 7, thus proving that they sometimes pass through Colorado both fall and spring.

All of the above are in the collection of the Colorado Museum of Natural History.—L. J. HERSEY.

A Correction.—My attention has recently been called to the fact that I recorded the Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) in my list of birds of South-western Montana in the January, 1912, number of THE CONDOR. This is an error for which I am unable to account. The list should read *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus* (Western Savannah Sparrow).—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.