

Two Interesting Additions to the Known Avifauna of Colorado.—Although previous field work in the vicinity of the Cimarron River, Baca County, Colorado, had proved that region to be a most interesting one, and had resulted in numerous additions to the known avifauna of the state, the writer did not look forward to obtaining specimens and the nests of two new varieties of birds within the short period of six days, between May 28 and June 3, 1923.

Colinus v. texanus. Four specimens taken several miles north of the Oklahoma boundary proved to be identical when compared with birds from Brownsville, Texas, and conformed in every respect with the descriptions of *texanus*. One of these birds was taken as it flushed from a nest containing eight eggs, which establishes a breeding record for this form in Colorado. Of interest in this connection is an example of *texanus* taken at Holly, Prowers County, Colorado, by Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln. This bird appears to be typical in every respect. Other examples taken in the same locality and by the same collector appear to be intermediate between *texanus* and *taylori*. Mr. Lincoln evidently failed to recognize the specimen as *texanus*, since it is identified as *taylori*.

Milvulus forficatus. Of a more surprising nature was the taking of three specimens of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. These birds were among a total of seven observed. Not less interesting was the discovery of a nest under construction, and while it was necessary to leave the region prior to eggs being deposited, this evidence, together with the actions of the birds, appears to warrant the recognition of the species as breeding in Colorado.

These records are not without a degree of importance as furnishing further evidence of the extension of the Lower Sonoran Zone into that portion of Colorado.—ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *Denver, Colorado, June 14, 1923.*

Notes from Silver City, New Mexico.—Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). A male was taken in my yard in Silver City on September 25, 1922. It was in company with Western Chipping Sparrows, evidently in migration.

Western Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina montana*). On November 21, 1922, a flock of 12 of these birds was seen on Ninth street. Almost daily until May 9, 1923, these birds were seen in greater or smaller numbers in various parts of town, a flock of at least 100 being seen on February 27, 1923. I took a specimen from a flock of four, 25 miles northwest of Silver City on November 16, 1919, and these are the only records I have in the past ten years.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*). At Warm Springs Ranch, 25 miles southeast, on May 20, 1923, I saw a full-plumaged male of this species. It was in company with Black-headed Grosbeaks. I was within 20 feet of this bird and the white rump and rose breast were conspicuous. I should have taken it but for over-anxiety. I am thoroughly familiar with the species, having collected it in Ohio.

Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*). A beautiful adult female of this species was taken three miles north of town on January 23, 1923.—R. T. KELLOGG, *Silver City, New Mexico, June 9, 1923.*

Corrections as to the Summer Avifauna of Bird Island, Texas.—The editor of The Condor has called to my attention several points in a previous paper (Cahn, Notes on the Summer Avifauna of Bird Island, Texas, and Vicinity, Condor, xxiv, September, 1922) which have been criticized in correspondence. Some of these demand correction, and others call for further statements. Several breeding records, based upon what may be considered 'circumstantial evidence'—old nests no longer occupied, and young birds already out of the nest—are considered inadequate to support the breeding hypothesis. In this the writer is willing in some cases to concur, and these records are withdrawn until such time as future investigation may add more stable evidence of the local breeding of these birds.

To those unfamiliar with the region, as well as to future workers in the field in question, a word is perhaps due: It seems very evident that the conditions along the coast of Texas vary considerably from year to year in so far as bird life is concerned.