

seem to be of peculiar interest for the period covered by the heading are: A flock of 42 American White-fronted Geese, a single Double-crested Cormorant, and the first Snowflakes (31), on November 4. The first Pine Siskin and Winter Wren, and the last Swamp Sparrow, Killdeer, American Coot, and Hooded Merganser, on November 18. The last Horned Grebe on December 27. The last Canada Geese and Bonaparte Gulls, and the presence of two Bob-whites, on January 6. The small amount of ice on the lake at any time has enabled American Mergansers, American Golden-eyes, and Buffleheads to remain all winter, and more than the usual numbers of Herring Gulls have been present. On the other hand, Song Sparrows have been very scarce. LYND'S JONES, Oberlin, Ohio.

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A BELATED ORIOLE.—Among my fall notes for 1904 are various references and occasional detailed statements in regard to an adult male Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) that remained about our premises until very late in the season—from the 15th to the 29th of November, the date when it was last seen. For a bird he appeared strong and active. His late stay seemed, therefore, the more remarkable.

The weather during this period was generally fair and agreeable for so late in the year; the prevailing winds being southwesterly, and with a mean temperature of 48°. Some days 66° was reached (Nov. 27) during the warmest part of the day, and then again the mercury dropped to 26°. Wintry weather set in the first of December and apparently may have caused the bird's hasty departure about that time. A snow flurry of the 25th of November, however, with a registered temperature of 40 at 2 p. m., seemed to have little or no effect upon him.

During his late stay with us he was observed to feed largely on the frosted and hanging apples, always seeking out those which were the most decayed and therefore the tenderest. Once he was discovered feasting on ripe red asparagus berries and showed a spirit of resentfulness as I approached within a few feet of him. He also drank at the poultry pans, and at times ate freely of the food prepared for the hens, along with the English Sparrows.

A general summary of these facts has seemed worth while recording since the usual departure of the Baltimore Oriole from here is early in the fall, the bulk leaving in August, while the first week in September ordinarily sees the last.

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