

The Snowy Plover on the Salt Plains of the Indian Territory and Kansas.—On the 18th of June, 1886, I found *Ægialitis niveosa* breeding on the salt plains along the Cimarron River, in the Indian Territory, the northern limits of which extend across the line into southwestern Comanche County, Kansas. I shot two of the birds within the State limits, at the edge of the plains, and saw one more, a female, with two young birds nearly half grown, which I had not the heart to disturb. Just south of the line, in the Indian Territory, I saw several of the birds, and started one from a nest—a depression marked out in the sand, with no lining, and nothing near to shelter or hide it from view. The nest contained three eggs nearly ready to hatch. Their dimensions are 120 X 90, 120 X 89, 122 X 89; color, pale olive drab (approaching a light clay color with a greenish tint), rather evenly and thickly marked with irregularly-shaped, ragged-edged splashes and dots of dark or blackish brown. The measurements of the three birds shot, which on dissection proved to be females, are as follows:

Length.	Extent.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.
6.40	13.20	3.90	1.80	.95	.60
6.50	13.50	4.00	1.80	.95	.60
6.60	13.70	4.10	1.90	.95	.60

Iris dark brown; bill and claws black; legs and feet bluish ash. The birds are lighter in color, and the markings about the head not quite so distinct, as in the pair in my collection shot at San Diego, California, in November, 1881. I therefore send two of the skins for examination, as I have not any specimens in the breeding plumage from the Pacific coast.

When I started for the salt plains it was my intention to spend several days and carefully look up its bird life; but a business matter called me home, and as it was important that I should reach the stage line that evening, I only had time for a short and hurried ride over a very small portion of the grounds. From the number of these Plovers seen, however, I think it safe to enter them as quite a common summer resident.—N. S. Goss, *Topeka, Kansas.*

[The two birds sent by Col. Goss are very much lighter in color than California specimens taken in the breeding season, but agree exactly with a specimen in Mr. Sennett's collection taken at Corpus Christi, Texas, May 24, 1882. These three examples differ markedly from Pacific Coast specimens, they showing only the merest trace of the fulvous tinge on the head, while the black markings are much paler, and the upper plumage generally presents a bleached or washed-out appearance. Doubtless additional material will show that the birds of the Plains—from Texas northward to Kansas—are well entitled to subspecific separation.—J. A. ALLEN.]

Naturalization of the European Goldfinch in New York City and Vicinity.—I am informed by Mr. W. A. Conklin, of the Central Park Menagerie, New York City, that the European Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*)