

The adult males have the under plumage of a brighter yellow than that of the one obtained last year; the color, however, is of a rather light shade, not the deep yellow represented in Audubon's plates; the dark markings on the crown and upper breast are similar to the one procured last year.

The upper plumage of the adult female closely resembles that of the male, except that there is no indication of black on the crown, and on the front there is only a dull yellowish tinge; the under plumage is of a lighter yellow than in the male, with a dusky, grayish patch on the lower part of the neck, without any appearance of black as given in Mr. Audubon's plate, though in his description he says "fore-neck dusky."

The young female is quite like the adult in its upper plumage, but has the under plumage grayish, with just a tinge of yellow.

Both sexes of the adult are of the same dimensions: length, 4.50 inches; wing, 2.37; tail, 2; bill, .44; tarsus, .70. The young measure a little smaller.

In the color of its upper plumage (excepting the crown) this species closely resembles the Tennessee Warbler, and the young does somewhat in the under plumage, but they are easily distinguished by the whitish stripe over the eye and the dusky line from the bill to the eye in the Tennessee Warbler.

I requested Mr. Galbraith to note any peculiarity of habits, but he secured none of the specimens himself, all being killed by his assistants; to one of the males is attached a label with the following account: "Killed March 29, 1887; testes large. Killed on the upland; seen to fly from the ground to a small tree."

He procured but nine specimens of Swainson's Warbler (*Helminia swainsoni*), which seems remarkable, as he collected so many more last year when not specially looking for them. They are probably local in their habits, and the colony was reduced by the number obtained last year.—GEORGE N. LAWRENCE, *New York City*.

[It may be of interest to add that three of the six specimens of Bachman's Warbler, mentioned above as obtained this year by Mr. Galbraith, are now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, and that the other three, and also the specimen obtained by Mr. Galbraith in 1886, are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. This increases the number of specimens taken in the United States to *eleven*. Several specimens, as is well known, have been taken in Cuba.—J. A. A.]

**Birds laying their Eggs in the Nests of other Birds.**—In 'The Auk' for January, Mr. H. B. Bailey, of South Orange, N. J., reports the finding of eggs of the Brown Thrush in the nest of the Wood Thrush. I have the eggs of *Coccyzus americanus* and *C. erythrophthalmus* taken from the same nest, two of the former and one of the latter. I think the nest was of *americanus*, but I could not distinguish which bird was on the nest at the time I found it.

I also found a nest of *Merula migratoria*, taken possession of by *Coccyzus americanus* before it was finished, which was filled nearly full of rootlets; and in this condition the Robin laid one egg and the Cuckoo laid two and commenced incubation, when a Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) also occupied it and laid two eggs and commenced incubation with the Cuckoo. I found both birds on the nest at the same time, when I secured nest and eggs. The eggs of the Robin and Cuckoo were slightly incubated; those of the Mourning Dove were fresh. The above was published in the 'Forest and Stream,' Aug. 24, 1882, p. 65.

I also have a nest of *Sayornis phæbe* in which a Robin's egg is nearly embedded, and another of this same species with a Cowbird's egg quite covered. The latter is often found in the nests of small birds, but I have found them covered up, except in this instance, only by the Goldfinch and Summer Warbler.—J. L. DAVISON, *Lockport, N. Y.*

**New Species of Winter Birds in New Brunswick.**—On January 4 of the present year a Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) was taken near St. John, N. B., and the following day a Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax nevius*) was captured. Five days later a Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*) was shot while lurking around a barnyard.—MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN, *St. John, N. B.*

**Additions to Mr. Drew's List of the Birds of Colorado.**—Mr. Frank M. Drew in 'The Auk' for January, 1885, gives a list he believes complete of Colorado birds. I have observed here five years and can add to his list the following: viz.

*Merganser serrator.* Rather rare.

*Chen hyperborea.* Common.

*Branta bernicla.* Rare.

*Grus canadensis.* Not common.

*Micropalma himantopus.* Common.

*Numenius hudsonicus.* About fifty seen April 30, 1885. No others observed.

*Asio accipitrinus.* Common.

*Colaptes auratus.* But one seen.

*Contopus pertinax.* But one specimen.

*Scolecophagus carolinus.* Common. Not identified until this year. Found in flocks with *S. cyanocephalus*.

*Spizella socialis.* Abundant in spring. The bulk make a short stay. Not found breeding, though I suspect a few do breed. I am confident that this is not *S. s. arizonæ*.

*Melospiza georgiana.* About eighty seen in May, 1885. More in other years.

*Pipilo maculatus arcticus.* Common. Some years all seen are *T. m. megalonyx*.

*Vireo olivaceus.* Tolerably common.

*Vireo bellii.* Tolerably common.