

A parallel instance of male birds wintering further north than their consorts is exhibited in the case of the Towhee. Relatively few females of that species are found during the winter months in this locality.

About sixty-five per cent of the females collected had the chin and throat primrose-yellow. In several it attained an intensity corresponding to that of the brightest males. This depth of color does not necessarily indicate an approach toward *alpestris*; as the wing in one of the deeper examples measures only 3.66 in., while in a white-throated specimen it reaches 3.88 in.

In the foregoing table are given the dimensions of twenty-six males and one hundred thirty-three females. The length of tail is the actual length of the longest rectrix. In the 'wing' the chord is given.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *Chester, S. C.*

**Corydomorphæ.**—The Lark family, Alaudidæ, represents a particular superfamily series of true oscine passerine birds, distinguished from other Passeres by the non-oscine scutelliplantation, and may appropriately bear the above name, conformably with other passerine groups ending in *-morphæ* in Dr. Sclater's terminology.—ELLIOTT COVES, *Washington, D. C.*

**Molothrus ater again in Massachusetts in Winter.**—On Jan. 31, 1888, I shot a male Cow Bunting at Watertown, Mass. It was in an old field with a large flock of Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis*), feeding on the weeds and stubble that had not been covered by the snow. The bird was thin, but otherwise in good condition.

This is the third time that this species has been found wintering in New England.\*—ARTHUR P. CHADBOURNE, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**Blackbird Flights at Burlington, Iowa.**—The autumnal migrations of the Icteridæ at Burlington, Iowa, are notable chiefly on account of the immense flocks of certain Blackbirds which congregate in that vicinity. The extensive swamps bordering the Mississippi River above and below the city, on the Illinois side, form an especially favorable rendezvous for these birds, three species of which are represented, nearly in equal numbers—*Quiscalus quiscula æneus*, *Scolecophagus carolinus*, and *Agelaius phœnicus*. During September and October the cornfields of Iowa are visited by countless numbers of these black marauders, which wander about in mixed flocks of several thousands, passing the day in the fields and the night in the woodland or marshes. And it is during this period that so many thousands are poisoned and killed by the farmers. About the first of October these birds begin to appear from the more northern districts, pouring into the Burlington swamps in myriads, and by the middle of the month immense numbers have here collected. Just before sunrise vast flocks begin to rise out of the swamps and radiate in all directions towards

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\* Two were killed at Belmont, Mass., Jan. 2, 1883, by Mr. Spelman (Bull. N. O. C., Vol. VIII, 1883, p. 121). One seen at Taftsville, Vt. from Dec. 30 to Jan. 30 (C. O. T[racy], Orn. and Oöl., Vol. IX, 1884, p. 45).