

The Evening Grosbeak in Connecticut.—A female Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertina*) was shot at Gaylordsville, Conn., March 10, 1890, by Mr. E. H. Austin of that place, who kindly forwarded it to me. Mr. Austin writes that it was one of four or five that came near his house, and that one of them was very yellow, probably an adult male. Gaylordsville—a district of the town of New Milford—is on the Housatonic River, but a few miles from the New York State line.—C. K. AVERILL, JR., *Bridgeport, Conn.*

Evening and Pine Grosbeaks in Ontario.*—Large and numerous flocks of these two species (*Coccothraustes vespertina* and *Pinicola enucleator*) have appeared this year in the Province of Ontario. They are reported from Kingston, Toronto, southern Peel Co., and Hamilton; no doubt more extended observation would show a universal distribution at least along the northern shore of Lake Ontario. The first comers of this migration were observed about New Year's Day, and since then large numbers of both species have been reported from all points under observation. Sometimes the species are in separate flocks, and sometimes together. When not associated with the Pine Grosbeaks, the Evening Grosbeaks have usually been observed on the ground, where their actions are much like those of the *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*; the food that they find there is seeds of maple (*Acer saccharinum*?), stones of choke cherry, and common ed haws; these latter are found in their stomachs all crushed, no doubt, by the powerful mandibles of the birds.

The Pine Grosbeaks are usually seen feeding on the berries of the mountain-ash, and the crops and gizzards of many that have been shot have been found crammed with the seeds of the black ash, divested of the outer covering in most cases.

This migration is so great and so unusual that all the papers have had notices of it, and every one about here who makes any pretention to being a naturalist has added numerous examples of both species to his collection.

It is interesting to note that last winter there were no records here for the Evening and but one or two for the Pine Grosbeaks; the winter was a severe one, while this is unusually mild so far (Jan. 27), so it seems as if the abundant food supply, rather than any climatic conditions directly, might have had to do with the migration.—ERNEST E. THOMPSON, *Toronto, Ont.*

The Ipswich Sparrow in Georgia.—I took on Jan. 8, 1890, a fine male specimen of the Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) on 'Jack's Bank,' a bleak, grassy coast island, just south of the Altamaha River, in Glynn County, Georgia. On Jan. 15 I secured another specimen, a

*For further records of the eastward movement of Evening Grosbeaks during the past winter see the following: 'Forest and Stream', Vol. XXIV, Feb. 6, 1890, pp. 44, 45; Feb. 13, pp. 64, 65; Feb. 27, pp. 103, 104; March 6, p. 123; March 13, p. 143; March 20, p. 167; March 27, p. 187.—'Ornithologist and Oölogist', Vol. XV, No. 2, Feb., 1890, pp. 27-28; No. 3, March, 1890, p. 46.