

**Perisoreus canadensis in Massachusetts.** — While on Mount Graylock, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, June 18, 1892, Mr. Wm. W. Colburn and myself observed the presence of a Canada Jay. — ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*

**Up to Date.** — My friend, Mr. Wood, tells me that on two occasions he has seen the English Sparrow catching insects at night about an electric light and carrying them to her young; while the chirping of the young in other nests indicated that they, too, were accustomed to being fed at night. Raising vegetables by electric light may be a good thing, but raising English Sparrows in this manner is of more than doubtful utility. — F. A. LUCAS, *Washington, D. C.*

**Abnormal Eggs of *Spizella socialis*.** — On July 4, 1892, at Lake Grove, Long Island, New York, I secured a remarkable set of four eggs of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*). Instead of the normal greenish blue, the ground color of the eggs is a dirty or greenish *white*; they are thickly specked, spotted and blotched all over, more thickly at the larger end, where the spots become confluent, with dark russet-brown and a few faint blotches of lavender. Their average size,  $.73 \times .55$  inch, is slightly greater than the average of six sets in my collection, which is  $.68 \times .53$  inch. Their shape is rather more pointed than is usual in eggs of this species, yet they can be quite closely matched, both in shape and size, by eggs from my collection. They were nearly hatched. I saw the bird on the nest on four or five different occasions, as I wished to fully satisfy myself of the identity of the eggs. — ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

**Vireo olivaceus in British Columbia and Washington.** — Mr. Chapman's recent record (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., Vol. III, 1890, p. 149) of the presence of the Red-eyed Vireo at Ducks and Ashcroft, British Columbia, was the first intimation that has been given of this bird's occurrence anywhere west of the Rocky Mountains; and though the western limit of its known range was thus greatly extended, it remained a doubtful question whether the species was to be found throughout the intermediate country, or whether these localities might not be isolated, outlying portions of its habitat. The latter view seems improbable in the light of the facts I have now to record.

On July 27 and 28, 1891, I made a trip on a small steamboat from Golden, B. C., a little town on the Canadian Pacific Railway, up the Columbia River to its source in Lake Windermere, about a hundred miles southeast of Golden, and on the 29th I returned by the same route. The deck of a moving steamboat is not the most favorable point from which to observe the small birds on the river's bank, yet on the way up I heard five Red-eyes singing, and on the return trip I noted nine. Several of them I was able to see satisfactorily. This upper reach of the Columbia, lying in a narrow valley between the Rockies and the Selkirks, is about a hundred and fifty miles east of Ducks.

Again a few days later (Aug. 4), several, hundred miles farther down the Columbia, at the Little Dalles, Washington I heard a Red-eye singing in some large trees at the edge of the river. This latter place is nearly two hundred miles to the south of Golden and about the same distance south-east of Ashcroft.

These facts make it seem at least probable that the species will be found in all favorable situations throughout the intermediate region.—C. F. BATCHELDER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Chestnut-sided Warbler Nesting in Missouri.**—Central Illinois is generally considered to be the southernmost limit in the Mississippi Valley of the summer home of this Warbler, and thus far there appears to be no record for southern Iowa. I desire to say, however, that while in Missouri the past June (1892) I observed *D. pensylvanica* on two occasions and under circumstances that point most conclusively to the probability of its nesting in that State. On June 3, while visiting the woods skirting the River Des Peres near St. Louis, in company with Mr. O. Widmann of Old Orchard, Mo., a male was discovered singing in the top of a tree on the edge of a blackberry thicket and to all appearances settled for the season, Mr. Widmann's attention being first directed to it by the peculiarity of its song as a summer resident for that locality.

Later, on the 19th of the month, while riding by wagon in Reynolds County, Mo., from Edge Hill to Middlebrook, and about half way between those points a male and a female were detected by me in the act of copulation, the locality being a tract of country formerly cleared of its timber by charcoal burners, but now growing up with brush. This was in a region about ninety miles south by southwest from St. Louis. Mr. Widmann again saw a male (probably the original bird) in the first locality herein mentioned on June 21, and we were informed by Mr. Philo W. Smith, Jr., of St. Louis, that he had taken as many as six nests of the Chestnut-sided Warbler in one day at Greenwood, a small suburb a few miles west of the city.

In the light of our previous knowledge, the foregoing notes will serve to extend considerably the known breeding range of this bird.—B. F. GAULT, *Glen Ellyn, Du Page Co., Illinois.*

**Two Cape Cod Records.**—*Rallus elegans.*—Mr. P. L. Small of Provincetown, Mass., has presented me with the remains of a King Rail that was caught in a muskrat trap in North Truro early in February, 1892. The skin has been badly damaged by mice, but enough is left unhurt to make the identification certain. Mr. Small received the bird in the flesh a few days after it was taken. The early part of the winter of 1891-1892 was very mild in eastern Massachusetts, and I am told that until the middle of February there was no ice in the marshes where the Rail was captured.