

On Dec. 8, 1893, a young bird which had but recently left its nest (a good deal of down still showing through its plumage) was caught by one of the watchmen and turned over to the Ornithological collection, where I saw it while still in the flesh. This specimen was probably hatched some time in October, and I considered this a rather remarkable, late breeding record at the time. On Feb. 27, 1895, another specimen of about the same age was picked up in a bush in the Smithsonian grounds, in which it became entangled, and this was certainly not over two months old and must have been hatched in the latter part of December, 1894, if not early in January, 1895, certainly a most unusual time of the year for this Owl to breed in this latitude.—CHAS. E. BENDIRE, *Washington, D. C.*

The Great Gray and Hawk Owls in St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—While at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., recently, I examined a local collection of mounted birds and study skins owned by Mr. H. M. Davidson. In it I found three Great Gray Owls (*Scotiaptex cinerea*), all of which had been shot in the county within a period of five years. I also found four American Hawk Owls (*Surnia ulula caparoch*) which had been secured within the past few years in a large swamp in the township of Hammond, which is in the same county.

On the 19th of December, 1894, while at Carthage, which is at the western border of Jefferson County, New York State, I saw a Grackle—species not determined, as the bird flew on my approach. The day was bright and clear, with the temperature but little above 20°. A farmer near me remarked that he “guessed that bird had made a mistake and thought spring had come.”—WILLIAM DUTCHER, *New York City*.

An Albino Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—On February 4 I shot, near this place, a nearly perfect albino Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*). The bird was a female and the only one I have seen here for some time. The body is pure creamy white, with a wash of lemon yellow on the rump; head grayish brown, with numerous flecks of white. The edges of the tail and wing feathers are edged with yellowish white, giving a frosty appearance to the closed wing and tail and hiding largely the otherwise dusky feathers.—A. W. ANTHONY, *San Diego, Cal.*

Clark's Nutcracker.—In my note on Clark's Nutcracker in 'The Auk' for January, 1895 (p. 82), the heading reads 'Clark's Nutcracker in Eastern Missouri.' This is a geographical error and should read *Western Missouri*, as Kansas City is divided by the Missouri-Kansas State line and is situated in the western border of Jackson County.

Mr. Goss, in his 'Birds of Kansas,' speaks of this species as being an accidental visitant to Kansas and mentions only one specimen as secured in that State, and of which a part of the skin was sent to him for identification. This bird was killed August 13, near the south line of Marshall

County, which is located in the northern part of Kansas, about one hundred miles west and thirty miles north of this city; while the specimen mentioned by Mr. Mitchell in the October Auk, 1894 (XI, p. 327), killed at Earl, Crittenden County, Arkansas, April 1, 1891, and sent to Memphis, Tenn., for identification, was taken about two hundred and fifty miles east, and three hundred miles south of this point. The one noticeable fact in regard to the capture of these three specimens is the different seasons in which the birds were taken, the Crittenden County, Arkansas, bird having been captured in spring (April 1, 1891), the Marshall County, Kansas, bird in summer (Aug. 13, 1888), and the Jackson County, Missouri, bird in autumn (Oct. 28, 1894). Mr. Kellogg notes in 'The Auk' for July, 1894 (XI, p. 260), that Mr. Menke of Finney County, Kansas, records, "Three birds were seen Oct. 10, 1891," in the far southwestern portion of that State, but no specimens were secured. — JOHN A. BRYANT, *Kansas City, Mo.*

The Cowbird Wintering in New Hampshire. — I shot a male Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) Jan. 18, 1895, on one of the principal streets of the town. It was in company with a flock of Sparrows feeding in front of a grain store. The bird had been seen at odd times throughout the winter, usually in company with the Sparrows. It was in good plumage and condition, and did not seem to mind the cold weather. It would probably have remained all winter, for the snow had covered the ground for nearly two months and the mercury had touched 20° below zero several times. — F. B. SPAULDING, *Lancaster, N. H.*

The Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*) near Boston, Mass. — In Brookline, Massachusetts, in May, 1892, I noted a bird of this species feeding in a pine tree in company with a few American Goldfinches. It seemed perfectly at home and therefore I take it was not an escaped cage bird, — rather one of the Goldfinches or their offspring that were imported to this country not long ago. — REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Boston, Mass.*

Second Occurrence of Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) in British Columbia. — Mr. Allan C. Brooks writes me that on January 9, 1895, he shot two Harris's Sparrows and saw a third at Chilliwack, British Columbia. According to Mr. Rhoads the only previous instance of the occurrence of this species "on the Pacific side of the Rocky Mountains" is that of a specimen taken by Mr. Maynard near Victoria early in April, 1891 (Rhoads, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1893, p. 49). — WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

A Set of Unspotted Eggs of the Chipping Sparrow. — Nests of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) are frequently found containing one or two of the eggs without spots, but never until the past summer have I found or heard of a set in which *all* the eggs were devoid of