

about within twenty yards of a number of observers, some of whom were familiar with the species in the South.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

Buteo borealis harlani in Minnesota.—On April 12, 1893, I secured a beautiful specimen of this Hawk on the prairies of Lac Qui Parle County, near Madison, this State. Mr. Robert Ridgway has examined it and pronounced it not quite adult. He considers this the most northern capture of this species. The following are the data: No. 1500. Collection Albert Lano. Length, 22.50; extent, 54.00; wing, 21.00; tail, 10.00 inches. Weight, 2 lbs. 12 1-2 oz. Ovaries size of no. 4 shot. Stomach empty.—ALBERT LANO, *Aitkin, Minn.*

A Note on Buteo borealis lucasanus Ridgway.—This form is usually cited as a 'var.,' and occurs as such in both the old and new A. O. U. Check-Lists, where it is based on "*Buteo borealis* var. *lucasanus* Ridgw. in Coues's Key, 1872, 216." The only reference to this bird at the place cited is: "An unpublished variety from Cape St. Lucas is *B. lucasanus* Ridgway, Mss." It will be noticed, first, that Dr. Coues names the form as a species; second, that the name is a manuscript one, hence under the new practice should be credited to Coues if otherwise correct; third, there is no description, unless the words "Cape St. Lucas" be considered such, which would hardly be justified under either of the three bases given in Canon XLIII of the Code. The correct citation appears to be, Ridgw. in Hist. N. Am. B. III, 1874, 258, 285.—WILLIAM PALMER, *Washington, D. C.*

Feeding-habits of Purple Finches.—The following interesting observations on the manner in which Purple Finches (*Carpodacus purpureus*) feed their young are communicated by Mrs. A. C. Davenport, of Brattleboro, Vt. She writes: "During the time the young were in the nest the parents came continually to my window for hemp seed, eating rapidly for ten minutes at a time. They then usually sipped a little water, flew away, and returned in a few moments.

"As soon as the young left the nest, they were brought to my window, and until they could care for themselves, or until a new brood was raised, were still fed by the food being ejected from the crops of the parent birds.

"I never saw any live food given them, though I watched closely, but of course I cannot say decidedly of this. Neither did I see the old birds 'budding' any during this period."—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

First Occurrence of the Blue Grosbeak in New Hampshire.—On May 26, 1894, an adult male Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*), in full plumage, was seen near the house for about twenty minutes; I succeeded in getting within ten feet of the bird, so that I could see all the markings