

Girard, Journ. Soc. Lisboa, III, 1893, 100, for a genus of Mollusks. Capt. Shelley's genus may be renamed *Antichromus*,<sup>1</sup> the two species being *Antichromus anchitæ* (Bocage), and *A. minutus* (Hartl.).—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

**New and Rare Birds in Kansas.**—On June 12, 1898, Mr. R. Matthews, of Wichita, while enjoying an outing along the banks of the Arkansas River, some miles south of the city of Wichita, captured a specimen of Chuck-will's-widow, *Antrostomus carolinensis*. There is no doubt as to the identity, which was confirmed by Prof. Snow of Lawrence, to whom the specimen was submitted. This is the first record for the State, although the late Col. Goss and Prof. Popenoe were both confident that they had heard the notes of this bird.<sup>2</sup>

On August 16, 1898, Mr. F. E. Forbes of Topeka captured a fine male specimen of the Turnstone, *Arenaria interpres*, on the Kansas River near that place. The specimen was found alone and is an addition to the Kansas list.

About the middle of January, 1899, Prof. E. A. Popenoe of Berrytown, near Topeka, shot a pair of Bohemian Waxwings (*Ampelis garrulus*) from a flock of four. They were in company with some Cedar Waxwings, feeding on the berries of the ordinary red cedar. These are the first of these birds noted in the state for eighteen years; and there are only three other authentic records. They were previously taken at Fort Riley, by Dr. Hammond; at Ottawa, by Wm. Wheeler; and at Manhattan, by the writer.—D. E. LANTZ, *Chapman, Kan.*

**More New Birds for Colorado.**—*Astragalinus psaltria mexicanus*. A Goldfinch was shot near the city of Denver during the summer of 1888 by Mr. A. T. Allen, a taxidermist. He considered the bird to be *mexicanus*, and judging it to be out of its ordinary summer home he preserved the specimen. His identification has lately been confirmed by Prof. J. A. Allen who says that the specimen is not quite typical, but much nearer this form than any other. It is of course an accidental occurrence, as the species belongs in southern Texas and southward.

*Branta canadensis minima*. A typical specimen of this subspecies was shot April 10, 1898, by Mr. John F. Campion on a small lake near Loveland, Colorado. He presented it to the State Natural History

---

<sup>1</sup>Ἄντι and χρώμα.

[<sup>2</sup>The head and wings of a female specimen of this species, taken at Wichita, Kansas, in 1898 (exact date not stated), were received recently at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, for identification, from Prof. L. L. Dyche, of the Kansas University. This adds a second authentic record for the Chuck-wills-widow in Kansas.—J. A. ALLEN.]

Society and it is now mounted in their collection at the State Capitol in Denver.

*Junco montanus*.—This new species was described by Mr. Ridgway about a year ago. He writes: "In our somewhat extensive series of *Junco montanus*, I find only one specimen from Colorado. This is a female, No. 109,943, U. S. N. M., collected at Pueblo, Oct. 29, 1886, by C. W. Beckham. There are several examples from New Mexico and Arizona; one from Fort Clark, Texas, two from El Paso, and one from the Sierra de los Patagone, Mexico. All are fall and winter birds."—W. W. COOK, *Fort Collins, Col.*

**Some Additional New Mexican Birds.**—In 'The Auk,' for October, 1898, Mr. W. I. Mitchell gives a list of the birds found by him in San Miguel County, New Mexico, during the summer of 1898. I spent about four months each summer in 1896 and 1897 at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, about 180 miles west and 200 miles south of where Mr. Mitchell conducted his observations, and give below a list of the birds found there which were not found by Mr. Mitchell in the vicinity of Las Vegas. These lists will tend to show that the boundary line of the range of some of the species mentioned comes between the two localities. The time I spent in New Mexico during the two summers ranged from the end of May to the middle of November, so that I was a little late for the breeding season, and it is probable that many of the birds which I do not give as breeding are really breeders in that locality.

The military reservation of Fort Bayard is a square, four miles each way, lying between the Black Range and the Santa Rita Mountains, and has an elevation of 6700 feet. The country is hilly and has no streams so large but what they dry up during the dry season, which lasts from September until July. Eighteen miles from the post is the Mimbres River. The climate and vegetation are the same as that described by Mr. Mitchell.

1. *Callipepla squamata*. SCALED PARTRIDGE.—Abundant, staying especially in the patches of cactus. Breeds, and I was told it is resident.
2. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE.—Rare.
3. *Falco sparverius deserticolus*. DESERT SPARROW HAWK.—Fairly common, replacing the Sparrow Hawk, of which I saw none.
4. *Geococcyx californianus*. ROADRUNNER.—Abundant, feeding principally on insects. Found breeding late in May.
5. *Dryobates villosus hyloscopus*.—Fairly common wherever the trees are of a large size.
6. *Dryobates scalaris bairdi*. TEXAN WOODPECKER.—Moderately common.
7. *Antrostomus vociferus macromystax*. STEPHENS'S WHIP-POORWILL.—Uncommon. Found them breeding the middle of July, laying two eggs on the bare ground.