

**The Chuck-will's-widow in Kansas.**—I note that on page 17 of Prof. F. H. Snow's Catalogue, 'Birds of Kansas,' he reports the Chuck-will's-widow (*Anrostomus carolinensis*) as an accidental visitor to the State of Kansas. I wish to add a few notes on this interesting species, whereby it can be easily placed as a summer resident in restricted localities along the southern border of the State. My notes were taken during the middle of May, 1902, in the vicinity of Cedarvale, Chautauqua County, located six and one half miles north of the Indian Territory line, in the heart of the Flint Hills.

About 5.00 P. M., May 22, I heard my first Chuck-will's-widow singing in a small copse on Bird Creek, in the Osage Nation, seven miles below the State line. My brother, who was with me at the time, advised me that the Chuck-will's-widows were rather sparingly distributed along the Big Caney Valley, near Cedarvale. He also informed me that previous, in June, 1901, he flushed a parent bird from its young, in a thicket, near town. I believe the statement can be accepted as a substantial fact, as Whip-poor-wills, so he informed me, do not summer there, and during my entire stay of two weeks, none were noted, but Chuck-will's-widows I met with occasionally in the thickets along the Caney River, in the State.

About dusk, on the evening of May 24, and for several ensuing evenings, I heard three or four Chuck-will's-widows singing in the thickets near the town of Cedarvale, Kansas.

The fact that the specimen that Prof. Snow speaks of, was secured in the middle of June, is, in my opinion, a warrant to believe it other than an accidental specimen.—W. S. COLVIN, *Osawatomie, Kans.*

**The Raven in Southern New Hampshire: A Comment.**—Apropos of my Monadnock Raven-record, published in 'The Auk,' for October, 1904 (p. 491), Mr. John E. Thayer writes me that a yearling Raven escaped from his aviary at Lancaster, Mass., less than forty miles southeast of Monadnock, on May 28, 1903, and disappeared after loitering about Lancaster for almost a week. Probably, as Mr. Thayer suggests, it was this bird that appeared on Monadnock on July 4. At all events, the likelihood that such was the case robs my record of all value.—GERALD H. THAYER, *Monadnock, N. H.*

**The Blue Jay and other Eastern Birds at Wray, Yuma County, Colorado.**—During a few days' collecting (May 17-22, 1904) at Wray, Yuma Co., Colo., in company with Mr. Wm. C. Ferril, curator of the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society, a number of Eastern species whose Colorado range is little known, were secured for the State museum.

Most notable of these was a female Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)—shot by the writer May 21 near a corral about a mile from town—which I believe is the first one taken in the State. However, to Mr. W. E.

Wolfe of Wray, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, belongs the credit of first reporting to the writer the occurrence of the species within our borders, he having observed several during the two previous years, and indeed it was partly for the purpose of securing a specimen that the above trip was undertaken. Through the guidance of Mr. Wolfe we were not long in locating three specimens within the town, and soon discovered a nest in process of construction in the crotch of a cottonwood tree on one of the main streets. An attempt was made to shoot one of these, but as they were rather wild it was abandoned as unsafe and the next day—May 21—we tried the country in the vicinity of Jackson Cañon, with the result above mentioned. Several others were seen within the Cañon but on being approached took flight and left the locality during our stay there.

Mr. Wolfe informed me that he had previously found the species breeding just over the State line in Nebraska. According to his observations they do not spend the winter at Wray.

*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—A single male was taken in Jackson Cañon May 21, thus adding one more to the meagre records for the species in the State. Mr. Wolfe believes he has observed it in the locality before.

*Guiraca caerulea lazula*. WESTERN BLUE GROSBEEK.—Another northern capture, a male at Jackson Cañon May 21. At least one other was seen in the same locality later in the day. Mr. Wolfe occasionally meets with it, he tells me.

*Vireo bellii*. BELL VIREO.—To the single male specimen taken by the writer near Denver, June 12, 1903, and recorded in 'The Auk,' I can now add three more—two taken by myself on May 18 and 20 respectively, and one taken by Curator Ferril on May 21. Two of these proved to be males, the third was undetermined. All were taken in the vicinity of Wray, and several others were heard, both in Jackson Cañon and at Olive Creek.

*Helminthophila peregrina*. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—Shot two females in the shrubbery of Jackson Cañon, May 20 and 21 respectively.—HORACE G. SMITH, *Ass't. Curator, State Historical and Natural History Society, Denver, Colorado*.

The Blue Jay at Yuma, Colorado.—Miss Jennie M. Patten, of Yuma, Colo., writes that she saw a Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) at Yuma, on November 1, 1904, under such circumstances that there can be no possible mistake as to its identity. She also reports that last year two were seen in Yuma. I find no record of the species in Colorado, but Mr. Horace G. Smith, of Denver, informs me that he took one at Wray, Colo., on May 21, 1904, of which he has recently sent a record for publication in 'The Auk'. For the purpose of centralizing the records it might be well to have this record in the same issue.—JUNIUS HENDERSON, *Boulder, Colo.*