

spruce tree. When we picked it up, we were astonished to find one foot entirely missing, and it certainly was not a mutilation that had lately occurred, for the end of the stump of the tarsus was completely healed and well worn, as though it had always been in this condition. About an inch of the tarsus was there. It was a male bird, in good plumage and condition; the stomach was filled with food, mostly earth worms. We were afterwards told by a person living near by, that he had observed a crow the previous summer that had a very queer way of hopping about on the fields while feeding. — C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Ottawa, Ont.*

**An Unusual Abundance of the Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) in and near Ottawa, Ont.** — Whereas the winter from 1903 to 1904 was notable for the abundance of the Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicolor enucleator*) in the streets of Ottawa, their early arrival and long staying, this last winter was notable for the abundance of the Canada Jay. Mr. E. White, a very reliable ornithologist, tells me he has never before seen them in or very near the city, but this year they were about all winter. I saw the first ones September 28 in the next county, but by October 7 they were near Ottawa; on October 13 I saw three on the driveway in the heart of the city. Some were taken and brought or reported to me on October 15, 20, 22, 28, November 8 and 12. November 19 to 23, while on a trip of forty miles north into Quebec, I saw them frequently, especially where farmers had butchered or skinned hares, at the kitchen refuse, etc. One was taken February 2 at the city limits, and I saw one March 1 in the neighborhood. The reason for their unusual abundance is not clear. Their usual food supply, which I think is not great in any winter, was surely there last winter, the lumber camps, about which they congregate, not having diminished in number. — C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Ottawa, Ont.*

**Hoary Redpoll in Montana.** — I am able to record another occurrence of the Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemannii exilipes*) in Montana. On March 9, a Hoary Redpoll alighted with two common Redpolls (*Acanthis linaria*), on some rails close to where my wife and I were standing. I had my binoculars with me but they were not required, as the bird was only eight paces distant and could be easily examined. While exactly the same size as its two companions it was much handsomer; the crimson crown contrasted with the light-colored back, which, but for some black streaks, would have looked white. There were no signs of pink on the breast, and I took it to be an unusually pale female of this species. As I never before met with a specimen among the many hundreds of Redpolls observed since 1889, I regard the Hoary Redpoll as a very rare bird here. — E. S. CAMERON, *Terry, Mont.*

**A curious Anomaly in the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).** — On Sept. 28, 1904, I took at Germanicus, Renfrew Co.,

Ontario, a male bird of this species, that showed a strange freak in the tail. While all the other feathers are of normal length and development (2.50 in. long), one shows a length of 3.75 in. It is of the same color as the other tail feathers, but the vanes are narrower. Near the ends of the other rectrices it is much attenuated, as though it had wanted to stop growing at that point. It is the only instance of this kind that has come under my observation.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Ottawa, Ont.*

**The Migrant Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*) at Ottawa, Ont.**—This shrike is a common breeder here. In 1904 I saw the first ones, a pair, on April 5, and this year on March 30. They frequent wet meadows, old fields, etc. By the middle of April they are common. The last one in 1904 I saw August 23, when I was attracted to a hedge by the low but pretty singing of a bird, which proved to be the shrike. The song was much like the subdued song of the Catbird, with much of its sweetness. Although those that I took had beetles only in their stomachs, yet on April 26, 1904, I saw a pair that had a Song Sparrow impaled on a thorn and had eaten off the head. May 10 I found the first nest in the usual thorn-thicket in a moist meadow, containing two eggs. May 21, I found another nest at Casselman, thirty miles east of Ottawa; this was eight feet up in a little wild plum tree and contained five young about a day old and one infertile egg. The female, in both cases, would only fly away when the person was within a few feet of the nest, and would sit near by and utter queer rasping or gurgling notes of protest.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Ottawa, Ont.*

**Capture of the Kirtland Warbler near Richmond, Ind.**—On May 13, 1905, a female Kirtland Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandi*) was shot about six miles east of here by Mr. Loren C. Petry. It was silent, perfectly fearless, and showed the 'teetering' habit after the manner of a Palm Warbler or Titlark. It was in a clump of low bushes.—D. W. DENNIS, *Richmond, Ind.*

**The Kentucky Warbler at Winneconne, Wisconsin.**—On May 7, 1905, I had the pleasure of finding a Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosa*) in a damp corner of the woods near Lake Winneconne. I observed it for ten or fifteen minutes from a distance of only a few feet, and am thus positive of the identification.

The Kumlien-Hollister List of Wisconsin Birds (1903) says of this species: "Dr. Hoy took one specimen at Racine (May 10, 1851) and we have but six other records for the State for 60 years, all about Lake Koshkonong, in spring."—HENRY P. SEVERSON, *Winneconne, Wisc.*

**Wintering of the Brown Thrasher in a Park in New York City.**—A Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) passed the winter of 1904-05 in Morningside Park, New York City. I first saw him on Oct. 24, 1904,