

of the females are plainly to be seen. The present day birds both from New England and old England are very dark and sooty, and in consequence lack these characteristics. The differences can be ascribed to feather soiling in their present sooty environments.

The following table gives the measurements in millimeters.

Locality, etc.	Wing.	Tail.	Bill.	Tarsus.
New England 1873-1886				
Average 7 ♂	78.00	56.00	12.64	14.42
“ 3 ♀	73.00	53.00	11.66	15.00
New England 1907.				
Average 18 ♂	77.30	56.60	13.18	14.55
“ 7 ♀	75.50	55.50	12.95	14.28
England 1907				
Average 8 ♂	75.50	54.70	12.56	15.25
“ 17 ♀	72.00	51.80	12.32	13.94

It is seen that the early New England specimens average about the same in size as the present New England specimens, except as regards the bill which averages about 1 mm. larger in the present day bird. The present day English bird averages in wing and tail from 2 to 3 mm. smaller than the present day New England bird. The tarsus is about the same, while the bill corresponds more closely with the bill of the early American bird in being about 1 mm. smaller. In other words it would seem that in the early years of struggle only the more vigorous, larger birds survived and that under favorable conditions the larger size was continued with an added increase in the size of the bill. A larger series may invalidate these conclusions, but they are given for what they are worth.— CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M. D., *Boston*, and JOHN H. HARDY, JR., *Arlington, Mass.*

Mexican Goldfinch in Colorado.—The undersigned has to record the occurrence of a male Mexican Goldfinch (*Astragalinus psaltria mexicanus*) in Denver on June 30, 1908; the bird was watched for a considerable time feeding in a vacant lot, which is within three blocks of the State Capitol Building, and was as typical and unmistakable as any the writer has ever seen in old Mexico.— W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*