

**Purple Gallinule, Sabine's Gull, and other Rare Birds in Quebec.**— About the middle of September last a young Purple Gallinule was shot on the beach of the St. Lawrence River about two miles from the city of Quebec, and towards the first of October an adult Sabine's Gull, in its fall plumage, was also shot in the same place, by another sportsman. This bird and the preceding one, which are in my possession, are the first records of their presence in the Province of Quebec.

In September last, a Meadowlark was captured in a field near a forest at Lorette, about six miles from Quebec. This is the second occurrence of this bird here.

Mr. J. Beetz, of Piastre Bay, Pointe aux Esquimaux, on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, has recently sent me one adult specimen of the Mourning Dove shot by him the 23d of October last. We have had until now only five records of its presence in the Province; two near the city of Quebec, and three were recorded some years ago at Godbout, by Mr. N. Comeau, but none so far in the North.

Mr. Beetz has also sent me one Ruby-throated Hummingbird captured the 25th of September.— C. E. DIONNE, *Quebec, Canada.*

**Colorado Notes.— *Geococcyx californianus*. ROAD-RUNNER.**— On December 13, 1902, a boy living in University Park came into the shop of Mr. Hugo Todenwarth, then a Denver taxidermist, with a live Road-runner, which he said he had captured in their woodshed on the preceding day. University Park lies at the outskirts of Denver and adjacent to it are wide stretches of virgin prairie land. It seems probable that this bird had left the open country on this winter's day to seek shelter among the abodes of man.

***Calamospiza melanocorys*. LARK BUNTING.**— On December 25, 1901, I shot a male Lark Bunting on Clear Creek, near Denver. On skinning the bird I tried without success to find some wound on account of which it had been detained with us until Christmas-day. It should have gone south with its companions not later than the last of September or the first of October.— A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colorado.*

**Birds of Central Alberta.**— In 'The Auk' for October, 1909, appeared a list of the birds of this district by Sidney S. Stansell, and almost at the same time, an abbreviated list was published by him in the 'Ottawa Naturalist.' The two lists do not agree with each other, nor do they harmonize with our knowledge of the birds of the region described. May I then be permitted to point out a few of the discrepancies and suggest corrections on other points.

Whooping Crane. Stated to be "a very common migrant." This may have been intended to read Sand Hill Crane, as the Whooping Crane is now believed to be excessively rare. Preble in his Athabasca-McKenzie Report, states that this bird "has now become almost extinct in the north."

White-winged Crossbill. "Very rare, seen but once." The list in the 'Naturalist,' states that this is a common breeder, which may readily be true in some seasons.

Evening Grosbeak. "Quite rare." In the other list this bird is stated to be a quite common breeder, which is doubtless incorrect.

Nelson's Sparrow. "Fairly common"; the list in the 'Naturalist' states that this bird was seen once. It is likely to be moderately common in favorable localities.

Lincoln's Sparrow is not reported in either list and has possibly been confused with some other bird, as it is rather common through the country to the south of the district in question, in the parts that I have visited. Preble states that it is the common Song Sparrow of the region referred to. It is therefore quite probable that, in the territory under review, Lincoln's Sparrow is a moderately common bird.

Philadelphia Vireo. "Very common." In the 'Naturalist' this bird is referred to as "very rare," which is much more likely to be correct than the other statement.

Myrtle Warbler. Common in migration, but not found breeding. In the 'Naturalist' this bird is given as a common breeder, which it probably is, in the spruce districts.

Magnolia Warbler. Given as "very common" but not found by him nesting. "Common migrant." Given in 'Naturalist' as a common breeder. This bird will probably be found as a breeder in selected localities.

Brewer's Blackbird. "Somewhat more numerous" than the Rusty Blackbird. Stated in the Naturalist to be rare, but the report in 'The Auk' is doubtless correct.

Chipping Sparrow. "Quite common." The report in the 'Naturalist' gives this bird as "very rare," and my experiences in the vicinity would lead me to give credence to the latter report much more readily than to the former.

Black-poll Warbler. "Very rare." Stated in the 'Naturalist' to be a common breeder. The truth probably lies between these two statements.

There are a number of other less important references that are probably not strictly correct, but the most conspicuous ones are those mentioned above. Doubtless many of these would have been avoided if Mr. Stansell had considered the proof of his article after it had been set up.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

**Two Additions to the Avifauna of South Carolina.**—On October 26, 1897, I shot a young male *Zonotrichia leucophrys* near Mount Pleasant. The bird was in a corn field, perched upon a stalk, and I was attracted to it by its peculiar call-note. This is the first specimen I have ever seen or taken during twenty-seven years of active field work.

Although this species has been recorded by Audubon (*Birds of America*, Vol. III, p. 158), who says: "In the winter of 1833, I procured at Charles-