

Nests of the San Nicolas Rock Wren.— On June 24, 1911, I secured a set of four very badly incubated eggs of the San Nicolas Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus pulverius*). The nest was made of grass, upon a base of flakes of sandstone; the latter laid in the bottom of the nest cavity and the grass nest proper built upon them. The nest cavity was seven feet up, in the side of an immense boulder that had fallen from the cliff above the cañon-side upon which the boulder lay. The nest was visible from the ground, and was very similar to that of the House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*); in fact I nearly passed it by for that reason.

This is the second nest of this wren that I have examined. The first (recorded in 'The Condor') was situated under the eaves of a store-house within fifty feet of the ranch house, and contained four young birds, June 21, 1911. The parent birds and young were observed returning to the nest each night and leaving every morning, after the young were fully fledged and well grown. This nest was the counterpart of the other; grass, upon a base of small flakes of sandstone.—C. B. LINTON, *Long Beach, Calif.*

The Bewick's Wren in Center Co., Pa.— A fine male Bewick's Wren was observed about three miles south of State College, Pa., on April 24, 1910. The bird was not at all wary and the perfect identification made the collecting of the specimen unnecessary. The Bewick's Wren is an extremely rare visitor in Center County, though further to the westward in the State it is of more regular occurrence.—RICHARD C. HARLOW, *State College, Pa.*

Wood Thrush at Newbury, Vt.— I have spent my summers since 1905, from June to October, in the town of Newbury, Vt., on the Connecticut River, five miles south of Wells River, and twenty summers previous at Lake Willoughby, Vt. Before 1910 I had never identified a Wood Thrush at Newbury, though the Wilson and Hermit Thrushes were quite common. During the summer of 1910 two Wood Thrushes were identified in the same part of the town where the other thrushes were found.

This year, 1911, there is a noticeable increase of Wood Thrushes. I have seen them in both localities and should say they were from 6 to 8 birds singing where last year only two were identified.

In the late afternoon, of July 1 there was a fine concert by the Wood, Wilson, and Hermit Thrushes in one locality, with a specially fine performance by the Wood Thrush.—ANNA E. COBB, *Newbury, Vt.*

Note on Two Unrecognized Forms of North American Birds.— Jamaica, or at least the West Indies, is supposed to be the type locality of *Melopelia asiatica* (Linnæus). Comparison shows that the bird from the southwestern United States and northern Mexico is slightly larger, with a much longer bill and much paler coloration than the West Indian bird.

Therefore, in the 'A. O. U. Check-list,' the White-winged Dove of the United States should stand as *Melopelia asiatica trudeaui* (Audubon).¹ Type locality, "Texas."

It also seems desirable to recognize a pallid western form of the Mourning Dove, ranging from the Pacific Ocean and San Clemente Island eastward across the United States and northern Mexico to the Mississippi Valley, as *Zenaidura macroura marginella* (Woodhouse).² Type locality, "the cross timbers, on the north fork of the Canadian River, Oklahoma. — EDGAR A. MEARNS, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Lark Bunting in New Brunswick.— August 15, 1910, a young male Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) was shot by Allen J. Moses at Nantucket, a small island near Grand Manan, New Brunswick. The bird was determined by Dr. Glover M. Allen of the Boston Society of Natural History who stated that this was only the fourth record of this species in the East, the others being from Massachusetts, Long Island and South Carolina.— ELIZABETH M. DUNHAM, *Auburndale, Mass.*

Some New Birds for Colorado. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER (*Dendroica virens*).— Adult female taken by the writer at Barr Lake, Colo., May 20, 1909.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER (*Tryngites subruficollis*).— Two taken by the writer at Barr Lake Aug. 25 and Sept. 4, 1910, out of flocks of 3 and 5 respectively. This Sandpiper is one Professor Cooke had previously predicted would some day be taken in Colorado.

MOTTLED DUCK (*Anas fulvigula maculosa*).— This bird was taken by Mr. W. N. W. Blayney near Loveland, Colo., in 1907. It is a beautiful male bird in fine plumage. It was identified by Mr. H. C. Oberholser, also by Prof. Wells W. Cooke who writes me this is the first sure record of *maculosa* for Colorado.

All three of these species are in the Colorado Museum of Natural History. — L. J. HERSEY, *Curator of Ornithology, Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Col.*

Notes on Rare Species in Eastern Missouri.— On July 2, 3 and 4, 1911, I took a canoe trip down the Meramec River from Steelville in Crawford County to Moselle in Franklin County,— Steelville being about eighty miles and Moselle about forty miles southwest of St. Louis. The Ozark border region, through which the narrow and rapid stream flows, is

¹ Birds of America, VII, 1844, p. 352, pl. 496.

² Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 1852, p. 104.