

and native in America. In any event, it is not Chinese. Newstead in England found that the species of *Parus* fed freely on the immature females of the closely related *Pulvinaria ribesiae*. The females of this group of *Pulvinaria* lay their eggs (to the number of a thousand or more) in a mass of white cotton-like wax, which adheres to whatever touches it. Hence the insect is aided as well as injured by birds, for the ovisacs adhere to birds' feet, and the eggs are thereby carried from tree to tree.—T. D. A. COCKERELL, *Boulder, Colorado*.

Ornithological Notes of Rafinesque in the Western Review and Miscellaneous Magazine, Lexington, Ky.—The following are supplementary to my article in 'The Auk', April, 1912, p. 191. They occur in meteorological articles by Rafinesque in the "Western Review and Miscellaneous Magazine," as follows:

Vol. II, No. 2, p. 123. "*Animals*. On the 9th was seen the first *Phaleria* or butterfly. On the 15th heard the Blue bird, or *Sylvia Sialis*, the harbinger of] spring."

[Dated] "Transylvania University, 1st March, 1820."

Vol. II, No. 5, p. 311. "*Animals*. The first Martins were seen in the snow storm of the 2d; they became common the 6th. On the 11th were heard the first frogs."

[Dated] "Transylvania University, 1st May, 1820."

Vol. II, No. 3, p. 186. "*Animals*. Heard the Dove on the 19th. On the 25th the Black birds were already noisy."

[Dated] *Transylvania University, 1st April, 1820.*"

Vol. III, No. 2, p. 127. *Animals*. On the 28th, the first flight of wild Geese was seen going South. All the Swallows and Martins disappeared with the first white frost."

[Dated] "*Transylvania University, October 1st, 1820.*"

—SAMUEL N. RHOADS, *Haddonfield, N. J.*