Wisc., April 13 one seen; and on April 15 two were taken. The above records would indicate that this species is a not uncommon spring migrant. — A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wisc.*

The Evening Grosbeak at Portland, Maine.— I found seven Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*), representing both sexes, in the Western Cemetery, Portland, early in the afternoon of April 16, 1914. It was a wintry day, and snow was falling at the time, with several inches of a fresh deposit on the ground. The birds were feeding on sumac fruit. They were easily approached but moved about with a peculiar abrupt activity, calling frequently and loudly.

Though the Evening Grosbeak is no longer a stranger in Maine, its occurrences have not been so frequent that another is without interest; and the middle of April appears to be a rather late date for it.— NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

Two Species of Cliff Swallows Nesting in Kerr County, Texas.— The Mexican form of Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva pallida*), described by Nelson, was found nesting by my collector near Japonica in Kerr County, Texas, during the month of June, 1914. He collected a series of birds and eleven sets of eggs. There was rather a large colony nesting in a cave. The entrance of this cave was like a mine shaft. The ceiling was covered with holes where the water had once eroded into the limestone rock. The Swallows nest in these holes, plastering a little mud like a balcony to hold the eggs in. A forty foot ladder was used to get up to them. The cave was poorly lighted and very damp. It was 50 feet from the floor of the cave to the ground, where the entrance was. The opening was about 8 ft. in diameter. About 10 feet down, the cave widened out into a spacious chamber. The only light was from the shaft-like entrance. To enter the birds pitched head first and diverged into the semi-dark chamber and began a detour of circles to check the impetus of their plunge.

The eggs are marked all over with fine markings of light to dark brown with a few spots of lilac.

I give the measurements of the eleven sets of eggs, in hundredths of an inch.

1. 77 × 57, 77 × 56, 81 × 58, 75 × 56
2. 81 × 55, 78 × 58, 77 × 55, 77 × 55
3. 83 × 55, 81 × 54, 73 × 54, 73 × 55, 78 × 54
4. 76 × 56, 81 × 54, 84 × 57, 75 × 55
5. 80 × 53, 77 × 54, 85 × 56, 78 × 55
6. 76 × 54, 80 × 55, 81 × 57, 81 × 54
7. 78 × 56, 76 × 57, 79 × 57, 77 × 56
8. 76 × 56, 76 × 54, 79 × 57
9. 82 × 56, 81 × 53, 85 × 54, 83 × 54
10. 77 × 57, 77 × 54, 83 × 56, 76 × 54
11. 68 × 54, 73 × 55, 80 × 55.

Averages 43 eggs 77 × 55

In this connection I wish to state that in recording the occurrence of this bird in Texas (Auk, 1914, p. 401) I entirely overlooked Dr. Louis B. Bishop's previous record (Auk, 1910, p. 459).

A Colony of the Lesser Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons tachina*) was found nesting not far from where *Petrochelidon fulva pallida* was breeding. Most of their nests were roofed over. They select a part of a perpendicular cliff that has a projection and plaster their nests up under this. On these rocky walls of the cañon there seem to be ridges, probably the high water mark in times of floods, where the rushing water has eaten into the face of the cliff, leaving a projecting shelf. This supplies a roof in rainy weather, which protects the nests.

My collector says, "The Lesser Cliff Swallows, I am pretty sure, carry the mud for building in their mouths, while the other one (*Petrochelidon f. pallida*) carry it in their feet. I judge this by the actions of the birds while alighting on a muddy spot and picking up the mud. The Lesser Cliff Swallows will dive into the mud with their tails up, just skimming the surface like a flock of teal, feeding in a shallow pond. They look as if they were standing on their heads, while the other swallow alights on the mud with head erect balancing himself by quivering his wings, while he settles his feet into the mud, then rises and flies straight to his nesting place."

The Lesser Cliff Swallow uses very little lining for his nest, sometimes not over two or three feathers, while the Coahuila Cliff Swallow, as a rule, gathers quite a lot of grass-roots and feathers.

The eggs of these Swallows vary in size as will be seen by the measurements, but the coloring is nearly alike, although the Lesser Cliff Swallow's is more heavily marked, while the feature of the other is the fine spots all over the egg instead of large blotches. These markings in the case of the Lesser Cliff Swallow are brownish, while in pallida they are light brown to dark brown and purple.

Measurements of fourteen sets in hundredths of an inch:

1. 80 × 56, 82 × 53, 80 × 52, 78 × 56, 79 × 52
2. 79 × 53, 69 × 53, 73 × 55, 75 × 55
3. 83 × 55, 75 × 56, 69 × 51, 79 × 53
4. 78 × 54, 83 × 55, 82 × 58, 83 × 57
5. 78 × 53, 77 × 52, 80 × 52, 77 × 56
6. 77 × 54, 77 × 56, 79 × 56
7. 77 × 55, 73 × 54, 73 × 55, 71 × 53
8. 74 × 54, 73 × 56, 71 × 52, 73 × 53
9. 91 × 57, 87 × 53, 91 × 52, 85 × 53
10. 78 × 57, 76 × 58, 76 × 56, 77 × 56
11. 76 × 54, 79 × 51, 77 × 52, 77 × 53
12. 80 × 55, 84 × 57, 82 × 58, 79 × 57, 82 × 57
13. 79 × 54, 76 × 57, 84 × 56, 78 × 58, 80 × 56
14. 76 × 53, 82 × 55, 79 × 53, 78 × 56

Average of 58 eggs. 80 × 54.— JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*