

the Provincial Museum at Regina. I do not know of any record of this species having previously occurred in this Province.—H. H. MITCHELL, *Regina, Sask.*

**Prairie Horned Lark in Rhode Island in Summer.**—While walking on the morning of June 25, 1914, down a road through some fields bordering Brightman's Pond, near Watch Hill, R. I., two birds were noticed running rapidly ahead of me. Finally they stopped and dusted themselves in the sand, permitting me to approach within close range by careful stalking behind a fence. They proved to be Prairie Horned Larks in fine plumage, the throat and sides of the head being very white. In about five minutes they flew away over a stone fence, uttering the characteristic lark note, but a long search failed to reveal them again. Two days later the whole territory was thoroughly searched, but the birds could not be found, and my hopes of finding some evidence of breeding were frustrated. The Prairie Horned Lark has always been rare in Rhode Island, and I know of no other summer record.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *New York City.*

**Crows Nesting on the Ground.**—On a large Island at the head of Lost Mountain Lake, Saskatchewan, June 10, 1913, I found several Crows nesting on the ground. Some of the nests, which mostly contained young, were on the ground between wild rose bushes, others placed on clusters of rose and other low bushes, thus raised a few inches off the ground. I might add that within a radius of twelve feet of one of these Crow's nests was a Mallard's nest containing ten eggs and a Short-eared Owl's with six young, of various sizes.—H. H. MITCHELL, *Regina, Sask.*

**The Bermuda Crow.**—In 'The Ibis,' April, 1914, p. 189, J. N. Kennedy discusses the Bermuda Crow, alluding to the fact that Bradlee and I were somewhat in doubt as to what the species might really be. He rightly, I think, refers it to *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos* Brehm. Mr. Kennedy had before him one example from the British Museum collection, taken by Capt. H. Edmund, in February, 1875, which must have been very soon after its introduction into the islands. This specimen he says has less violet lustre on the feathers of the back than usual and was possibly an immature bird.

According to D. Webster Prentiss (Auk, 1896, p. 237), the Crow was introduced into the Bermudas from the United States, some twenty years before, increased rapidly and became a great nuisance, and in consequence was nearly exterminated. Since that time the crow has continued to exist, though in extremely small numbers in the Bermudas.

We have in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy one adult (sex not determine) specimen, No. 63727, taken for us by Prof. E. L. Mark, in the autumn of 1912. This differs in no way from autumn killed crows from the eastern United States. It affords the following measurements:—wing, 319; tail feathers, 190; tarsus, 59; culmen, 47.5 mm. This specimen proves that the much discussed Bermuda Crow is *Corvus brachyrhynchos*

*brachyrhynchos* Brehm, apparently thus far unchanged in the new island home into which it has been introduced by man.—OUTRAM BANGS, *Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Orange-crowned Warbler in Cambridge, Mass., in December.**

— On Sunday, December 13, 1914, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I noticed a small bird flitting to and fro in a vine which grows on my neighbor's piazza railing about 30 yards from the room in which I was sitting. The actions of this bird at once attracted my attention. While they somewhat resembled a kinglet's, they were not so quick and restless, and were those of a warbler.

The bird was not shy and during the 10 minutes I observed it I got within 4 or 5 feet of it, and had ample opportunity to observe it carefully through field glasses. Its under parts were dull greenish yellow becoming a little darker on the breast, there was a whitish eye-ring and a very faint showing of dull greyish wing-bars. The head was about the same color as the back and tail, a greenish olive brown. It appeared to be feeding on seeds and berries that grow on the vines.

The bird was unquestionably an Orange-crowned Warbler, and its occurrence in December seems worthy of notice. So far as I know, while there have been a number of November records (W. Brewster's 'Birds of the Cambridge Region') and one for Jan. 1, 1875 (Dr. C. W. Townsend's 'Birds of Essex County') this is the first December record for Massachusetts.—HENRY M. SPELMAN, JR., *Cambridge, Mass.*

**A Winter Record for the Palm Warbler on Long Island, N. Y.—**

In the plains country south of Hicksville, on Dec. 13, 1914, the writers saw an example of *Dendroica palmarum palmarum* (Gmelin), and were enabled to examine it carefully through field glasses at a distance of only a few paces. The bird was first flushed from a pile of brushwood overgrown with brambles. Thence it flew into a cultivated field and skulked among growing cabbage heads, but after being stalked by us for a few minutes it returned to the thicket where we positively identified it.

Eaton's 'Birds of New York' (1914) quotes no winter record of the species in New York State, and Braislin's Long Island 'List' (1907) gives the latest autumn record of this subspecies as October 10 (and on this date I saw one at Forest Hills, L. I., 1914 — C. H. R.).—R. C. MURPHY, *Brooklyn Institute Museum*, and C. H. ROGERS, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**The Blackburnian and Bay-breasted Warblers at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—** These warblers are quite rare in eastern Massachusetts, therefore it may be well to record the following observations:

Chapman notes in his 'Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America': Blackburnian Warbler, "Cambridge, T. V., uncommon." Bay-breasted: "Cambridge, rather rare T. V."