

where their summer home was constantly shifting in a 30-foot circle and often at high speed. The eggs had been laid, and incubation begun, when an unusually severe storm tore the fabric from its fastening.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Evening Grosbeak at Williamsport, Pa.—On April 20, 1916, and again on April 28 on a morning walk through one of our parks I chanced on some birds that were entirely new to me. I was able to observe them carefully and submitted a description of them to Dr. Witmer Stone who at once pronounced them to be Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*). A subsequent visit to the same spot early in May failed to discover them.—(MISS) BERT L. GAGE, *Williamsport, Pa.*

Evening Grosbeak at Rochester, N. Y.—About the middle of March we had a report from a correspondent in Massachusetts that the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) had appeared there, so that it may be of interest to report that two pairs were seen here on March 19 and 20 feeding in thorn apple bushes on the outskirts of the city.—F. H. WARD, *Rochester, N. Y.*

Evening Grosbeak at Lowville, N. Y.—The Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) have been very plentiful here during the past winter and spring, they came in the latter part of December and were common up to the 15th of May when the bulk of them disappeared. Two or three were seen as late as May 17. There was a flock of about fifty birds which made their home in the village feeding mainly on maple seeds. They also fed on Sumac seeds of which they appeared to be very fond. There was a good proportion of male birds in all stages of plumage. This is the first instance, to my knowledge, of this species having been here in such numbers.—JAMES H. MILLER, *Lowville, N. Y.*

The Calaveras Warbler in Colorado.—The undersigned has to record the occurrence of this warbler (*Vermivora rubricapilla gutturalis*) in Colorado, having collected a male of this subspecies in Carver Cañon (altitude about 7000 ft.), eight miles west of Sedalia, Colo., on September 12, 1915. Inasmuch as this seems to be the first record for this State, and in order that there might be no question as to identification, the skin was sent to W. DeW. Miller of the American Museum of Natural History, who kindly examined it, and independently diagnosed it as "a typical example of *Vermivora rubricapilla gutturalis*."—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

The Catbird in Winter in Massachusetts.—In January, 1916, I saw a calling Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) near dusk in the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Massachusetts. On the 29th of February I saw him again in a yard on Garden Street near the Botanic Garden, and again on 10 March. This has been an unusually severe winter and the past month,