

fall to the ground. In July and August the larvæ having matured descend to the trunk of the tree where they crawl under the loose bark and form pupæ. For the last three years I have noticed English Sparrows working on the trunks of badly infested trees, but this year they were especially active, I having observed from one to four working on the trunk of a tree at a time. They would creep around the tree in Nuthatch fashion up as high as the first limbs for the descending larvæ. I stopped to watch a pair of sparrows working on a tree to be sure that they were feeding on the larvæ, I was only five feet away so I could positively see that they were taking the larvæ and as they flew away with their beaks full they evidently were feeding young. As I have never observed them taking the pupæ or imagoes so I could not say whether or not they take them, although I have seen them working on the ground at the bottom of the tree amongst the pupæ which became dislodged and fell to the ground. I believe the English Sparrow is becoming more insectivorous each year, as I have on several occasions observed them catching small moths on the wing, also breaking May beetles by pounding them on the sidewalk. Still, I believe the English Sparrow is decreasing in West Haven owing to the fact that the Starling, which is abundant at all times and occupies all available cavities, has forced the Sparrow to resort to the backs of blinds, where the nests are thrown out as soon as discovered. So, under the prevailing conditions I do not think that two pairs out of ten successfully rear a brood in a season. But nevertheless, let us hope that the English Sparrow will continue to be insectivorous, especially in July and August when the larvæ of the Elm tree beetle are at their height.—NELSON E. WILMOT, 24 New Street, West Haven, Conn.

**The Slate-colored Junco in Colorado.**—Dr. A. K. Fisher collected a specimen of the Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) from a mixed flock in the suburbs of Denver, January 21, 1917. As this form is comparatively rare in Colorado, it seems desirable to record its occurrence in Denver, where hitherto I am inclined to believe it has not been detected. The specimen is in the collection of the Biological Survey at Washington.—W. H. BERGTOLD, Denver, Colo.

**Nesting of the Chiapas Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca cærulea chiapensis*).**—Ridgway in his 'Birds of North and Middle America' gives this species as occurring on the "Plateau of western Chiapas." His data being derived from two specimens, one of which, from the State of Oaxaca, not being typical. Both of these specimens are females, the male being, to date, not described.

On May 26th, of the present year while on a collecting trip near the city of Tehuantepec with two youthful companions, I chanced upon the nest of this subspecies. Until this time I was not aware that it occurred in this locality and its discovery was therefore a surprise. Both during the fall and spring migrations the western form of the Blue Grosbeak is very