

**Junco oreganus montanus in Oregon.**—It is rather strange that the Montana Junco (*Junco oreganus montanus*) has not hitherto been recorded from Oregon. It appears to be a fairly common bird both in summer and during the migrations in the eastern part of the State. The following Oregon specimens are in the Biological Survey collection of the United States National Museum:

259673 ♀	Barren Valley, altitude 3950 feet, near Cord	Oct. 11, 1916,	H. H. Sheldon
242986 ♂	Bend	April 15, 1915,	G. G. Cantwell
242260 ♀	Millers, mouth of Deschutes River	April 10, 1915,	S. G. Jewett
259668 ♀	Homestead, altitude 3500 feet	June 7, 1916,	H. H. Sheldon
259667 ♂	Homestead, altitude 3500 feet	June 7, 1916,	H. H. Sheldon
259670 ♀	Homestead, altitude 3500 feet	June 9, 1916,	H. H. Sheldon
258307 ♀	East Pine Creek, 2½ miles northeast of Cornucopia	Sept. 1, 1915,	M. E. Peck
258305 ♀	East Pine Creek, 2½ miles northeast of Cornucopia	Sept. 1, 1915,	M. E. Peck
242271 ♀	Beech Creek	July 2, 1915,	S. G. Jewett

—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

**Evening Grosbeak at Ellenville, N. Y.**—On the morning of April 19, 1922, as I was wandering through an open patch near to a small wooded tract, a good sized bird flew past me and lit in a nearby birch tree. Its large beak and striking markings convinced me, at once, that it was an Evening Grosbeak. It allowed me to approach to within about five feet of the tree and showed no signs of fear. I watched it for about five minutes during which time it scarcely moved and then it flew and alighted on the ground about twenty feet away. As I approached it again flew and lit in a second tree and this time paid no attention to my careful observation from all sides. It was a full plumaged male bird. Soon my attention was distracted by what sounded like a number of English Sparrows and turning I saw that it was a whole flock of these Grosbeaks, about twenty in number, with more males than females. They were feeding on sumac trees and were quite tame. When I reported the incident I was told that a flock had been observed several times this winter, the last about three weeks ago. I have been absent all winter, so was not aware of this. Although this is the first time I have ever seen the species I am positive of the identification and am reporting it because Mr. E. H. Eaton in his 'Birds of New York' gives it as rare in the State and gives no records at all for it in Ulster Co. Neither does he give any dates as late as this.—GEORGE C. ROSE, *Ellenville, N. Y.*

**Evening Grosbeak at Winsted, Conn.**—I think we can establish a new Connecticut record for the Evening Grosbeak. I have observed

a flock of from twelve to twenty of this species every few days all winter and saw fourteen individuals as late as May 7, and two May 8, that were surely acting as if they intended to nest in this vicinity. The 'Birds of Connecticut' gives a much earlier date for "last seen."—E. E. MOFFATT, *Winsted, Conn.*

**Rare Winter Birds at New Hampton, Iowa.**—Northeast Iowa observers have been very fortunate during the past winter in seeing a number of rather rare winter visitants. During the latter part of November I began to observe the Redpolls (*Acanthis linaria*) in small numbers, about four to ten comprising a flock. By Christmas they had increased until flocks of thirty to fifty were seen, not only in this county (Chickasaw) but in Floyd and Mitchell Counties as well. I had seen these birds a number of times prior to this winter, but never in such numbers. The past winter was not colder than commonly, but we had much more than the usual amount of snow.

On January 22, a flock of twelve Evening Grosbeaks, (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) was seen in New Hampton, and during the same week others were observed at Osage, in Mitchell County. The birds for the most part fed on the seeds of the box-elders and by the time they were through with a tree, the snow beneath would be littered with the pods. The birds remained about three weeks in this vicinity.

On February 5, the Bohemian Waxwings (*Bombycilla garrula*) visited New Hampton, and as there were a number of groups in different parts of town at the same time, it was estimated that there were about forty in the flock. They remained about ten days. The Waxwings were also seen by the Osage observers.—CHAS. J. SPIKER, *New Hampton, Iowa.*

**Bohemian Waxwings at Topeka, Kas.**—On November 28, 1921, a small flock of Bohemian Waxwings was seen flying south very rapidly. I saw no more of them until January 25, 1922, when there was a flock of about forty present. January 26 the flock had increased to about sixty. Apparently a few Cedar Waxwings were mixed in with them. The following day the birds were seen at close range feeding on cedar-berries. On the twenty-eighth the note was heard, but no birds seen.

Not until February 23, was the note again heard. March 13 a large flock of Waxwings was seen. The majority, if not all of them, were Bohemians, judging from the notes. Time did not permit a close investigation. March 14, four birds were seen. On the following day about six were seen, and that was the last appearance for this season.

This is the second season in which this bird has been present in the last five years. Great numbers were here during the wide-spread southern visitation of 1919-1920.—A. SIDNEY HEYDE, *1615 College Ave., Topeka, Kas.*