

Mr. R. E. Barber of Guelph, an ornithologist who has been observing in this locality for many years, tells me he saw a female of the same species about the end of October, 1926, and that she remained almost motionless on the sunny side of the bark of a tree, but he did not note the direction of the wind. He had never seen the species before in this locality.—HENRY HOWITT, *Guelph, Ontario*.

Early Singing of the Horned Lark.—On January 10, 1927, I heard the first Horned Lark's song of this season. Later on the 23rd of January I heard it again. Both birds sang a number of times. Possibly it was the same one, as they sang in the same place, I have never heard this song so early in the year before. February 12th to the 28th is the usual time. Both of these songs were given on a mild sunny day following several days of stormy weather.—ADELE P. SCHROEDER, *White River, S. Dak.*

The Rusty Blackbird in Colorado.—On November 14, 1926, while on the South Platte River in company with two friends, in an area about eight miles south of Littleton, I saw four individuals of this species (*Euphagus carolinus*); they were busy *wading* in the shallow waters of an irrigating ditch apparently gathering food of some sort, and were very tame, so much so that we were able to approach within six feet of one bird, giving unexcelled opportunity to note color, color pattern, size, shape of bill, etc. There were three males in winter plumage and one female in the group.

This record adds another to the brief list of the occurrence of this Blackbird in Colorado, a list embracing about seven records, not counting one or two which have been questioned. It helps to substantiate the belief that the Rusty Blackbird occurs in Colorado only as a winter visitor, there being but one exception to this rule.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

Snow Buntings in the North Atlantic.—On October 7, 1926, when crossing from Liverpool to Montreal on the S.S. *Doric* I saw a party of about twenty Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) flying close over the water. I first observed them about 10 A.M. on the starboard (northern) side of the ship and watched them for over a quarter of an hour. Our noon position was given as 53° 25' N., 51° 50' W. so that the point where the birds were seen is on a direct line from Cape Farewell, Greenland, to the coast of Newfoundland. The little party of birds kept coming close to the side of the ship, then gradually shearing away to the north-west then approaching the ship again. Each time during a quarter of an hour that they came alongside they were in almost exactly the same relative position so that their speed must have been just that of the ship, about 14.5 knots. Their behaviour suggested that they were flying from Greenland to Newfoundland when an unexpected cliff appeared directly on their course, flying out in a westerly direction for a short distance to avoid it they then resumed their true course only once again to meet with the same obstacle. This happened several times until they flew so far that on their next return the ship was no longer in their way.—W. B. ALEXANDER, *Croydon, England*.