

cook, N. B. and am quite sure of the identification.—REID McMANUS, JR., *Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada.*

Notes from Cheshire County, New Hampshire.—*Coccyzus a. americanus.* YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—On June 25, 1935, a female was found dead in a school yard in Winchester. It was in perfect condition and is mounted and preserved by Mr. Luman R. Nelson in his museum collection.

Sphyrapicus v. varius. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—I have recorded (Auk, 1934, p. 523) the breeding of this species here in 1934. This year another brood has been watched at the same place, were first noticed on August 3, and they feed on ants at the identical elm tree where the birds fed last year. This constitutes my second authentic county record west of Mount Monadnock.

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE SWALLOW.—This spring a second singing male greeted the dawns with a song, slightly lower pitched than the singing bird recorded in 'The Auk,' 1934, pp. 380-381.

Hirundo erythrogaster. BARN SWALLOW.—From a group of more than one hundred young Swallows reared about a mile from my home, one bird was a complete albino; for nearly two weeks as the birds were amassing for flock migration, this albino was seen there.

Petrochelidon l. lunifrons. CLIFF SWALLOW.—This year has shown a noticeable increase in this species, when for the past ten years it has been slowly decreasing as a breeding bird. Three known colonies, besides some scattered pairs, have been started. The largest colony contains thirty-three nests, and these are built on the north, east and south sides of a high barn.

Mimus p. polyglottos. MOCKINGBIRD.—From June 12 to 15, 1935, apparently a male, was about Mr. Nelson's home at Winchester, and was heard in song. It was seen several days later by summer residents around the cottages at Forrest Lake, in that town. The nearest breeding Mockingbirds known to me, are a pair at the Pratt home at Brattleboro, Vermont, where they have nested for some few years.

Turdus m. migratorius. ROBIN.—A female of this species has reared three broods this season at a new site each time about our house. She is a partial albino, all of the wings being white save for an inch and a half at both base and tip.

Dendroica p. palmarum. WESTERN PALM WARBLER.—On May 8, 1935, an individual was watched at close range for twenty minutes. This is my third spring record of the past five years.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—On February 3, 1935, I banded a wintering bird, my third successive winter record. Its plumage was dark, dirty-appearing, and the white throat was not a clear white. I have since heard that an individual wintered in 1934 at the Bosworth farm, a mile distant to the west.

Melospiza m. melodia. SONG SPARROW.—This species is habitually absent in this locality by late October, although I have a few records in early November. My latest fall date is of a bird that was trapped on November 25, 1934, banded and released, and which repeated at the same trap the following day. This date is nineteen days later than any previous record I have.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Two Unusual Species Observed on the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, Pa.—On November 17, 1935, while observing a flock of water fowl made up of two Canada Geese, eighteen Mallards, twenty Black Ducks, three Green-winged Teal, ten Ring-necked Ducks, two Lesser Scaup, three American Golden-eyes, one Ruddy Duck, two Hooded Mergansers. I noted three Loons which came to rest on the