

June 28 both parents were seen with bills full of food for young presumably not yet a-wing; on July 14 the male's flight song was observed and next day he was watched feeding two full-fledged young; and on July 24 the female was seen with one juvenile. Mr. Kraus is a teacher in the chemistry department of Rhode Island State College, and a bird student of eight years' experience in many parts of North America. His identification of the species on these four dates is unquestionable.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.*

**Baltimore Oriole in Tompkins County, New York, in winter.**—On October 28, 1933, the late Victor Gould brought to me for preparation an immature male Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus galbula*, that he had collected that day near Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York. Gould informed me that he had seen one or two other "young-looking" Baltimore Orioles with his bird, so I am of the opinion that the little company were a late brood starting a much-delayed autumnal migration. The specimen was in good condition internally and externally. It weighed 42 grams.

On January 19, 1941, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Vosbury found a female Baltimore Oriole dead in the snow near the door of their garage at 119 Ferris Place, Ithaca. This bird was in excellent feather so could hardly have escaped from a cage; but it was very thin, weighing but 25.3 grams. Mr. and Mrs. Vosbury said they had seen the bird alive about their feeding station one or two days previously.

Both specimens are now in the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Memorial Bird Collection at Cornell University.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**A new series of *Habia rubica rosea*.**—In a recent collection, made by Chester C. Lamb at Sauta, Nayarit, two adult males and four birds in full female costume, one of them marked "male", have been found. These birds were secured apparently only about fifty miles north of the type locality, at Arroyo de Juan Sanchez on the coast of Jalisco, which was given in the original description by Nelson (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12: 60, 1898) as "fifty miles north of Ixtapa, Jalisco." Hellmayr (Birds of the Americas, pt. 9: 309, 1936) seems to be in error in recording this type specimen as having been taken in "Jalisco." A letter from Major E. A. Goldman confirms that his "Juan Sanchez" is in the State of Nayarit as at present known and is shown on Rand McNally's map as approximately thirty miles south of the capital city of Tepic. Mr. Lamb took his specimens south of it, but about fifty miles north of the type locality. I cannot seem to find any record of *rosea* having been obtained since the securing of the type series. It is for this reason that it seems worth while to record these specimens.

Although I have not seen the type, these Sauta birds are exactly like the description given by Nelson in his original paper and by Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, pt. 2: 147, 1902) and have been compared with the series of more than fifty specimens belonging to the various races of *Habia rubica*, all in the Moore collection. *H. r. rosea* is a very well-marked form.—ROBERT T. MOORE, *Pasadena, California* (Contribution from the California Institute of Technology).

**Second flight of the Sitka Crossbill to Massachusetts.**—In my monograph of the crossbills (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 41: 94, 95, 123-124, Jan. 1937) I sought to show that a great flight of the small, stubby-billed crossbill from the Alaskan coast crossed the continent and occurred in some numbers in the Atlantic seaboard States during the winter of 1887-88, and that vagrants were collected in 1900 and 1914.