

About 8 seeds of grass, 2%.

A few seeds of *Oxalis* sp. and a few unidentified, 1%.

Some bits of dead leaves and green browse, the latter probably from touch-me-not, 20%.

"Mineral matter consisting of 2 pebbles, is 2% of the entire bulk."—
J. A. WEBER, *New York City*.

Swallow-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) in New Brunswick.

— Through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B., the Biological Survey has received the first record of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in New Brunswick. The bird was shot May 21, 1906, by Mr. G. S. Lacey at Clarendon Station and has been mounted by Emmach Bus of Scotch Lake.— WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Nests and Eggs of the Beardless Flycatcher (*Ornithion imberbe*).—

I purchased two sets of Beardless Flycatcher's (*Ornithion imberbe*) eggs of Mr. Gerald B. Thomas of Livermore, Iowa, who spent last spring collecting in British Honduras, Central America.

The type set was taken, with both parent birds, near the Manatee River, British Honduras, May 7, 1906. The set contained two eggs, advanced in incubation. The nest was placed in a small palmetto, 4½ feet from the ground and is composed of palmetto fiber and small weed stems, lined with cottony seed fiber of orchids. The nest is globular, with the entrance at the side.

The ground color of the eggs is white. They are spotted with lilac and dark and reddish brown about the crown, forming a ring. They resemble the eggs of *Dendroica pensylvanica*. The measurements are as follows: .66 × .48, .66 × .47 inches.

Set No. 2. This set was found May 16, 1906, about two miles distant from the place where the first set was taken. It contained two eggs, too far advanced to blow. The nest is made of palmetto fibers and other cottony fibers woven together between the stems of palmetto. It was placed 7 feet from the ground and resembles the type set.

One of the eggs is like the other two of the first set, but the other has more spots over the whole surface and the color is lilac rather than reddish brown. They measure .67 × .48, .68 × .49 inches.

Thomas writes as follows: "The first set of Beardless Flycatchers was taken from a nest in a small palmetto, about 4½ feet from the ground. The palmetto was on the edge of quite a clump of its kind and was situated in a flat sandy stretch of low land about five miles from the coast. The nearest fresh water was about two miles away.

"The other nest was in a similar location about two miles from where the type was found. This nest was about 7 feet from the ground and only a few rods from a freshwater creek. Two other nests — old ones — were found and both were built in palmettos, one about 12 feet from the ground and the other about 6 feet.

"The parent birds were very bold and perched within two feet of the nest while I was examining it, continually uttering their clear piping call and ruffling the feathers on their heads into a small crest. The female sat very close and almost allowed herself to be touched before flying."—JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*

The Prairie Horned Lark a Summer Resident in Connecticut.— In 'The Auk,' Vol. XXII, July, 1905, I reported having secured a pair of Prairie Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) on May 25, 1905, at Litchfield, Conn., which were undoubtedly breeding birds and which made the first breeding record for Connecticut. Though no nest has yet been found, there can be no question but that these birds are regular summer residents in the vicinity of Litchfield, and not rare, for they have since been seen quite often both by my cousin, Mr. Harrison Sanford, and myself during the months of April, May, June, July, and August on several of the high ridges in the vicinity of the village.—E. SEYMOUR WOODRUFF, *Litchfield, Conn.*

The Bobolink in Colorado.— The migration and nesting of the Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), which visits certain portions of Colorado, has always been of no little interest to bird fanciers and students.

The Bobolink was first seen by myself in Rio Blanco County, near Meeker, the county seat, in the late spring and early summer of 1905. I have found them in three localities about six miles apart and in each instance in a low or marshy place, usually six or eight in a place. They are quite quiet if the day is cloudy and could easily be overlooked, but should the sun suddenly appear the birds almost as suddenly fly into the air singing their beautiful little song on the wing. On bright sunshiny days I have always found them in the three places referred to above, viz., Cool Creek, Wilber Ranch, and Harp Ranch on White River. I have never seen the bird in any other place in Rio Blanco County than the three mentioned above.—F. H. HOPKINS, *Meeker, Col.*

Probable Breeding of the White-throated Sparrow in Connecticut.— On June 26, 1906, while tramping through a spruce swamp near Bantam Lake, Litchfield, Conn., I was surprised to hear the song of the white-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). I soon found and secured the bird, a male. The date and the fact that the testes were much enlarged makes it almost certain that this bird was breeding there, and if so, the first breeding record for Connecticut. I searched for sometime in hopes of finding his mate and clinching the record, but that I did not find her was not surprising considering the denseness of the thickets of spruce and larch.—E. SEYMOUR WOODRUFF, JR., *Litchfield, Conn.*

A New Song.— Several years ago, at Lakewood, New Jersey, I saw a small bird in the top of a maple on First Street which was singing a song entirely new to me. It was unmusical and very simple, but earnest and



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