

in the orchard of our farm in Jefferson County, Colorado, located a mile and a half south of the little town of Broomfield. I hurried to the spot whence the cries came and found that I was not mistaken in the notes with which I was familiar in my boyhood days in Illinois, for, there in a high cottonwood tree in the midst of the orchard were two Blue Jays. They were wild and restless and flew off at once in a southwesterly direction, passing near enough, however, for positive identification. The following day my son saw one in the same tree and it flew in the same direction.

Blue Jays have previously been observed around Wray, in the eastern part of our State but it is my impression that this is an extreme western record.—A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colo.*

**Note on the Bronzed Grackle in Maine.**—Mention should be made, I think, of the increase in the numbers of the Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula æneus*) in and about Portland, Maine, since it was recorded,<sup>1</sup> many years ago, as "rare,—even in the migration uncommon." It is nowadays one of the common species of this part of southwestern Maine, and during the migration periods sometimes occurs in large flocks. On April 13, 1915, I saw at least six hundred birds together in the town of South Portland. The possibility suggests itself that more than one geographical race may be represented in such an increase. Recent specimens in evidence are lacking.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

**A Bird new to the North American Fauna.**—The Bureau of Fisheries has transferred to the collection of the U. S. National Museum a fine adult male Pine Grosbeak taken on the tundra of St. George Island, Pribilofs, Alaska, Oct., 1915. This specimen proves to be *Pinicola enucleator kamtschathensis* (*Corythus enucleator kamtschathensis* (sic) Dybowski, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 8, 1883, 367; founded on Taczanowski, t. c., 7, 1882, 394), and measures as follows: wing, 112; tail, 92; culmen, 14.5; depth of bill at base, 11.5; width of bill at base, 9.5; tarsus, 21.5; middle toe, 15 mm. These measurements are almost exactly duplicated by a specimen taken by Mr. A. H. Clark at Petropaulski, Kamchatka, June 17, 1906 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, 38, 1910, 64).—J. H. RILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) in Southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania.**—On January 29, 1917, at about noon in the midst of a cold rain I was walking along a road which passed by a little clearing near a saw-mill at New Lisbon, New Jersey. I heard a series of loud chirpings, something like the chirping of English Sparrows only more resonant. On looking up I saw a small yellow locust tree by the side of the road almost filled by a flock of Evening Grosbeaks. The birds kept motionless for some time and I had an opportunity to count them three times in succession and found that the flock consisted of seventy-four.



Riley, J H. 1917. "A Bird New to the North American Fauna." *The Auk* 34, 210–210. <https://doi.org/10.2307/4072496>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/54047>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.2307/4072496>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/86579>

#### **Holding Institution**

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

#### **Sponsored by**

Smithsonian

#### **Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.