

Ga., en route for New York. The hour of leaving was somewhat later than the scheduled time, and darkness had settled down before Tybee Island had been passed, and when the waning moon had risen the craft was well out on the open sea. The following morning daylight found her out of sight of land, enjoying, as from the beginning, a calm voyage, which condition continued until her destination was reached. It was then discovered that a female Boat-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus major*) was on board, where in all probability it had come during the period of darkness on the Savannah River.

The next day, June 9, it was still on board, and it was then evident that it was an unwilling passenger. From the first it had been rather wild, and remained in the rigging at the mast heads. It was observed to make several flights out from the ship, rising higher in the air, and circling quite around, always returning to its elevated perch. As hunger pressed it, it became less timid and came down on the cabin roof in search of food. When darkness came the bird was still on board. The last day of the voyage, June 10, the sun was well up when I went on deck, and the Jersey Heights were astern. My first thought was for our avian fellow-passenger, but a careful search showed that it was gone, probably having left with great gladness at the first positive view of land. This instance seems of more than a passing interest, showing an actual case of straggling by the agency of a ship. — ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Westbrook, Me.*

**The Grasshopper Sparrow in Maine, and Other Notes.**— When returning from a short trip with Mr. J. M. Swain, on June 8, 1901, we heard a thin sparrow-like song which we could not identify. The bird was in a large field not far from my home, and as the singer proved shy, I got my gun and soon secured it. It proved to be a Grasshopper Sparrow (*Coturniculus savannarum passerinus*), the first to be taken in the State since Boardman's original specimen, captured many years ago.

A Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*) was seen May 1, 1901. Though not uncommon in other localities it is rare here.

A Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) was seen here May 22, 1900. It is the only one seen in many years.

The Meadowlark comes regularly, though in small numbers. The present year, 1902, they have sung constantly in the field back of my home. — C. H. MORRELL, *Pittsfield, Me.*

**Another Scarlet Tanager for Colorado.**— On May 17, 1902, a male Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) was shot at Palmer Lake, El Paso Co., Colorado, by Wm. C. Ferril, Curator of the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society. The specimen was mounted by the writer, in the routine work of the museum, and is now in the collection at the State Capital, Denver, Colo.

This, I believe, is the fourth capture of the species within Colorado, and the fact seems worthy of record. — HORACE G. SMITH, *Asst. Curator, State Hist. and Nat. Hist. Soc., Denver, Colo.*



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