

this time of year many old nests can be seen, as the moss is now dried.

The Pigmy Nuthatch abounds in the very tops of the tallest pines, while its relative, the Slender-billed, is common lower down, but the two species are never found together.

In the scrub oak thickets we find the Pink-sided and Arizona Juncos, Woodhouse's Jay, Mountain Chickadee, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Green-tailed and Canyon Towhees.

Among the rocks along the streams, the Canyon Wren is abundant, and the Western Winter and Western House Wrens near buildings, and especially common in the ice houses along the Galenas River.

The Woodpecker family is well represented by the Nuttall's and Harris' Woodpeckers, Williamson's Sapsucker, and Red-shafted Flicker.

On the prairies, the Burrowing Owl is pre-eminent along with the prairie dog towns, which count up into the thousands.

The Desert Horned Lark congregates in large flocks during the winter, feeding on the mesas and corn stubble fields. The Prairie Falcon is also common.

Of Raptores we have the Western Red-tail and Cooper's Hawks, Western Horned Owl and Mexican Screech Owl, and the Sparrow Hawk. At higher elevations the Golden Eagle and Mexican Raven.

These are not all our birds, by any means, but as for others, some few are not unidentified, and the rest—space and time forbid.

## TWO WARBLERS NEW TO CANADA.

The most interesting event to the student of Ornithology, in the season of 1900, was the taking of two species, new to the avian lists of Canada. Both of these birds were males and of the Warbler family. The new visitants are Kirtland's and Prairie Warblers.

The Prairie Warbler was taken May 11, and Kirtland's Warbler was taken May 16. The fortunate collector was

J. H. Samuel, of Toronto. Mr. Samuel reported his rare take to C. W. Nash, who edits the Studies in Nature department of the Farming World. In introducing Mr. Samuel's report, Mr. Nash says: "These records will be of the greatest interest to naturalists, as they include two birds that have never before been found in Canada."

Regarding Kirtland's Warbler, Mr. Nash remarks: "The capture of Kirtland's Warbler near Toronto is quite the most interesting event of the season. This warbler is one of the least known of North American birds, only 75 specimens being in American collections up to January 1, 1899. Of these, 55 were taken in the Bahamas and the other 20 in the United States. The rarity of the bird makes it improbable that we will hear or see anything of it again for some time, unless like Cory's Bittern, the few that come northward should select this province for their future home."

## ODD EGGS.

ELLIS F. HADLEY.

In 1894 I collected a set of six Sooty Grouse eggs, which were uncommonly beautiful, having a distinct wreath around the smaller end of each egg.

In 1895 I collected a set of six Oregon Ruffed Grouse eggs, which were a pale creamy white, and unspotted. These are all the unmarked eggs of this bird I have seen.

I have in my possession a set of nine undersized eggs of the Mountain Partridge. This set was taken from a pet bird, which had been in confinement for some years. The measurements are: 1.25x.95, 1.23x.94, 1.30x.97, 1.21x.94, 1.25x.95, 1.18x.93, 1.20x.89, 1.23x.92, 1.10x.82.

I have a set of Western Meadowlark's eggs. Two of the eggs are pure white. The other two are marked with purplish and redish brown, but are lighter than the average eggs of this bird. This set was described in the Oregon Naturalist for June, 1896.

A set of six Northwestern Flicker's eggs are almost as round as turtle's eggs