

**Intergradation between *Zonotrichia leucophrys* and *Z. intermedia*, and between the latter and *Z. gambeli*.**—Material received at the National Museum within the past year proves extensive intergradation between the birds hitherto called *Zonotrichia intermedia* and *Z. gambeli*. It therefore becomes necessary to consider them as merely geographical races of one species. At the same time, a few examples have been seen which are clearly intermediate between *Z. intermedia* and *Z. leucophrys*; but considering the very great number of specimens of these two forms that have been collected in various portions of the West, the relatively small proportion of such specimens is astonishing. Possibly they are hybrids; but it is more probable that they indicate true intergradation between the two supposed species. If this view proves to be correct, the three would stand as follows: (1) *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (FORST.); (2.) *Z. leucophrys intermedia* RIDGW., and (3) *Z. leucophrys gambeli* (NUTT.).—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

**Mortality among Bank Swallows.**—Upon reading the article in 'The Auk' for October, 1889, on the 'Mortality among Eave Swallows' by Dr. F. H. Kimball, a similar instance was recalled to my mind of my experience with the Bank Swallows (*Clivicola riparia*) in this locality.

By referring to my note-book I find that June 3, 1888, I made a trip to a place where hundreds of these birds breed every year. I saw no birds about the holes, and at once concluded that they had not bred there that year, but as the holes seemed to have been excavated recently, I examined them, and found dead birds in nearly every hole that I dug into. Some of the birds were quite fresh, while others had the appearance of having been dead a long time. These birds were not in very good condition, but were far from being poor and emaciated. Almost all of the holes contained nests, but very few had eggs in them, and two were the most found in any one nest. As to the cause of their destruction I am wholly perplexed, as the weather at that time was mild, although there was a little more rain than usual.—WILLARD E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Conn.*

**Capture of a Specimen of the Orange-Crowned Warbler (*Helminthophila celata*) in the Vicinity of Washington, D. C.**—The writer secured a fine adult specimen of the Orange-crowned Warbler (*Helminthophila celata*) while collecting on October 13, 1889, in company with Mr. H. W. Henshaw, at Munson Hill, Virginia, a locality a few miles from this city.

It was one of a large flock of birds which included White-crowned, White-throated, Swamp, and Field Sparrows, Maryland Yellow-throats, Yellow-rumped Warblers, Kinglets, and Juncos.

When first seen it was in a thicket of small alders, blackberries, and thoroughworts, gleaning insects from among the flowers of the latter plant.—A. K. FISHER, M.D., *Washington, D. C.*



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