

mainder of plumage pure white ; bill, black ; feet, pale brown ; length, 5 inch ; extend, 12 inches.

A male in full plumage would be as follows : Back and top of the head with a spot on the throat, deep lustrous steel blue, that of the crown and back separated by a greyish nuchal collar, frontlet, white or brownish white ; shorter upper tail covert, rufous ; chin, throat and sides of head, intense rufous, sometimes purplish chestnut prolonged around the side of the nape ; under parts dull greyish brown with usually a rufous tinge and dusky shaft lines whitening on the belly ; the under tail coverts, grey, whitish edged and tinged with rufous ; wings and tail, blackish with slight gloss ; bill, black ; feet, brown ; tail, nearly square ; length, 5 inches ; extent, 12 inches.

One of the earliest notes on this notable swallow is by J. R. Foster, dated 1772. Audubon states he first observed Cliff Swallows in 1815. Sir John Franklin found them on his journey from Cumberland House to Fort Enterprise in 1821. Dr. Richardson states that the first appearance of this species at Fort Chippewyan was on June 25th, 1825. Mr. G. A. Boardman states that they were found at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, in 1828. Dr. Brewer notes them at Coventry, Vt., in 1837. In 1861 a large colony was found breeding on the cliffs of Anticosti. The swallow tribe is so constantly under observation that it is a wonder more instances of albinism have not been noted. Albinos of the following species have been recorded : *Cotyle riparia*, in the year 1859 ; Slate-coloured Chimney Swift, in 1863 ; Cream-coloured Sand Martin, in 1867 ; Barn Swallow (*Hirundo Horreorum*), in 1870 ; and in Bull. Nutt. Club for 1876, mention is made of albinos of the Purple Martin and Tree Swallow.

II. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).—

On the 8th of December, 1898, while at Russell, Ont., Mr. Lees observed a specimen of this bird. It seemed in good spirits notwithstanding the lateness of the season.