

General Notes.

CAPTURE OF THE HUDSONIAN TITMOUSE IN RHODE ISLAND. — November 1, 1880, my friend Mr. Thomas Adcock brought to me a Hudsonian Titmouse (*Parus hudsonicus*) which he had just killed in Smithfield, R. I., near the northwestern limit of the city of Providence. I obtained it of him for my cabinet. Its identity was not suspected by Mr. Adcock till he picked it up. It was in company with two other Chickadees, but he was unable to obtain either of them, and could not determine whether they were of the same species as the one taken. — FREDERIC T. JENCKS, *Providence, R. I.*

A SECOND OCCURRENCE OF THE HUDSONIAN TITMOUSE (*Parus hudsonicus*) IN MASSACHUSETTS. — On the morning of October 7, 1880, while hunting Woodcock in Concord I satisfactorily identified a specimen of this northern Titmouse. I was crossing an opening when a familiar and emphatic *tchip, tchee-day, day*, greeted me from an isolated red cedar near at hand. Upon closely examining the tree I soon spied the author of the sound hopping about near the top. The next moment he flew and pitched into a thicket of low birches on the edge of the neighboring woodland. Here I several times got very near him — *too* near in fact to use the heavy charges with which I was alone supplied; but I so plainly saw his light brown cap and chestnut sides that I scarcely regretted it, when at length he somehow gave me the slip and disappeared. The preceding night had been sharp and frosty and the wood edges were alive with migratory Warblers, Thrushes, and Sparrows. Although specimens of the Hudsonian Titmouse have lately been taken in Connecticut and Rhode Island, I believe my former Concord record has until now remained the only definite one for Massachusetts. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

THE GREAT CAROLINA WREN (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. — While collecting in a thick piece of woods at Rye Beach, N. H., my attention was attracted by a loud clear note which I failed to recognize. After following the sound for some time the bird, enticed by the imitation of its note, showed itself for a moment and was secured. It proved to be the Great Carolina Wren. While picking it up another was heard scolding in the neighboring thicket, but upon my nearer approach it vanished in the bushes, scarcely allowing me a momentary glimpse. This happened August 7, and is, I believe, the most northern appearance of this bird on record. — HENRY M. SPELMAN, *Cambridge, Mass.*

SWAINSON'S WARBLER (*Helonæa swainsoni*) IN TEXAS. — The range of this rare species has been very materially extended by its discovery in

Navarro Co., Texas, by a correspondent of the National Museum, Mr. J. Douglas Ogilby, who has kindly forwarded me the following particulars, with permission to send the same for publication in the Bulletin.

"I shot the specimen on a small lake or rather pond in the Trinity River bottom, and surrounded everywhere with dense timber. When I first saw it it was sitting on a branch close down to the mud on the edge of the lake, and on being disturbed only flew a few yards to another similar resting place. It was very tame, and from the thickness of the undergrowth of the place I could only shoot from a few yards distant from it, so that it was frightfully cut up by the shot. The head, however, was perfect, and at once on lifting it I was struck by the curious, sharply-ridged bill. It was a male, and measured, total length, 5.65; wing, 2.72; tail, 2.18; tarsus, 0.72; middle toe, 0.66; bill, 0.64. The upper parts were brownish-green, tinged with reddish on head and wings; below light greenish-yellow, tinged with ashy on sides; bill dark brown above, light at base; legs and feet flesh-color; irides brown; graduation of quills, 3, 2, 1-4-5. It was in company or at least in the same clump of bushes, with some Prothonotaries. — ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

NOTES ON THE HABITS OF THE CLIFF SWALLOW (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*). — Within my collecting grounds is a locality where numbers of these birds have nested for many years. This is a shed, open only on one side, where the birds have attached their nests to the sleepers of the loft. In the spring of 1878 they returned about the usual time and soon began repairing old nests or constructing new ones. One day, while watching them, I noticed one bird remained in her half-finished nest, and did not appear to be much engaged. Soon a neighbor, owning a nest a few feet away, arrived with a fresh pellet of clay and, adjusting it in a satisfactory manner, flew away for more. No sooner was she out of sight than the quiet bird repaired to the neighbor's nest, appropriated the fresh clay and moulded it to her own nest! When the plundered bird returned, no notice was taken of the theft, which was repeated as soon as she was again out of sight. I saw these movements repeated numerous times, but was called away, and when I again returned both nests were completed.

In the same place a nest remained undisturbed, and was occupied by probably the same pair of birds for several seasons. This spring they returned to the old nest, and all appeared prosperous, until one day I noticed a number of Swallows engaged in walling up the entrance of this old nest. This, and the outline of a new nest over the old, was soon completed. I then broke open the closed nest and found within the dead body of a Swallow. This bird had probably died a natural death, and the friends being unable to remove the body, and knowing it would soon become offensive, adopted this method of sealing it up. — F. H. KNOWLTON, *Brandon, Vt.*

ANOTHER CAPTURE OF THE LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS. — Although the Loggerhead Shrike is now known to breed regularly at certain points in the northern New England States, the records of its

occurrence in Massachusetts are not as yet sufficiently numerous to render additional captures entirely devoid of interest.

I have lately examined a fine specimen in the possession of Mr. Arthur Smith, shot by that gentleman in Brookline, Mass., in February, 1879. It is a young male, with the under parts finely vermiculated with rusty. The rump is scarcely lighter than the back and the specimen is otherwise nearly as typical of var. *ludovicianus* as are average specimens from Florida.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

A THIRD CAPTURE OF THE PHILADELPHIA VIREO (*Vireo philadelphicus*) IN MASSACHUSETTS. — In the collection of Mr. Charles B. Cory I have lately seen a Philadelphia Vireo which was taken in Brookline, Mass., by Mr. Arthur Smith. Upon asking Mr. Smith about it he told me that he shot it late in September, in second-growth oak woodland when it was quite alone.

This makes the third Massachusetts record, and all these specimens have been taken in the same month — September. The species should be carefully looked for in the spring, but it is probable that, as with the Connecticut Warbler and several other birds, the vernal migration is made by a more westerly route. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

OCCURRENCE OF VIREO PHILADELPHICUS IN MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. — On September 21, 1876, I took an adult male of this species in an orchard in Princeton, and on the 28th of the same month I saw two others in the same orchard together, one of which I obtained. This proved also an adult male. These are the only instances that have come under my observation during six years at this point. — W. E. D. SCOTT, *Princeton, N. J.*

THE RED CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra americana*) IN TENNESSEE. — The morning of August 7, 1880, found the writer collecting in the woods near Rugby on the Cumberland Plateau in East Tennessee. Coming to a clearing, I observed, among other birds, two which at first I did not recognize. The "clearings" of that section differ from those in other parts of the country. Lumber being comparatively valueless in that region, the settlers kill the trees by girdling, leaving them standing. In time all but the largest limbs fall, and the trunks become rotten and filled with vermin; thus they are the resort of Woodpeckers for both feeding and breeding purposes. It was in such a locality, and on the top of one of the largest trunks, that I saw a small bird, whose plumage I could not distinguish against the sky, hopping up and down and around the trunk, seemingly extracting insects from the decayed knot-holes. Supposing it to be a species of Nuthatch, I shot it, when I was greatly astonished to pick up a Red Crossbill. The report of my gun revealed the whereabouts of four more, the remainder of the flock. Observation of their habits showed me they kept near the tops or broken ends of the limbs, hopping about and crawling under them after the manner of Woodpeckers. As I

shot another, the rest rose high in the air and, with an irregular, undulating flight, disappeared. My specimens proved to be in good plumage.

I subsequently saw two more in a barn-yard some four miles from the first locality. I was informed that they had been frequently seen thereabouts of late, but the natives were unable to identify them. I shot one of them,—a fine male, whose upper tail-coverts were of an unusually brilliant red. I find entered in my notebook that on August 13 I saw two more while on a deer hunt fourteen miles from the other places. Of course, under the circumstances, I was unable to shoot them. This would seem to show that the first flock was not an accidental occurrence.

The Tennessee Plateau is a comparatively level section of country about one hundred miles long and forty miles wide, with an average elevation of two thousand feet above the adjacent region. Its forests consist almost entirely of white oaks, interspersed with chestnuts, and occasionally a pine. This, with the above statements, indicate that the habits of my birds differ materially from those of others of this erratic species.

In respect to external characters, Mr. J. A. Allen, after having compared my birds with a large series of New England specimens and with examples of var. *mexicana* from Colorado, writes me that the Tennessee specimens present no essential difference in average measurement, but that the bill is considerably larger than in average New England examples, but much smaller than that of *mexicana*. The plumage of the males is much brighter than in northern specimens. The Tennessee birds he regards as almost exactly intermediate between the Red Crossbills of Northern New England and those of Colorado. — G. S. SMITH, *Boston, Mass.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEST AND EGGS OF COTURNICULUS HENSLOWI OBTAINED NEAR FALLS CHURCH, VA. — Nest rather rude and irregularly shaped, composed externally of coarse grass, lined with exceedingly fine grass-tops circularly disposed and well finished but without any horse-hair; no other material than grass was used in its construction. The nest is about four inches in diameter, about two inches in height, and two inches inside diameter; it was placed in the center of a large clump of wild clover (*Trifolium agrarium*) and rested directly on the ground without any appearance of a cavity. The clover had grown up about a foot or more in height and completely surrounded the nest, which was only discovered by parting it. The female was secured as she flew from the nest. The eggs, four in number, are much blotched and speckled all over with a mixture of madder-brown and sepia, the color becoming more confluent on the larger end; there are also a few dashes and dots of very dark sepia, almost black, scattered among the spots. One of the eggs has a number of large blotches of a lighter tint than the spots scattered all over it so as to almost form a ground tint for the spots. The ground color is a delicate greenish-white. The measurements, in hundredths of inches, are as follows: .75 x .60, .75 x .58, .75 x .56, .75 x .60. These eggs, taken June 3, contained large embryos within four or five days of hatching. As I took full-fledged young last year on the 12th of July, they undoubtedly raise two broods in a season.

The above described nest and eggs were taken in the locality where Mr. Ridgway found the birds last year (see this Bulletin, Vol. IV, p. 238). They are more or less common in all suitable places, probably a dozen pairs breeding in this and the adjoining meadows.

Since writing the above, two fully fledged young birds have been taken (June 6) in the same place. The birds have been also seen and heard singing at Ball's Cross Roads in Virginia, about two miles nearer the District than the other locality. Besides the characteristic note of *tee-wick*, they have quite a song, which may fairly be represented by the syllables *sis-r-r-rit-srit-srit*, with the accent on the first and last parts. This song is often uttered while the bird takes a short flight upward; it then drops down again into the tangled weeds and grasses where it is almost impossible to follow it. — PIERRE LOUIS JOUY, *Washington, D. C.*

THE LARK FINCH ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y. — On August 20, 1879, I took a specimen of *Chondestes grammica* at Layville, Long Island, the first, I believe, for this State. Strange to say, it was shot in a low, wet salt-meadow. Most of the other eastern specimens have also been taken near the coast. — CHARLES EARLE, *New York City.*

THE GOLDEN EAGLE IN NEW BRUNSWICK. — When out Snipe shooting October 16 (1880), a big Blue Heron flew up and almost immediately dropped to the ground. Instantly a large bird came like a meteor and struck the Heron with full force and in their excitement I got a fine specimen of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*), a species not often occurring with us. — GEORGE A. BOARDMAN, *Milltown, N. B.*

THE BALD EAGLE (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*) AS A HUNTER. — In view of the rather unenviable reputation that the Bald Eagle has obtained at the hands of most of the later ornithological writers,* the following extracts from a letter from Mr. John W. Baker of Brooklyn, N. Y., may be of interest. His observations were made during the winter and spring of 1879 at Fruit Cove on the St. John's River, in Florida, fifteen or twenty miles south of Jacksonville.

"The particular Eagle of which I write (for I am sure it was always the same bird) usually made two trips daily to the river in front of the house where I lived, once in the morning, and again towards evening. I think it safe to assert that he did not miss a day during my entire stay of some four or five months, giving me, therefore, ample opportunity of noting the manner in which he secured his prey.

"As soon as he reached the river he invariably alighted on the topmost branch of a tree in the immediate neighborhood of where the largest body of Coots [*Fulica americana*] was feeding, where he sat some minutes, apparently resting and preparing himself for battle. At the first sight of

* See, however, Vol. V, p. 57, of this Bulletin, where its habits at Cobb's Island, Va., as described by Mr. Wm. Brewster, seem to agree very closely with Mr. Baker's observations.

the Eagle the Coots all huddled together, remaining so during his rest, swimming about aimlessly and casting uneasy glances up in the direction of their enemy. The moment the Eagle lifted himself from his perch, the Coots seemed to press towards a common centre until they were packed so closely together that they had the appearance of a large black mantle upon the water; they remained in this position until the Eagle made his first swoop, when they arose as one bird, making a great noise with their wings, and disturbance with their feet which continued to touch the water for the first fifty or one hundred feet of their flight. This seemed to disconcert the Eagle who would rise in the air only to renew his attack with great vigor.

"These manoeuvres were kept up, the Eagle repeating his attack with marvelous rapidity, until, in the excitement and hurry of flight, three or four Coots got separated from the main body; this circumstance the Eagle was quick to discover and take advantage of; it was now easy work to single out his victim, but usually long and hard to finally secure it. I have never seen him leave the field of battle, however, without a trophy of his prowess, though I have seen him so baffled in his first attempts to separate the birds, that he was compelled to seek his tree again to rest.

"On one occasion, after separating his bird from the flock, he spent some minutes in its capture — the Coot eluding him by diving; this frequent rebuff seemed to provoke the Eagle to such an extent that he finally followed it under the water — remaining some seconds — so long, indeed, that I thought him drowned; he finally appeared, however, with the bird in his talons, but so weak and exhausted that he could scarcely raise himself above the water, and for the first thirty or forty yards of his flight his wings broke the surface of the water; very slowly he made his way to the nearest tree, where he alighted, on the lowest limb, to recover his spent strength.

"One more incident: I had crept up on a small batch of Coots and discharged one barrel of my gun at them, killing one, and was about to start out for a boat to pick it up, when I was startled by an Eagle swooping down upon my dead bird; he had it in his talons before I could get my gun to shoulder, but I quickly discharged the contents of the other barrel at him, which had the effect of making him drop my bird and go screaming away; thinking he might return, I began to reload my gun, and had barely finished one barrel, when, sure enough, he made another attempt to steal my game; in my haste I fired before he was within range, or I might have added him to my bag. I got my Coot.

"I have also seen him chase the Fish Hawk, and force him to drop his fish which he immediately secured for himself.

"This, I think, will cover the extent of my own observations, though I am credibly informed that he has been seen to capture squirrels, rabbits, and even chickens."

This last statement is confirmed by an account given me last spring by a resident in Nassau Co., Florida, on the St. Mary's River, who complain-

ed of the Eagles' carrying off poultry and young pigs, boldly venturing near the houses for the purpose.—CHARLES F. BATCHELDER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

BREEDING OF THE WILD PIGEON IN CONFINEMENT.—Of late years the Wild Pigeon has been trapped and kept in confinement for use in trap-shooting to a considerable extent, but instances of these captives having bred and raised their young is, I believe, quite unusual.

The following "clipping" from the Hartford, Conn., "Courant" of August 5, 1880, on this subject, credited to the New Haven "Palladium," which has kindly been sent me by Mr. J. A. Stannis, may be worthy of note:

"Sherman Potter, the veteran pigeon shooter of Fair Haven, has a pair of wild pigeons which he has trained in the capacity of stool pigeons and flights. This season, to the surprise of Potter and everyone else, they hatched one young one, which has grown to full size, and recently hatched another which is now two-thirds grown. This is an unusual occurrence for wild pigeons to raise their young in captivity. Potter is delighted, and is about to enter into the business of raising these birds on a grand scale, as they find a ready market at \$5 apiece in Fair Haven, to be used as stool pigeons and flights."—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

EVIDENCE OF THE FORMER EXISTENCE OF THE WILD TURKEY AT MOUNT DESERT ISLAND, MAINE.—Last summer (August 14, 1880), while searching in an old Indian shell-heap on the east side of Mount Desert Island, Maine, I found a portion of the tarsus of a Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). This is interesting as showing the former range of this bird, which is now extinct in New England.

In Jeffries Wyman's account of the Indian shell-heaps of New England, he does not mention finding the bones of the Wild Turkey farther north than Eagle Hill in Ipswich, Massachusetts.—C. W. TOWNSEND, *Boston, Mass.*

RECENT OCCURRENCE OF BAIRD'S SANDPIPER (*Tringa bairdi*) IN MAINE.—So far as I am aware, we have but four recorded instances* of the capture of this Sandpiper in New England, but the following facts will seem to indicate that in certain localities, at least, it may be something more than a mere accidental visitor. On the evening of Sept. 4, 1880, while returning from a trip up Lake Umbagog (Oxford Co., Maine), and just as we were entering the mouth of Cambridge River, the guide called my attention to a flock of small Waders sitting on a mud-flat. I made out two of the number to be Ring-necked Plovers, but in the fading light it was difficult to distinguish colors, and as the remaining six looked unfamiliar I picked out one that stood a little apart and shot it. The others disap-

* Long Island, Boston Harbor, Aug. 27, 1870. *Brewster*, *Am. Nat.*, VI, May, 1872, 306.—Lake Umbagog, Upton, Maine, Sept. 1, 1875. *Brewster*, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, I, April, 1876, 19.—Scarborough Beach, Maine, Sept. 9, 1875. *Brown*, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, II, January, 1877, 28.—Swampscott, Mass., Aug. 27, 1876. *Brewster*, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, III, July, 1878, 140.

peared in the gloom and I picked up a specimen of *Tringa bairdi*. Early the next morning I again visited the spot but there were only six Ring-necks on the flat. On a neighboring mud-bar, however, I shortly found two Baird's Sandpipers feeding in company with an *Ereunetes* and all three were quickly secured. The Baird's Sandpipers proved to be a male and female, both birds of the year. They were so fat that their skins were preserved with the greatest difficulty. Whether they represented a part of the flock seen the evening before can of course only be a matter of conjecture. I have, however, good reasons for suspecting that the Baird's Sandpiper regularly occurs at Umbagog in small numbers during the autumnal migration. In view of its known distribution in the West it would be more likely to be found on interior ponds and marshes than along our sea-coast, where it is apparently a very rare species.

The specimens above mentioned were very tame and I watched them for some time before disturbing them. Their motions were slow and sedate and their attitudes crouching. They kept up a low conversational twitter while feeding, and when flushed, flew in that swift, erratic way characteristic of most of the smaller Waders. The peculiar coloring of the upper parts gave them a striped appearance which should serve to distinguish them from any other eastern Sandpiper except *Tryngites rufescens*—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

OCCURRENCE OF BAIRD'S SANDPIPER (*Tringa bairdi*) ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COAST. — While out on the marsh at Rye Beach, N. H., August 26, my attention was called by my companion to a "Large Peep," as he called it. Upon shooting the bird we found it to be a *Tringa bairdi*. The same afternoon I obtained another specimen of this bird which was running along the beach in company with a large flock of Peeps. Both birds were very tame and allowed a quite near approach. This is the first record of this bird for New Hampshire. — HENRY M. SPELMAN, *Cambridge, Mass.*

NOTE ON TRYNGITES RUFESCENS IN TEXAS. — The Buff-breasted Sandpiper is mentioned by Mr. Dresser and Dr. Merrill as occurring on the Rio Grande in Texas, but Mr. Sennett and Mr. McCauley did not note it. Professor Snow calls it rare in Kansas, and Dr. Coues did not meet with it in Dakota while with the Northern Boundary Survey. My experience is that it is a bird whose occurrence is not to be relied upon in Cooke County, Texas.

On April 23, 1877, I saw a flock here and noted no more until April 29, 1880, when I saw two or three flocks of some half-dozen each, near Gainesville. Not having my gun, I returned next day and scoured the same locality without finding a single *Tryngites*. Thinking they were certainly on the large prairie west of Gainesville, I rode over that for half a day without seeing a Buff-breast, and gave up the search. On May 3, in riding through the same prairie where I saw the species in question, I came upon a flock of seven and, as before, was without my gun. I procured one and shot four with the first barrel and one with the second; following the remaining two I secured them, and no more have been seen since.

I noted a habit of strutting and similar maneuvering in these birds which I have never seen in Bartram's Tattler. My attention was first attracted by the white lining of the wing as the bird lay on one side stretching the wing straight up in the air; on approaching nearer I saw several others near by acting in the same ludicrous manner. One would raise the feathers and strut up to another as though they were going to fight, and I think they did sometimes strike at each other as game cocks do. Another would run up to one of its companions and stand on tip-toe with both wings raised high in the air as if challenging a contest; after standing still for an instant it would then drop its wings and go to feeding as quietly as before. I regretted that I had such a limited opportunity for making notes upon this truly interesting species.

Dr. Merrill says that the same dates and localities apply to *T. rufescens* as to *Actiturus bartramius*. The latter, however, arrives in Cooke County as early as March 27, which is about four weeks earlier than I have noted the Buff-breasts. Both species are very tame and mingle freely together while feeding.

Mr. A. Hall, of East Rockport, Ohio, informs me that he met with a small flock of these birds in riding over the prairies in Nebraska, May 18, 1880, associated with *A. bartramius*. They were very tame, allowing so near an approach that they might have been easily killed with stones. The several specimens obtained were all females. He adds that he observed no strutting or fighting, such as I had described to him as seen by me in Texas. — G. H. RAGSDALE, *Gainesville, Texas*.

A SECOND MASSACHUSETTS SPECIMEN OF THE CLAPPER RAIL (*Rallus longirostris*). — Mr. Arthur Smith has shown me a fine specimen of the Clapper Rail which he shot late in October, 1879, at Gurnet Point, Plymouth, Massachusetts. It is a dark colored example in full fall plumage. It was killed on a salt marsh where another large Rail supposed to be of the same species was seen at the same time. After the expunging of the old-time records the Clapper Rail was first reinstated as a bird of Massachusetts by Mr. H. A. Purdie in this Bulletin for January, 1877. A year later Dr. Brewer published* a notice of what would at first reading seem to be a second specimen, for no reference is made to Mr. Purdie's previous record and the date of capture is given as May, 1876; but upon looking up the bird in the "New England Collection" of the Boston Society I find it to be the same as that upon which Mr. Purdie based his data.

Oddly enough Dr. Brewer apparently makes a similar blunder with *Rallus elegans* when he gives a specimen (l. c.) as "shot in Nahant in the spring of 1876," with the remark that there is "no previous record for New England, except West Haven, Conn." The latter statement is obviously incorrect, for the presence of the King Rail in Massachusetts had been made known by Mr. Purdie† a year previously, and, if I am not

* "Notes on certain species of New England Birds with Additions to his Catalogue of the Birds of New England. By T. M. Brewer." Proc. of the Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist., Vol. XIX, Feb. 6, 1878.

† Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. II, Jan., 1877, p. 22.

greatly mistaken, Dr. Brewer's specimen and the bird taken by Welch "at Nahant, Nov. 21, 1875," are identical. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, Cambridge, Mass.

NOTES ON THE BREEDING HABITS OF THE CASPIAN TERN. — When collecting at Cobb's Island, Virginia, in company with Mr. S. D. Osborne, during the past season, we were fortunate in securing two sets of the eggs of the Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia*), and as our observation of their habits agrees so closely with Mr. Ridgway's account given in the last number of this Bulletin (Vol. V, pp. 221-223) I cannot refrain from confirming it by some additional evidence. Our first nest was taken, June 2, on what is known as Wreck Island, and we only became aware of our proximity to it by the repeated swooping down towards us of the parents, they uttering at each plunge their hoarse, barking cry four or five times in rapid succession. The nest was a mere hollow scooped in the sand somewhat back from the ridge of the beach, without lining save a few fragments of dried sedge stalks, and contained two eggs. The day previous, June 1, we had spent on the northern end of Cobb's Island, fully ten miles from this locality, and there we first saw a pair of this species, whose actions were entirely similar, but no nest rewarded our search at this time. Determined to secure, if possible, another set, we visited this locality again June 3, and were rewarded by finding their nest similarly situated as our first, and containing also two eggs. This number, I believe, with Mr. Ridgway, is their full complement. One of the parent birds was secured and its skin preserved. Two pairs were thus breeding at the same time, separated by ten miles of beach, over which we had passed repeatedly during our stay; and we saw them at no other place or time. This is the more remarkable as we were anxious to find a breeding colony of Royal Terns (*Sterna regia*), and their large size would undoubtedly have attracted our notice. Hence it seems probable that they always breed singly. The two sets varied but little in coloration or style of marking, much less than is usual among the *Sterniæ*, those in my collection agreeing well with Mr. Ridgway's description, being oval in shape (not pointed at the smaller end), their clayey ground color washed with olive and marked with irregular spots and small blotches of dark brown and lavender. They are somewhat smaller than his specimens, measuring 2.70 x 1.85 inches and 2.65 x 1.80 inches, respectively, and are in no wise to be mistaken for any eggs of the Royal Tern that I have seen. — R. F. PEARSALL, New York City.

LIST OF OCCURRENCES OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS IN EUROPE. — I regret that through an oversight I find it necessary to ask the insertion here of the following errata and addenda to my paper on this subject in the last volume of the Bulletin and to apologise to Mr. Saunders and to the readers of the Bulletin therefor:

Errata. — Page 143, line 33, of Vol. V, after "Vaude" insert "Switzerland"; page 212, line 16, *leave out* "where the locality is misstated"; same page, line 18, after "Harbor" insert "Saunders, l. c."; same page,

line 20, for "Wexford" read "Mayo." Also, in connection with my remarks on Wilson's Petrel at page 218, line 29, Mr. Saunders has called my attention to the occurrence, as recorded by him (Bull. Soc. zool. de France, 1877, p. 205, and Zoöl. Record, 1877, Aves, p. 58), of a fine specimen of this species at Malaga, Spain, killed there on 7 August, 1873, and still in his possession.

Professor Reinhardt, of Copenhagen, has sent me a paper by him in "Meddelelser fra den Naturhistoriske Forening i Kjobenhavn, 1881," on the alleged occurrence as recorded by me at page 72, Vol. V of the Bulletin, of four specimens of the American White-winged Crossbill in Denmark (Nos. 1 to 4 of my List), in which he points out that my correspondent, Herr A. Benzon, had been in error in communicating them to me and that he appears to have confused them with *L. bifasciata*, the Russian and Siberian species, to which they doubtless belonged. He also states a doubt that exists whether the record of No. 2 does not rest on a confusion with No. 1; that Nos. 1 and 3 are still in the University Museum, Copenhagen, but that No. 4 seems to have been lost many years ago. All four are thus to be deleted.

Addenda.—To the record of *Actiturus bartramius*, p. 149, add:

Great Britain. 7. One, a male, killed in Lincolnshire, purchased in Leadenhall market, and obtained in the flesh by Mr. J. E. Harting, who carefully enquired into and is satisfied of its authenticity as a British-killed specimen. Harting, Zoöl., 1880, p. 508. **October, 1880.**

To the record of *Numenius borealis* (p. 210) add:

Great Britain. 6. One, a male, Forest of Birse, Kincardineshire. Harvie-Brown, Zoöl., 1880, p. 485. **21 Sep., 1880.**

I would desire, in conclusion, to point out that by removal from the list of the Cedar Bird (footnote, p. 141) and of the American Swan, (as to which latter McGillivray's probable mistake, p. 212, was only pointed out to me by Professor Newton after the first part of the paper had appeared in the Bulletin,) the number of species of North American Birds now recorded as having visited Europe is reduced from sixty-nine, as mentioned in the introduction (Bull., V, p. 66), to sixty-seven.

I would only add that I shall still be glad to receive any further corrections or additions which may add to the accuracy and consequent value of the List. — J. J. DALGLEISH, 8 *Athole Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland.*

ERRATA.—Vol. V, page iii, line 9, for FOREIGN MEMBERS read FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS. Same page, for DR. PHILIP LUTELEY read Dr. PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER.