

Zonotrichia to a "very well circumscribed group of purely Nearctic species," and to exclude various Neotropical forms which have been referred to it.—J. A. A.

Ridgway on the Pied Wagtails of Eastern Asia.*—Mr. Ridgway believes that Dr. Stejneger's series of five skins collected at Bering Island and in Kamtchatka prove conclusively that it is either only the adult male in summer of *Motacilla amurensis* which has the "back black, while the fully adult female is indistinguishable from *M. ocularis*, or else that these two birds are identical;" *M. amurensis* being the adult male and *M. ocularis* the adult female, or perhaps the winter plumage of both sexes. Mr. Ridgway further suggests that Mr. Seeböhm's *M. blakistoni* may be merely the adult male of '*M. amurensis*.'—J. A. A.

Lawrence on New Species of American Birds.†—The species here described are 1. *Chrysotis canifrons*, from the Island of Aruba, West Indies; 2. *Formicivora griseigula*, from British Guiana; and 3. *Spermophila parva*, from Tehuantepec City, Mexico.—J. A. A.

Jouy on Birds collected in Japan.‡—Mr. Jouy, in a paper of nearly fifty pages, presents his observations made partly at Subashiri, twenty-five miles due west from Yokohama, on the eastern slope of Fuji-Yama, the highest mountain in Japan, and partly near Omachi, at the base of the Tate-Yama Mountains, about one hundred and thirty miles northwest from Yokohama. July and part of June were spent at Fuji-Yama; a short time was passed at Chiusenji Lake, about the beginning of September; while the latter part of this month, October, November, and part of December were devoted to the Tate-Yama. Very full and interesting field-notes are given on about one hundred species, with bibliographical references, and often descriptions of nests and eggs, and previously undescribed immature phases of plumage. Mr. Jouy has evidently made good use of his excellent opportunities, and the results of his work are well presented. As already noted (*anteà*, p. 108), his collections were made for the National Museum.—J. A. A.

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* On the Probable Identity of *Motacilla ocularis* Swinhoe and *M. amurensis* Seeböhm, with Remarks on an Allied supposed Species, *M. blakistoni* Seeböhm. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1883, pp. 144-147. Oct. 5, 1883.

† Descriptions of New Species of Birds of the Genera *Chrysotis*, *Formicivora*, and *Spermophila*. By George N. Lawrence. Ann. New York Acad. Sci., Vol. II, No. 12, pp. 381-383, 1883.

‡ Ornithological Notes on Collections made in Japan from June to December, 1882. By Pierre Louis Jouy. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1883, pp. 273-318. Dec. 27, 1883.

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GENERAL NOTES.

Another Kirtland's Warbler from Michigan.—The National Museum has recently acquired a fully adult male of this species which on the collector's label bears the following legend: "No 111, collection of N. Y. Green. . . . *Dendraca pinus*. Pine-creeping Warbler. . . . Battle Creek, Mich. . . . May 11, 1883." The specimen, which was generously presented to the National Museum by Mr. J. H. Batty, of Parkville, L. I., is in the highest state of plumage of the fully adult male, and has the yellow of the under parts entirely free from markings on the jugulum, which are present in the type (an immature male changing to spring plumage) and in two of the three adult females in the collection.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

Geothlypis trichas wintering in Eastern Massachusetts.—I have recently examined a male Maryland Yellow-throat brought me by a neighbor, which was caught by his cat in the latter part of January, 1884. He was unable to give the exact date, but is positive it was later than the middle of the month. The bird was in fine plumage and good condition, evidently not prevented by disease or injury from accompanying its mates southward at the usual season. As I can find no similar record, I thought it might be well to make a note of the above.—F. C. BROWNE, *Framingham, Mass.*

The Yellow-breasted Chat and Summer Redbird in Canada.—On the 16th of May, 1884, I found the dead body of an olive-backed bird lying on the ground. The maggots fell from it as I took it up, but it was still in condition to show that had I found it a few days sooner I would have added to my collection a perfect specimen of the Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*). The bird had evidently been killed by flying against the telegraph wires which pass near where it was found.

Ten days later, when visiting Mr. Dickson, station master of the Grand Trunk Railway at Waterdown, he pointed out to me an old unused mill-race, grown up with briars and brambles, where the day previous he had seen a pair of Chats mated. Mr. Dickson was collecting at the time, and was surprised at their suddenly appearing within ten feet of him, but on his trying to get to a safer shooting distance they disappeared in the thicket and did not again become visible, though they kept continually scolding at him. These are the only records I have of this species being noticed in Canada.