

the spring. I remained quite still, and the bird, which came very close to me, finally betrayed the position of its nest by flying towards it. This was situated about fifteen feet from the road; placed as usual on the ground, which was covered with dead leaves. It was embedded in a slight depression, and was partially concealed by a diminutive plant which grew alongside. It was neatly but not elaborately constructed of dry leaves and catkins, and was lined inside with the small, flexible, reddish brown stalks of a small plant, its dimensions being approximately as follows: external width,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; internal width,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; external depth,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; internal depth  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches. It contained four freshly laid eggs, the appearance of which corresponded to the descriptions of other observers, their color being white, dotted with spots of various shades of light reddish-brown, running together at the larger end, and intermingled with a few spots of lilac. They measured respectively  $.66 \times .54$ ,  $.68 \times .54$ ,  $.67 \times .54$ , and  $.67 \times .54$  inches. As far as I have ascertained, the nest of this species has not before been definitely reported from any point south of the neighbourhood of Washington.—WILLIAM C. RIVES, JR., M. D. *Newport, R. I.*

**Oporonis agilis and Dendroica palmarum palmarum at Shelburne, near Gorham, New Hampshire.**—On September 14, 1884, while collecting near the 'Dryad Camp' on the side of Mt. Baldcap (altitude approximately 800 feet), I secured a female Connecticut Warbler. When seen it was hopping about in a tangle of hobble bushes and low alders, which covered a small piece of swampy ground in high open woods. No others were seen although I looked carefully for them, and went to the same place several times hoping to find more. This adds the Connecticut Warbler to the birds of New Hampshire.

I shot a typical specimen of the western variety of the Redpoll Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*), on September 16, 1884. It was in a large mixed flock of Warblers, Chickadees, etc., which were feeding in a row of low birches by the roadside. The eastern form (var. *hypochrysea*) was not seen, although I collected steadily until September 24. This is, I believe, the first specimen of *D. palmarum* which has been taken in New Hampshire; the other five New England specimens being all from Massachusetts.—ARTHUR P. CHADBOURNE, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**Swainson's Warbler off Southern Florida.**—One of the most interesting facts brought to light by the Committee on Bird Migration is the discovery of Swainson's Warbler (*Helonæ swainsoni*) off Southern Florida, and the establishment of a fixed point in the line of its autumnal migration. On the night of the 14th of September, 1884, ten of these rare Warblers struck the lighthouse at Sombrero Key, one of the Florida Reefs. On the 15th about the same number struck, and on the 21st several more.

For the possession of this valuable information the Committee is indebted to the kindness of Mr. M. E. Spencer, keeper of the light, who forwarded specimens for identification.—C. HART MERRIAM, *Locust Grove, N. Y.*