

Taking into consideration the fact that the female is in worn *breeding* plumage, the abdomen being denuded of feathers, it may be said to agree with the type of *leucobronchialis*. Why not consider these typical birds as the *ultimate* result of a union between *pinus* and *chrysoptera*, achieved by series of unions between the original hybrids with themselves or either of the parent species, in which both black and yellow are finally eliminated?

If this be true the intermediate specimens should outnumber the typical ones, and we have recorded, therefore, twenty-one birds approaching *pinus* and *chrysoptera* more or less closely and but eight agreeing with *leucobronchialis* as originally described.

3. (Coll. F. M. C., No. 932, ♂ im., July 31, 1887.) Dorsal surface and wing-bars as in *pinus*, with an extremely faint grayish cervical collar. Breast yellow, a flush of the same appearing on the white of the throat and abdomen. Taken within less than one hundred feet of the place where No. 903 was secured. The migration of *pinus* had not yet commenced, and this bird, which was undoubtedly born in the vicinity, would answer admirably as the missing fourth bird of the brood before mentioned.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum Natural History, New York City*.

*Helminthophila leucobronchialis* in New Jersey.—May 15, 1887, a fine male specimen of this bird was shot near this place. It differs from the type in having a spot of lemon yellow on the breast and being washed lightly with the same color on abdomen and back.—E. CARLETON THURBER, *Morristown, N. J.*

The Canadian Warbler breeding in Pike County, Pa.—On June 9, 1887, in the mountains of Pike County, Pa., I was fortunate enough to find a nest of the Canadian Warbler (*Sylvania canadensis*), containing four young birds and one unhatched egg. The nest was placed among the roots of an old stump and was well concealed from observation by weeds and grasses. It was constructed of small twigs, leaves, and grasses. The egg which I secured measured  $.71 \times .53$  of an inch and corresponded with the description given in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's 'History of North American Birds,' the ground color being white with dots and blotches of blended brown and purple, varying in shades and tints and forming almost a wreath around the larger end. Both parent birds were seen and fully identified.—ROBERT B. LAWRENCE, *New York City*.

On the correct Subspecific Title of Baird's Wren (No. 719 b, A. O. U. Check-List).—In their 'Biologia Centrali Americana,' Aves (1879), p. 96, Messrs. Salvin and Godman very properly change the current name for this form of Bewick's Wren (*Thryothorus bewickii leucogaster* Baird), their reasons for so doing being thus explained:

"In differentiating these races [of *T. bewickii*], Prof. Baird thought that he recognized in the Mexican bird the *Troglodytes leucogastra* of Gould, and hence properly called it *Thryothorus bewickii*, var. *leucogaster*. But Mr. Gould's name has since been found to apply to a very different

species, which now stands as *Uropsila leucogastra*. This being the case, it is obviously undesirable to retain the name *leucogaster* for the present bird as well as for the *Uropsila*; we therefore suggest that the form should stand as *Thryothorus bairdi*."

It seems, however, that the Mexican form of Bewick's Wren had previously been accurately described by Dr. Hartlaub as *Thryothorus murinus*, in the 'Revue et Magazin de Zoologie,' Vol. IV, 1852, p. 4, a translation of the description being as follows:

"Above pale brownish cinereous, the pileum more brownish; a long, narrow, and sharply defined superciliary stripe of white; parotic region streaked with white; feathers of lower back and rump with partially hidden ante-apical spots of white encircled by black; primaries (except the first) and secondaries, for their basal half slightly, and tertials more distinctly, barred: two middle tail-feathers concolor with the back, barred with blackish; the two next blackish, with whitish tips, the rest with outer webs more and more spotted with whitish, the outer with tip entirely whitish; under tail-coverts white barred with black; body beneath pale ashy, more whitish medially, the chin and throat purer whitish; breast washed with the color of the back; feet blackish, bill brownish; tail graduated; second to fifth quills subequal. Length,\* 5.40; bill from forehead, .65; from rictus, .77; wing, 2.30; tail, 2.40; tarsus, .85. *Hab.* Mexico: Rio Frio. Museums of Bremen and Hamburg."

The only Mexican species which have the peculiar pattern of the tail-feathers described above are *T. bewicki* (subspecies "*bairdi*" Salv. & Godm. and *spilurus* Vig.) and *T. albinucha* (Cabot). The latter is of very different proportions, however, and is, moreover, confined to Yucatan and the Peten district of Guatemala. Therefore, since the description cited applies very exactly to the bird first named *Thryothorus bewicki*, var. *leucogaster* by Prof. Baird, and afterwards *T. bairdi* by Salv. and Godman, it appears necessary to discard both these appellations for that given earlier by Hartlaub, the correct name of Baird's Wren thus being *Thryothorus bewickii murinus* (Hartl.).—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Smithsonian Institution*.

**Central New York Notes.**—HENSLOW'S SPARROW (*Ammodramus henslowi*). An adult male of this bird was taken by me near Syracuse, on June 30 of this year. Attention was drawn to the bird through its peculiar song, delivered from a tall weed in a field.

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER (*Helminthophila celata*). Oct. 2, 1886, I shot a young female near Syracuse, as it was following a small company of Golden-crowned Kinglets.

COMMON TERN (*Sterna hirundo*). Secured an adult female August 12, 1887, on Onondaga Lake.

SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*). I have a female of this bird, taken by a friend, Aug. 12, 1887, on Onondaga Lake.—MORRIS M. GREEN, *Syracuse, N. Y.*

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\* The measurements are reduced from French inches and decimals to English inches and decimals.