

Columbia, by the capture of a single male shot on Rock Creek. Mr. P. L. Jouy some years ago reported having seen what he supposed to be a specimen of this bird, but this is the first time the species has been actually taken.—EDWIN M. HASBROUCK, *Washington, D. C.*

Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis in South Carolina.—The rapidly increasing list of birds essentially Western, occurring in South Carolina, is further augmented by the capture of an adult male Grinnell's Water Thrush, by the writer, near Chester C. H., April 28, 1888.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *Chester, S. C.*

Two Records for Long Island, New York.—*Dendroica palmarum*.—I secured a female at Montauk Point, Sept. 7, 1885. This antedates by over two years the one recorded by Mr. William Dutcher as the first obtained on Long Island (*Auk*, Vol. V, April, 1888, p. 182). My bird was with a small flock, and at the time I did not suspect its identity.

Poliophtila cærulea.—I shot a male at Montauk Point, Sept. 2, 1885. It was in one of the dense thickets common to that locality, and not in company with any other birds. This is, I believe, the third record for Long Island, the first specimen having been taken by Mr. N. T. Lawrence (*Auk*, II, July, 1885, p. 272) and the second by Mr. de L. Berier (*Bull. N. O. C.*, VI, April, 1881, p. 126). Up to the present writing I know of no other captures of this species on Long Island, although the list of records for New England is now a large one.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR., *New York City*.

Birds at Aiken, S. C.—The notes below recorded were made at Aiken, South Carolina, in November, 1887.

A female *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*, taken on the 24th, and a single true *quiscula* on the 12th, were the only Grackles observed.

On the morning of the 12th, a flock of about fifty Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra minor*) swept past me, almost within gunshot, half of them pausing for a moment in the top of a pine near by, then hurrying on to join those in advance, when they were soon and finally lost to view.

A male of the year of *Vireo solitarius allicola*, was taken November 11.

Thryothorus bewickii was taken on November 9 and 25, a specimen each day, the only ones observed.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *New York, City*.

Notes on Louisiana Birds.—Mr. C. S. Galbraith, of Hoboken, N. J., has kindly allowed me to examine a small collection of birds obtained by him at Mandeville, La., during the winter of 1887-88, in which I find a few species of special interest on account of the locality of capture. Among these are the Florida Barred Owl (*Syrnium nebulosum allenii*), the Florida Screech Owl (*Megascops asio floridana*), the Florida Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata florincola*), the Purple and Bronzed Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula* and *Q. q. æneus*, both typical), and the Cerulean Warbler

(*Dendroica caerulea*). Also several specimens of Swainson's Warbler, and a large series of Bachman's Warbler, as already recorded by Mr. Galbraith in the present number of 'The Auk.' Of special interest also is a pair of Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra minor*), taken March 27, 1888; they are much smaller than northern birds of the same species, and the male is of a darker red. They were probably bred in the mountains or tablelands of Kentucky or Tennessee.

Mr. Galbraith informs me that Pine Finches and Juncos were rather common winter residents at the locality in question.

His collection contained also a Brown Thrush with a malformed bill, in which the bill is slender, lengthened, and curved to the right, with the upper mandible twisted partially beneath the lower, which is considerably longer than the upper. A Yellow-bellied Woodpecker presents a somewhat similar malformation, the mandibles being crossed near the base, and the lower one attenuated and greatly lengthened.

A beautiful albino Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) is also worthy of mention. The yellow is of normal extent and intensity, but the gray is entirely replaced by pure white. The wings and tail are thus pure white and the body deep intense yellow, the olive of the back being replaced with yellow. The specimen thus looks very much like a white-winged yellow Canary with a Prothonotary's bill.

All the birds above-mentioned, except the greater part of the Bachman's Warblers, have been purchased for the American Museum of Natural History.—J. A. ALLEN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.*

Observations on Bird Migration at Milwaukee.—The Milwaukee Exposition Building occupies one square, between 5th and 6th Streets east and west, and State and Cedar Streets north and south. The building is located about one mile west from the Lake shore, and nearly in the centre of the city north and south. The main tower of the building is nearly in the centre of the structure, and rises over 200 feet above the street. During the Exposition this tower is illuminated by four electric lights of 2000 candle power each. They are lighted from 6 to 6.30 P. M. and turned out at 11 to 11.30 P. M., according to the condition of the atmosphere.

The weather previous to September 20-21 was exceptionally mild and pleasant, and but few birds were noticed migrating, *i. e.*, during the day time. I had not yet discovered that the electric lights on the tower attracted the birds to any extent. September 21-22 it grew suddenly cooler with raw cold north wind. On the morning of the 22d some of the employes of the Exposition climbed to the tower and found "lots of birds" dead. I procured a few of them, the rest becoming scattered before I had found it out. Of this lot there were no species of those I saw, not represented in my list of the next day except *Colaptes auratus* which I identified from some feathers a young lady had saved from the specimen.

The night of September 22-23 was raw and cold, with fresh north wind, and was very dark. The next morning I found the following species around the lights and on the accessible roofs.