

Tringa bairdii on Long Island Sound.—A female *Tringa bairdii* was shot at Stratford, Connecticut, November 3, 1888, by Mr. J. H. Averill of Bridgeport, who kindly presented it to me. It was on a salt meadow in company with four *Tringa maculata*. Having no specimens for comparison I sent the skin to Dr. C. H. Merriam, Dept. of Agriculture, who identified it as above.—C. K. AVERILL, JR., *Bridgeport, Connecticut*.

Note on the First Plumage of *Colinus ridgwayi*.—Mr. Herbert Brown of Tucson, Arizona, has kindly sent me for examination a specimen of *Colinus ridgwayi*, a young male, still partly in the first plumage. It was taken Oct. 10, 1888, near Tubal, seventy miles south of Tucson. The top of the head is blackish, with each feather narrowly bordered with ashy brown. The hind neck, sides of the neck, and jugulum are yellowish white, with each feather barred at the tip with black. The scapulars are brownish, each feather with a rather broad whitish shaft stripe, and barred with yellowish white and black, and the wing coverts have much the same pattern, but the barring is pale cinnamon and brown. The throat is pure white, with new black feathers appearing irregularly along the sides of the chin and upper throat. Breast pale brown, with light shaft stripes and faintly barred with blackish, passing into brownish white with more distinct bars on the upper abdomen. The new feathers along the sides of the breast and flanks are chestnut, tipped with a spot of clear white, which is bordered behind with a more or less V-shaped bar of deep black. The broad yellowish white superciliary stripes extend to the nostrils. On the whole the first plumage of *C. ridgwayi* much resembles that of *C. virginianus texensis*, but the ground color above is darker, and the bars on the jugulum are stronger and better defined, and the ground color more whitish.—J. A. ALLEN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City*.

Another Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*) in the District of Columbia.—Mr. J. D. Figgins shot a male Saw-whet Owl at Capitol View Park, a short distance from Washington, on March 12, 1889. When discovered it was feeding on a Junco, and was surrounded by an angry lot of small birds.

Three other specimens of this species have been taken here, as follows: A female was taken at Washington by C. Drexler, Feb. 12, 1859, and presented to the National Museum (No. 12,044). Dr. Fisher called my attention to a description of this specimen in 'History of North American Birds,' Vol. III, p. 43. The Museum number was given as 120,044 but was a misprint for 12,044. A female Saw-whet Owl was captured in this city on November 1, 1878, and presented to the National Museum (No. 97,987) by Mr. Henry Marshall. Another was taken early in October, 1886, and recorded in 'The Auk,' Vol. IV, p. 161, by Mr. F. S. Webster.—CHARLES W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

A Fishing Screech Owl.—I secured a Screech Owl Feb. 2, 1889, which