

Helminthophila chrysoptera.—A female was taken by Mr. Eames at Seymour on May 21. It seems to be a rare bird in most parts of the State. At Portland one was seen by Mr. Sage May 13, and five others May 30. None were reported along the coast.

Helminthophila leucobronchialis.—Mr. Eames at Seymour took a male on May 26, and observed five others at various dates, as reported by him in the October 'Auk' (Vol. V, p. 427). Mr. Flint saw one at New Haven May 15, and Mr. Clark one at Saybrook May 13. Mr. Sage took a male at Portland May 10, and saw another the same day.

Helminthophila lawrencei.—Three beautiful specimens of this bird were taken. Mr. Flint took a female at New Haven May 21, and Mr. Hoyt obtained a female at Stamford, May 23, and a male May 25. The yellow of the under parts of the female taken by Mr. Hoyt approaches the gamboge-yellow of *H. pinus*, and is much brighter than that on the corresponding parts of Mr. Flint's specimens.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

The Connecticut Warbler in Vermont.—On September 20, 1888, I took a male Connecticut Warbler (*Geothlypis agilis*) in the Green Mountains, two miles north of Pittsford, Vermont. This is, I believe, the first record of the species in Vermont.—FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, *Somerville, Massachusetts.*

Myiadestes townsendii Apparently Wintering in Wyoming.—On December 7, 1887, I was invited by a conductor on the Cheyenne and Northern Railway, to go out to the end of the road, which is about 125 miles north of Cheyenne, and take a shot at mountain sheep. For the last three miles the road winds along in the magnificent North Platte Cañon and looks, from the brow of the perpendicular precipices on either side, like two silver threads glistening in the sun, and the construction train appears like the toy train of the nursery. I had with me only my long range Sharp's rifle and was wholly unprepared to collect bird skins which were to be had here for the taking. On the walls of the cañon, especially in the less precipitous places, there flourishes a scattering growth of scrub cedar whose branches were well laden with the dark blue cedar berry.

Living, I believe, almost entirely upon these berries, for a winter diet, were countless thousands of Townsend's Solitaire (*Myiadestes townsendii*) and Robins (*Merula migratoria propinqua*). I saw also *Sitta canadensis* and several Long-crested Jays (*Cyanocitta s. macrolopha*). Both the Solitaires and Robins were acting like school children out for a holiday. They would chase one another hither and thither, now up to the brow of the cañon 500 or 600 feet above, now back and forth across the mirrored ice of the river below, and all the while singing and chattering like mad. It warms one's heart to enter such a vale of melody in cold December.

The temperature, prior to my visit, had been making strenuous efforts

to round up the zero point, and the ice on the river was quite thick and safe for crossing, though the water flows swiftly through the cañon. The only snow to be found lay in heavy banks on the north slopes. Personally I was unable to visit the cañon again during the winter, but my friend, the conductor, Mr. J. J. Duffey, kindly kept me posted up to February 7, 1888. On this date, he informed me a few days afterward, the birds were as abundant as when I saw them, two months before. Mr Duffey is thoroughly reliable, and I greatly regret his transfer to another division, as his departure on February 7 left the cañon without an observer. The severe weather being nearly over at this time, I am satisfied the birds remained in the cañon until spring. Does any member of the A. O. U. know of the bird's wintering in favored localities like the North Platte Cañon, or in this latitude ($42^{\circ}20'$ N.) anywhere? *Myiadestes townsendii* is hardly tolerably common during the migrating seasons, at Cheyenne.—FRANK BOND, *Cheyenne, Wyoming.*

Another Western Bird in South Carolina.—October 5, 1888, I procured, near the town of Chester, a Thrush which I believed to be *Turdus fuscescens salicicolus*. To place the identification beyond question, I submitted the specimen to Mr. Robert Ridgway, the original describer of the subspecies, soliciting his determination. I was promptly favored with a reply which corroborated the opinion formed by myself as stated above.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *Chester, S. C.*

Bicknell's Thrush Breeding in Vermont.—Now that *Turdus alicia bicknelli* has been reported as a summer resident on Mount Graylock, Massachusetts, as well as in the Catskills and the White Mountains, it may not be amiss for me to enter a somewhat tardy record of its presence in the Green Mountains. In July, 1885, I passed four days (14th to 17th) on Mount Mansfield, and found Bicknell's Thrushes abundant in the evergreens about the hotel. From the piazza, one evening, I heard six singing at once, and during the day their calls were so persistent as to become almost a nuisance. After my return to Boston the clerk of the hotel sent me a young bird in the flesh, and the specimen is now in Mr. Brewster's collection.—BRADFORD TORREY, *Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.*

Some Rare Rhode Island Birds.—The following species, considered rare for that portion of the country, have been observed by me in the vicinity of Newport, Rhode Island: Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowi*), abundant in September and October, 1888; Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*), a number seen in October, 1888; Black-throated Bunting (*Spiza americana*), one specimen, September, 1888; Red Phalarope (*Crymophilus fulicarius*), one specimen, Oct. 11, 1888.—WIRT ROBINSON, *2d. Lieut., 4th Artillery, Fort Adams, R. I.*

Some Rare Virginia Birds.—On November 12, 1881, whilst hunting in Chesterfield Co., Virginia (the south side of James River), I observed