

pine grove in Arlington, Mass. These also were among a flock of common Chickadees. The following day I shot one of them. The survivor remained in the same grove as late as the 22d. On the 17th of November of the same year I discovered another in a small grove composed of white pines, pitch pines and red cedars in Waverly, Mass. This bird remained in the same wood throughout the following winter. I saw it at frequent intervals up to April 5, 1890, when it disappeared together with a large flock of the common species—its associates throughout the winter. Very likely the Hudsonian came from the north with the Blackcaps in the autumn and returned with them in the spring (*cf.* Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., II, 262). During its sojourn with us it was much less active and noisy than its Black-capped cousins and stuck more closely to the *evergreen* trees. While the Blackcaps made daily foraging excursions extending a quarter of a mile or more beyond the limits of the grove, the Hudsonian remained behind, silently awaiting their return. The peculiar tone of its voice affected even its simple *chip*, so that, after long acquaintance, I could trace the bird merely by this simple clue.

During a short trip with Mr. William Brewster to Mt. Graylock, Berkshire Co., Mass., Dec. 14-20, 1889, we found the Hudsonian Titmouse on four several days—three or four specimens in second-growth pasture spruces in the Notch (alt. 1600 ft.), and a flock, estimated at six to ten, in the 'Mountain Pasture' (alt. 2200 ft.).

Assuming that the Waverly bird was not the survivor of the pair seen in Arlington (the two localities are three and a half miles asunder), it makes the ninth, I believe, recorded from eastern Massachusetts. At least two unrecorded specimens have been killed in this neighborhood—one by Mr. S. F. Denton in Wellesley, Oct. 30, 1880, and one by Mr. Brewster in Belmont, Dec. 31, 1884. It has also been taken in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Instead of regarding this species as *accidental* in Massachusetts, as Mr. Allen does in his list of the birds of the State, I believe it to be a rare (perhaps irregular) bird of passage in the eastern part of the State, while probably considerable numbers descend in autumn along the spruce belt of the Green Mountains into northern Berkshire. That it *breeds* on Mt. Graylock I think improbable, as it was not found there in the summer by either Mr. Brewster or myself during several weeks spent in exploring the mountains in the years 1883, 1888, and 1889.—WALTER FAXON, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

Myadestes townsendii in Nebraska.—In looking over a small collection of mounted birds today (the property of Mr. L. Sessions, of Norfolk, Nebraska) I found a specimen of *Myadestes townsendii* which Mr. Sessions assures me he took in that vicinity in winter some years ago. Unless I am mistaken, this is rather out of its usual habitat and is worthy of record.—GEO. L. TOPPAN, *Chicago, Ill.*

The Long-billed Marsh Wren, Maryland Yellow-throat, Nashville Warbler and Great Blue Heron in Eastern Massachusetts in Winter.—On November 1, 1889, I found two Long-billed Marsh Wrens (*Cistothorus*