

chipping into another birch and also fell a victim, but this was only a male Prairie Warbler, and not the mate of my Bachman's. This Bachman's was also a male, the testes measuring $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The song, as in the previous instance, seemed to come from the low bushes near the ground, while the bird was ten feet from the ground when shot.

These two captures, I believe, extend the range of Bachman's Warbler considerably further north than was previously known, and make it probable that it breeds not far from here, though perhaps not in this immediate vicinity. I may add that I have searched for this species with great care since capturing my first specimen but without any success except on the second occasion of its capture and then I wasn't looking for it.—C. S. BRIMLEY, *Raleigh, N. C.*

Note on *Mimocichla verrillorum*.—In the last number of 'The Auk' (VIII, p. 217) I described what was supposed to be a new species of *Mimocichla* from the Island of Dominica, and assumed it to be the first record of the genus for the Lesser Antilles. For the time being I had forgotten a recent paper by Dr. P. L. Sclater (P. Z. S., 1889, p. 326), giving a list of the birds of Dominica, and recording therefrom a form of *Mimocichla*, called by him *M. ardesiaca albiventris*. I was unfortunately not reminded of this paper till after the publication of my own, otherwise I should doubtless have adopted Mr. Sclater's name for the species in question, although he failed to point out some of the principal differences distinguishing this form from its allies. Mr. Sclater says: "As might have been expected, the Dominican *Mimocichla* belongs to the Porto Rican form. It is, in fact, so nearly similar that I do not see sufficient grounds for making it specifically distinct. The only difference apparent is the much greater whiteness of the belly in the Dominican species, whence those who adopt trinomials would, no doubt, call it *Mimocichla ardesiaca albiventris*." As in a later reference to it in the same paper he says: "Besides these there are two peculiar subspecies, namely *Mimocichla ardesiaca albiventris*," etc., he evidently intended to recognize it as a subspecies. As the name *albiventris* has priority by several months over *verrillorum* the species will stand as *Mimocichla albiventris* (Scl.), on the basis of the characters given in my former paper.—J. A. ALLEN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.*

The Robin Wintering at Godbout, Quebec.—I desire to place on record what is to us here a most unusual occurrence, viz., the wintering of the Robin (*Merula migratoria*) on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. On looking over my notes on the species, extending over twelve years, I find that the latest bird previously seen was noted on December 5; other years from 25th to 30th November. Arrivals in the spring have been noted from April 18 to May 6. This year I kept recording their occurrence day after day, always expecting that it was going to be the last seen, but they are here still (Feb. 4, 1891), and intend to stay I believe. Every day when the tide falls, leaving the rocks or some shoals bare, they flock to

these places in hundreds for the purpose of picking up gravel and small shells; when these places are covered with ice, as often happens, they hop about from one piece of ice to another, following the shore line, evidently thinking (if birds can think) there must be something wrong. I have shot several from time to time to see what their crops contained, and invariably found in them small shells, principally minute, blackish whelks, gravel, and the fruit of the mountain ash, and sometimes bits of seaweed.

All the birds I shot were in first rate condition. The winter has been a very severe one — Feb. 2 and 3, 24 and 32 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit) — but this does not seem to trouble them at all. The reason for their wintering here is possibly due to the enormous crop of mountain ash berries. — NAP. A. COMEAU, *Godbout, Province of Quebec.*

On Two Birds New to Louisiana. — In a small collection of birds recently purchased from C. S. Galbraith by the American Museum of Natural History, are two species which have not been before recorded from Louisiana; they are:—

Helminthophila leucobronchialis.—(Am. Mus. No. 54815, Mandeville, La., Spring of 1891. Collector C. S. Galbraith. Sex not determined but the example is evidently a male.) So far as pattern of marking is concerned this specimen agrees with *Helminthophila pinus*. In coloration it is midway between *pinus* and typical *leucobronchialis*, that is, the underparts are white with a patch of yellow on the breast and more or less of this color on the chin and abdomen, while the upper parts are bluish with a greenish wash. The tips of the wing-coverts are more heavily marked with yellow than in normal specimens of *pinus*, a fact not in strict accord with Mr. Ridgway's theory of dichromatism in this puzzling group. (Cf. Man. N. A. Birds, p. 486, footnote.) If with Mr. Ridgway we assume this specimen to be a "leuchroic" example of *pinus* we should not expect that a diminution of yellow on the abdomen and back would be attended by an increase of yellow on the wing-coverts.

Spizella pusilla arenacea. (Am. Mus. No. 54809, Mandeville, La., Winter of 1891. Collector C. S. Galbraith. Sex not determined.) A typical example of this Sparrow, in winter plumage. — FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to write briefly and to the point. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.]

Florida Heron Rookeries.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AUK:—

Dear Sirs: Appreciating as one must the notes of Mr. H. K. Jamison of Philadelphia on 'Some Rookeries on the Gulf Coast of Florida,' pub-