

not be noticed flying around near by, one of the crew will call the bird by name, whistle, or wave his hand, and soon the bird appears. The last seen of Dick in the late afternoon is just before the lights are hoisted for the night. When this movement commences, it at once starts for and flies to the rocks near the Beavertail Lighthouse to roost, again reappearing on the following morning to go through the same procedure. In a letter received from Capt. Fogarty, Jan. 30, 1892, he writes, "I have just given him his dinner since I wrote this letter." In another letter, dated April 12, 1892, he informs me that the last seen of Dick this spring was on April 6, 1892. He was fed on that afternoon as usual; since that date nothing has been seen of him, and it is supposed the bird has taken its departure, whether to return again next October remains to be seen. Pause my reader and reflect what this story conveys. Is it not a most interesting portrayal of successful bird life well rounded out? Storms, disease, fatalities, perils of migration, have all been braved and surmounted for twenty years at least, and perhaps for a longer period. Yet still constant, Gull Dick, now a veteran, may nevertheless be seen as of old in his accustomed haunt, — while on board the lightship there is not today a man who was there when this bird first appeared. It is with more than ordinary interest that I record in 'The Auk', for future reference, this most interesting example of the American Herring Gull.

REMARKS ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS MADE
BY WILMOT W. BROWN, JR., ON MONA AND
PORTO RICO DURING FEBRUARY AND A
PART OF MARCH, 1892.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

MR. BROWN after considerable difficulty succeeded in getting to the Island of Mona. He describes the island as having very few trees and no fresh water.

During his stay at Mona nothing of interest was procured with the exception of a specimen of *Conurus chloropterus*, which is

of value as showing that the so-called *Conurus gundlachi* from Mona is inseparable from the San Domingo species.

He found the Tropic Bird (*Phaëton flavirostris*) and the Gannet (*Sula sula*) abundant and breeding there in February. Two specimens of *Agelaius xanthomus*, evidently stragglers from Porto Rico, also were obtained on Mona.

From Porto Rico Mr. Brown sent me a number of interesting species although no novelties were among the number. Besides many of the common North American migrants the collection contained specimens of *Contopus blancoi*, *Habropyga melpoda*, *Sporadinus maugæi* Aud., *Agelaius xanthomus*, as well as the common Porto Rico species of *Icterus*, *Cæreba*, *Centurus*, *Spindalis*, etc.

LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED IN THE VICINITY OF SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS.

BY H. P. ATTWATER.

ALTHOUGH a number of eastern and western forms, with numerous intermediate examples, pass here together in the spring migration, San Antonio may be said to be on a dividing line, between not only many eastern and western, but also northern and southern, birds, the extreme limits of whose breeding ranges seem to meet here. So clear is this line in some instances, that birds found common and nesting a few miles west and north of the city, among the hills, would be 'rare finds' on the east side or south of it, in the more level country, and *vice versa*.

The city of San Antonio (lat. 29° 27') lies at the foot of an abrupt elevation — the first range of hills met with coming north from the Gulf of Mexico, or west from the Mississippi River. This range extends westward to the Rio Grande, and northward through the State. The city is six hundred feet above sea level, with a gradual slope for one hundred and fifty miles thence south to the Gulf, the elevation rising suddenly to sixteen hundred feet only thirty miles north and west of the city.