

I believe the only other records for Massachusetts are:—

'Probable breeding of the Acadian Owl (*Nyctale acadica*) in Massachusetts.' R. Deane, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. II, July, 1877, p. 84. Three specimens in first plumage are recorded,—one, taken June 28, 1876, at Newton, Mass., one at Hingham, Mass., July 5, 1876, and one July 8, 1876.

'Breeding of the Acadian Owl in Eastern Massachusetts.' N. A. Francis Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, July, 1881, p. 185. Nest with five young found June 4, 1880, at Braintree, Mass.

'Breeding of the Acadian Owl (*Nyctale acadica*) in Massachusetts.' Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, July, 1881, pp. 143-145. Account by William Brewster of nest with four eggs taken at Tyngsboro', Mass., April 5, 1881, by W. B. Perham. *Ibid.*, Jan., 1882, pp. 23-25. Additional notes on nesting at Tyngsboro', by W. B. Perham, who found seven nests in all.

'Ornithologist and Oologist,' Vol. XIV, Oct., 1889, pp. 155-156. Record of nest with four eggs, well advanced in incubation, taken at Dunstable, Mass., May 1, 1889, by C. W. Swallow.

In connection with this see also account of four nests found at Holland Patent, N. Y., by Egbert Bagg, in 'Ornithologist and Oologist,' Vol. XII, No. 4, April, 1887, p. 57.—OUTRAM BANGS, *Wareham, Mass.*

Capture of Another Flammulated Owl in California. — On May 26, 1893, I became the possessor of an Owl which after a careful examination Mr. F. Stephens decides is *Megascops flammeola*. As this is only the *fourth* specimen known to have been taken in this State, I thought it might be of some interest to the readers of 'The Auk' to know of it. This specimen was taken in the San Bernardino range of mountains at an elevation of 5000 feet. The specimen was a male and measured as follows: Length, 7.50 inches; alar extent, 17.50.—E. D. PALMER, *San Bernardino, Cal.*

Empidonax flaviventris on Long Island, N. Y. — While collecting at Flatbush, in the suburbs of Brooklyn, on June 4, 1892, I secured a male Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, which I find is the first record for Long Island. No others were observed, although I hunted carefully through the patch of underbrush and dead saplings where the specimen was secured.—CURTIS CLAY YOUNG, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Corrections.—*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* and *Spiza americana* in **Maine.**—In a note in 'The Auk,' Vol. X, July, 1893, p. 302, I mentioned these birds in terms that require further notice. The specimen of *X. xanthocephalus* brought under consideration was first noted by Mr. Ridgway in 1887 (*cf.* Auk, Vol. IV, July 1887, p. 256). But in the dates given in the two notices there is a discrepancy of nearly a year. As I saw the bird before and at the time it was shot, and kept record of the fact in my diary, I feel authorized to furnish the correct date, which is, as I have previously stated, Aug. 17, 1882. That both notes refer to the

same specimen I am thoroughly satisfied, having lately seen Mr. Rackliff and learned that this is the same bird which he sent to Mr. Ridgway, and that he has never shot any other specimen in Maine nor elsewhere. It is evident that the source of erroneous date is not with Mr. Ridgway.

Spiza americana. — The Westbrook specimen and record is preceded by Mr. Charles W. Townsend's Job's Island specimen, recorded in 'The Auk,' Vol. II, Jan., 1885, p. 106. — ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Westbrook, Me.*

The Plumbeous Vireo in Central New York.—On September 24, 1893, I shot an adult female *Vireo solitarius plumbeus* at Peterboro, Madison Co., N. Y. The bird was feeding, just at sunset, among some old apple trees together with Robins, Chipping Sparrows, a few Warblers, and a Downy Woodpecker or two. Its motions seemed excessively deliberate even for a Vireo, though on dissection it proved to be in excellent condition, fully adult and moderately fat. In plumage the specimen is perfectly typical, agreeing in every way with Rocky Mountain examples with which I have compared it. On the other hand, it is much smaller than any of the western birds that I have seen, measuring: wing, 2.93; tail, 2.27; tarsus, 0.70; bill from nostril, 0.28 inch, thus well within the average of true *Vireo solitarius*. The form of the bill also agrees with that of the eastern bird, being much more slender than in the average *plumbeus*, though it is approached by some individuals of the latter race.

I am not now prepared to discuss the significance of these peculiarities, and the bird may for the present stand as above.

So far as I am aware this is the first record of the occurrence of the Plumbeous Vireo beyond the limits of its usual range.—GERRIT S. MILLER, JR., *Cambridge, Mass.*

Dendroica striata in Summer at Washington, D. C.—July 30, 1893, I shot an adult male Black-poll Warbler. The earliest record for the fall migration that I am aware of is Sept. 1, 1889.—EDWARD J. BROWN, *Washington, D. C.*

Helminthophila leucobronchialis.—On July 1, 1893, I found an adult *H. leucobronchialis* with two young in a small tract of alder swamp and woodland of North Haven, Conn. They were little disturbed at my presence, and I watched them carefully for some time. The adult fed both young at short intervals, leaving little doubt of its relationship to them. On July 4, they were still in the same locality, and I collected all three. Possibly the remainder of the family had been killed, as a careful search on both days through the adjacent country failed to disclose any other member of the genus *Helminthophila*.

Decomposition was so far advanced before I could prepare the adult that I was unable to determine its sex. The fact that it never sang while I was watching it, together with the generally dull color of its plumage, lead me to think it a female.