

**Kirtland's Warbler in Northeastern Illinois.**—As a very welcome addition to the birds of this State, I am pleased to announce the capture here by myself on the 7th of May, 1894, of a *Dendroica kirtlandi*. The specimen, an adult male in slightly worn plumage, was taken among hazel bushes on the edge of a clearing. Beyond this, and the bird's excessive tameness, allowing an approach to within a few feet, nothing can be said that will increase our very meagre knowledge of the habits of this rare bird. While in the bushes it impressed me as being a straggler and away from more congenial surroundings.—B. T. GAULT, *Glen Ellyn, Ills.*

**The Water Ouzel in the Coast Range south of Monterey, California.**—In March, 1894, several pairs of Water Ouzels (*Cinclus mexicanus*) were found by Mr. J. Ellis McLellan, a field agent of the Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a deep, cool cañon about 20 miles south of Monterey, near a place called Sur. The shaded slopes of this cañon are still studded with the majestic redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*), while the western alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) is common along the banks of the creek. The Ouzels were singing boisterously. The commonest bird at this season (March) was the Varied Thrush (*Hesperocichla nœvia*).—C. HART MERRIAM, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Mockingbird in Wyoming.**—During the afternoon of May 10, I was collecting birds among the stunted cottonwoods and willow brush of Crow Creek about two miles east of Cheyenne, when I drove out a large gray bird which appeared from a distance to be an entire stranger to me. I chased it down creek a quarter of a mile, when it doubled on me and went back to the place from which I at first flushed it. I was unable to get near enough to kill with No. 12 shot, but was compelled to use a charge of No. 6, and at a distance of sixty-five yards, while on the wing, brought down my specimen. The bird proved to be *Mimus polyglottos* in fine plumage. Continuing down creek another Mockingbird was flushed from the willow brush but was too wild for me to capture it that evening, although I devoted a full hour to the chase, following the bird for a mile or more. The next morning, the 11th of May, I visited the same locality and found my bird again, but only succeeded in shooting it after stalking it, antelope fashion, by crawling prone upon the ground for sixty yards from stunted rose bushes. I succeeded in getting near enough, however, to shoot the bird with No. 12 shot. I have mounted both birds and placed them in the Cheyenne High School collection.

On May 23 while collecting about a half mile below where these two birds were shot, I heard a singer which I at first thought was a Brown Thrasher, but on listening I heard strange notes and at once concluded it was another Mockingbird. The singer was located in a clump of willows about forty yards from the creek, and an equal distance from the nearest

willow brush. I tried a charge of the small shot but did not reach him. He flew out and I killed him with No. 6 shot on the wing, the bird falling about seventy yards from where I stood. The individual killed on the evening of the 10th was a female and the other two were males. All were fat and their stomachs were well filled with worms and water grubs, larvæ, etc. Their feet were perfect in every way, the claws being sharp and showing not the slightest indication of having grasped the perch of a bird cage; and besides, the birds were exceedingly wild and shy. Then again cage birds as rare as the Mockingbird is in this latitude, and especially locality, do not go about in flocks, so, on the whole, I am satisfied that the birds came north with a flock of Brown Thrashers with which they were associating at the time I found them. I am not at all familiar with *Mimus polyglottos*, but one feature presented by the specimens captured appeared a little odd. The iris of the female was brown while that of both males was greenish yellow, much like the iris of *Oroscoptes montanus*, but not quite so yellow.—FRANK BOND, *Cheyenne, Wyoming*.

**Bird Notes from Virginia.**—The writer, in company with Messrs. C. W. Richmond and E. M. Hasbrouck, spent from May 14 to May 28, 1894, on Smith's Island, Northampton Co., Virginia, observing the bird life of that place. During our stay we identified sixty-two species of birds on the island, and noted a number on the adjacent mainland which were not seen on the island. The writer shot two females and one male *Tringa fuscicollis*, the first recorded instance of its occurrence in Virginia.

Terns, especially *Sterna antillarum* and *Gelochelidon nilotica*, seem to be rapidly diminishing in numbers, being far less common than I observed them on two previous trips in 1891 and 1892, when I was collecting in the vicinity of Smith's Island.

*Tringa canutus* was quite numerous, occurring in large flocks. May 25 hundreds of these birds were seen feeding along the extensive mud flats on the outer sea beach; some were in very highly colored plumage.

*Ammodramus maritimus* was breeding, and quite numerous; we secured forty-three specimens of this bird, and several sets of eggs.—EDWARD J. BROWN, *Washington, D. C.*

**Connecticut Notes.**—While collecting in a piece of thick woods near Greenwich, Fairfield Co., Conn., on the 25th of June, 1893, I found what at first appeared to be a nest of the Red-eyed Vireo, but which on closer inspection proved to be that of the Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax acadicus*). The nest contained three young several days old. The parent kept to the nest until I was within a yard of her, thus giving a good chance for identification. I think there are but two or three records of this species occurring in Connecticut.

On the 12th of July, while looking for *Helminthophila*, I took an adult female *H. lawrencii*. The bird is in every way like the female *H. pinus* excepting that the throat patch and stripe through the eye, which in the