

Rough-legged Hawk) are the two following for the Field Sparrow, — Auk, IV, p. 259 and X, p. 205. Four Field Sparrows were seen by Mr. Treat near Hartford, Conn., in January, 1886, and one in January, 1887. The second record is for Massachusetts; a bird was seen by Mr. Torrey at Wellesley, Dec. 19, 1892, and again Jan. 8, 1893.

Cape Cod is, of course, exceptionally well fitted to shelter these birds in winter, as snow rarely lingers there for more than a few days and because there are extensive marshes which are always opened by the tide. It is probable, however, that similar conditions exist in Rhode Island and in Connecticut, so that it would be worth while for observers in those States to investigate the marshes there, unless indeed some, or all, of the above-mentioned birds are already known to winter along the Sound. — RALPH HOFFMANN, *Belmont, Mass.*

**Notes from Southern New Jersey.—Phalaropus lobatus.** NORTHERN PHALAROPE. — Two specimens of this rare visitant to the New Jersey coast were secured on Peck's Beach, Cape May Co., on the 23rd of May, 1894, and are now in my collection. The above and the one taken by Mr. L. F. Bowers, the day previous (22nd) at the same place, proved to be females. It is said to be extremely rare in this section. The great storm which swept the coast from the 19th to the 22nd of this month, no doubt compelled the birds to seek shelter upon this island.

**Ammodramus henslowii.** HENSLOW'S SPARROW. — While engaged in collecting a few shore birds on the 22nd of May, 1894, upon Peck's Beach, I ran across a nest of this Sparrow. It was placed at the brink of a small sand dune, the top of which was about six feet above the level of the beach. The nest was sunken flush with the sand and directly against the roots of a solitary bunch of grass. The bird did not leave the nest until I had approached within three feet and almost touched her breast with my finger, when she flew to the edge of a thicket of bayberry and holly bushes some distance away, and, while protesting vigorously, did not come near or call up her mate. The nest, of bleached sedge grass with a lining of fine grass stems, contained four partly incubated eggs of a very light greenish to grayish white, thickly speckled and spotted with chestnut and hazel, with a very little vandyke brown here and there. The markings were confluent at the larger end in two and at the smaller end of the remaining two eggs. One egg also shows many olive gray shell markings. They measure .71 X .63, .70 X .62, .70 X .62, .70 X .62, and are short ovate to oval.—FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Chester Co., Pa.*

**Some Notes from Pennsylvania.** — The summer of 1894 I spent in Pike County, Pennsylvania, in the Delaware Valley. Through June my friend, H. L. Beadel, was with me, and together we explored the woods around Dingman's Ferry, our headquarters. On June 14 we made our first important find, the nest and eggs of the Canadian Warbler (*Sylvania canadensis*). The deeply cupped nest was under a tangle of laurel roots,

on the steep bank of a brook in heavy woods. It was built of pine needles, slightly roofed over by leaves, and contained four eggs of the typical Warbler coloration. The identification was made certain by collecting the female which was lurking near by in the laurels. The ravine where the nest was found is not over 150 feet above the level of the Delaware, which at this point is about 950 feet, making a total elevation of 1100 feet above sea-level.

On June 21 we penetrated further into the woods, and in a thicket of small white pines found the nest and four eggs of the Nashville Warbler (*Helminthophila ruficapilla*) at an elevation of about 1175 feet. This nest was under the root of a small pine; deeply cupped and loosely lined with pine needles. I soon collected the female which we had flushed from the nest.

The notes heard from this bird when first flushed were a crackling like the breaking of small twigs. After that, the only note was a staccato *chillip*. The same day I collected two males and one female, adult, Blackburnian Warblers (*Dendroica blackburniae*). They evidently breed in that part of Pike County, for we found them in one particular patch of the woods all through the summer. Despite our searching, we found no nests of this species.

On June 25, in nearly the same area in which I had found the other Warblers, I heard a Warbler's song that was strange to me. I followed it up and shot its author, a fine specimen of Black-and-Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*), male adult; a bird that heretofore I had known only as a migrant in Pike County. The genital organs were fully developed and he was carrying food, so I have no doubt there was a nest not far distant.

We found Parula Warblers breeding abundantly in these woods, and on the pine ridges found Pine Warblers (*Dendroica vigosii*).

On June 26 I saw a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), a rare but regular visitor after the nesting season; and on August 17 I took a female Hooded Warbler (*Sylvania mitrata*), which I have reason to believe nests rarely but regularly in the Delaware Valley. — HERBERT WHEATON CONGDON, *West New Brighton, N. Y.*

**Some Uncommon and Rare Birds of Erie County, Ohio.**—During the last fifteen years of ornithological collecting the following species have but once in each case fallen into my hands although almost weekly, sometimes daily, excursions have been made. They are now preserved in my collection of mounted birds.

**Accipiter atricapillus.** AMERICAN GOSHAWK.—A young male was shot Oct. 15, 1889, while Quail hunting. It is the second specimen that has been taken in this immediate vicinity. The other, an adult, is in the collection of Dr. Benschoter of this place.

**Coccothraustes vespertinus.** EVENING GROSBEAK.—A female, seen in the evergreens around my father's house for several days, was shot