

ing a new name, I therefore propose *Sporathraupis* ($\sigma\pi\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}$ = *spurius*, $\delta\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma$, *nom. prop.*)—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandi*) in Florida. — I saw a Kirtland's Warbler on April 19, 1897, at West Jupiter, Florida, and shot another at the same place on April 27, — the only specimen actually killed. Of course I may have been mistaken about the one seen April 19, but I myself have no doubt of its correct identification.—CHARLES B. CORY, *Great Island, Hyannis, Mass.*

Dendroica kirtlandii in Pennsylvania: — A Correction. — In my 'Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey' published some years since by the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, I omitted without comment *Dendroica kirtlandii*, which had been included in Dr. Warren's report on the 'Birds of Pennsylvania,' on the strength of information furnished him by Prof. H. Justin Roddy. My action was based upon a letter from Prof. Roddy in which he states that, owing to an unfortunate blunder, the notes given to Dr. Warren under head of *Dendroica kirtlandii* were intended for another species and that he had never seen or heard of Kirtland's Warbler in the State. Inasmuch as Mr. A. W. Butler has quoted Prof. Roddy's records of this bird in his recent 'Birds of Indiana' and based his remarks on the probable breeding range of the species partly upon them, it seems high time that the error should be corrected, as ought to have been done in my previous publication.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

The Pine Warbler (*Dendroica vigorsii*) a Breeder in Ohio. — On August 5 of this year, while out on a short collecting stroll, one of my companions, Prof. W. A. Chesron of the Waverly High School, shot a Warbler out of a number of others and kindly presented me with the specimen. I identified it as a Pine Warbler and Mr. H. C. Oberholser was so kind as to verify this determination, the bird being a young male still partially in first plumage, so that, as Mr. Oberholser said, "this fact makes it almost certain that it was reared in the neighborhood, for at that age it could not, or at least probably would not, have traveled far." Dr. Wheaton in his 'Birds of Ohio,' states that it is "a not common spring and fall migrant, but that there is no instance of its breeding in the State," and Mr. Oberholser adds that my record "appears to be the first instance of the breeding of this species in Ohio." My bird was shot in tall timber near the Waverly canal. No pine trees are to be found in this vicinity. The entire episode seems to be a circumstance of sufficient interest to be worth recording.—REV. W. F. HENNINGER, *Waverly, Ohio.*

The Yellow-breasted Chat in Oneida County, N. Y. — On June 6, 1898, in a pasture, situated on high ground, well filled with second growth

shrubs and bushes, and with a very small spring brook flowing through the centre, I took a nest and four eggs of the Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*). Only one pair of birds was found, and I am assured by Mr. Egbert Bagg, of Utica, N. Y., who was the compiler of the list of Oneida County birds, that this is the first known record of the occurrence of the Yellow-breasted Chat in Oneida County.

A Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*) made his first stop here this season, although they are resident in localities twenty miles to the east or west. — W. J. B. WILLIAMS, *Holland Patent, N. Y.*

Curious Nesting of American Redstart. — On June 5, 1898, while hunting through a great timber swamp in Yates Co., N. Y., in company with Mr. C. F. Stone, I saw a Vireo's nest and the bird on it appeared to be new to me, but as I drew near it left the nest, dropped to the ground and fluttered away, when I recognized it as a female American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*). Mr. Stone then came up and we examined the nest and found it to be an old Red-eyed Vireo's (*Vireo olivaceus*), newly lined by the Redstart with the fine red bark fiber that it usually uses to line its nests with in this locality, and it contained three fresh eggs of the Redstart. — VERDI BURTCHE, *Penn Yan, N. Y.*

Nesting of the Robin. — In 'The Auk' for July, 1898 (p. 274) I read Mr. S. M. McCormick's very interesting article on the 'Nesting Habits of the Robin,' and having found a rather unusual place for a nest I would like to report it. In Woodbourne, N. Y., Dr. Munson has a large dwelling with a piazza in front over which a honeysuckle has been trained, and in this vine, about eight feet up, on a branch three quarters of an inch in circumference, with six little runners, the nest was built, it being made doubly secure by the winding of grasses around the branches, covering the bottom entirely. But what struck me as remarkable was the almost perpendicular hanging of the nest, looking very much as a China saucer does on a bracket. The bottom partially rested against some wire that the vine ran on, but it was not fastened to it. Two broods were raised in it without any attempt at house-cleaning. Possibly they found there was no time for such a luxury. I was very sorry not to see the birds in it, but I did not get to the place in time. — A. A. CROLIUS, *New York City.*

A Note on the Wood Thrush. — It seems worthy of mention, that on examining a large series of Wood Thrushes (*Turdus mustelinus*) taken throughout their range, the majority of specimens from west of the Appalachian Highlands and the St. Lawrence Valley average much smaller in measurements (bill, culmen .56 in. and depth .18, tarsus 1.08, and wing 4.22), than those from east of the Highlands (bill, culmen, .63+ and depth .21+, tarsus 1.15, and wing 4.31). Typical western