grass of the preceding year; this year's growth having just well commenced."

The eggs seem to differ in appearance from any of the same genus that I have seen, and may be thus described: Creamy white, finely speckled all over the surface with reddish brown, and also marked with larger spots of the same color, more heavily at the larger ends. There are also a number of spots of light lilac, which are not conspicuous. They measure .57 × .48; .65 × .46; .59 × .47; .61 × .46.

The nest is small and loosely constructed, being quite flat. It is composed outwardly of a few leaves, a little moss and a good deal of fine grass, lined only with the latter material.

The nest was situated on the ground in and arched over with dry grass, and no bush or twigs were near. The eggs contained small embryos.— J. PARKER NORRIS, JR., *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Connecticut Warbler and Philadelphia Vireo at Shelter Island, N. Y. —On Sept. 12, 1901, I took a specimen of the Connecticut Warbler (*Geothlypis agilis*) and on the 18th another, and on the same day a specimen of the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphia*); the first one taken here in over twenty years' collecting, and a new record, I believe for eastern Long Island. This bird was feeding in a young growth of wild cherry trees in an old overgrown field in company with some Red-eyed and White-eyed Vireos — a sort of family gathering. — W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.*

Toxostoma *vs.* Harporhynchus.— *Toxostoma* was first used by Rafinesque (Amer. Monthly Mag., IV, p. 107) in 1818, for a genus of shells. The name occurs in a mere list of shells as "TOXOSTOMA, N. G. 1 species," and is a pure *nomen nudum*. It remained in this state until Nov., 1831 (Enumeration and Account of Some Remarkable Natural Objects in the Cabinet of Professor Rafinesque in Philadelphia, p. 2), when the species was described. Shortly before this, however (Isis, May, 1831, 528), Wagler used the term for a genus of birds (type: *Toxostoma vetula* Wagler, = *Orpheus curvirostris* Swainson), and there seems to be no valid reason why *Toxostoma* should not replace *Harporhynchus*, the latter given in 1847 by Cabanis, on the supposition that *Toxostoma* was preoccupied. Our Thrashers should stand as follows: *Toxostoma rufa* (Linn.), *Toxostoma longirostris sennetti* (Ridgw.), *Toxostoma curvirostris* (Swains.), *Toxostoma curvirostris palmeri* (Coues), *Toxostoma bendirei* (Coues), *Toxostoma cinereu* (Xantus), *Toxostoma cinerea mearnsi* (Anthony), *Toxostoma rediviva* (Gamb.), *Toxostoma rediviva pasadenensis* (Grinnell), *Toxostoma lecontei* Lawr., *Toxostoma lecontei arenicola* (Anthony), and *Toxostoma crissalis* Henry.— CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

Hylemathrous *vs.* Troglodytes for the House Wren.— In 'The Birds of Massachusetts' (p. 92) Mr. G. M. Allen and I used *Hylemathrous* for the