

by Dr. W. L. Abbott. Stone says (on this page) that it is "only a rare straggler in the Delaware Valley," and on page 32 he considers it as a "rare or irregular transient" in the vicinity of Philadelphia, which indeed it is.

The only other record of its occurrence in the Delaware Valley which I have been able to find is the observation of one by three different persons at Media, Delaware County, Pa., in 1905. This bird, presumably the same individual, was seen on May 1 by Philip H. Moore, on May 2 by Lydia G. Allen, and on May 7 by Alice Fussel. (See 'Cassinia' for 1906, p. 67).

The Blue-gray Gnatcatcher may have been a summer resident in the Delaware Valley in former years, "as there is a very young bird in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, obtained many years ago by Wm. Wood" (Stone's Birds of Eastern Penn., and N. J., p. 148, footnote), but it must now be considered as an extremely rare transient in this vicinity.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Two Interesting Nebraska Records.**—A male specimen of the Iceland Gull (*Larus leucopterus*) in the first winter plumage was shot by a boy near Dorchester, Nebraska, January 15, 1907, and later was brought to the University for identification. The bird was among a flock of crows when first seen, and was taken for a "white crow." It was easily shot because of its remarkable tameness. This record not only adds a new bird to the Nebraska list, but, I believe, extends the known winter range of the species considerably to the southward, the usual limit in the interior being considered the Great Lake region. The dimensions of this specimen, taken in inches, are: expanse, 47.5; length, 24.5; wing, 16.25; tail, 6.25; chord of culmen, 1.80.

The second record is that of an unusually early appearance of the Bohemian Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*) within the State. This bird does not usually reach the latitude of Nebraska until the middle of November, but on October 27, 1906, three specimens were shot from out a flock at the forest reserve near Halsey, Nebraska, and two of these were sent to the University for naming.—MYRON H. SWENK, *University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.*

**Autumn Records of Golden Plover and Lapland Longspur in Wayne Co., Michigan.**—In the summer of 1906 I was engaged to engineer the laying out of a cemetery on P. C. 40, Springwells Township. As the work was to be according to strictly modern ideas, all the surface dirt was handled, and by autumn the twenty acres was a long narrow piece of smooth barren ground, different from any other piece in that vicinity. This attracted a pair of Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*) October 13, and a flock of fifteen Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*) November 7. The plover were inspected at 200 feet and the longspurs at less than half that distance through the powerful transit telescope.

While not familiar with all the plumage variations of the Black-bellied and Golden Plover I based my identification on the fact they appeared different from all the Black-bellied Plover I have seen, and had no conspicuous white rump patch.

The longspurs dropped suddenly, like rain from the clouds. They saw me at once and squatted. After an examination through the instrument I approached within about thirty feet of them when one sprang into the air with a twitter and simultaneously the remainder burst into flight, so to speak, and flew beyond the range of vision. November 25, another bird was seen in company with a Prairie Horned Lark. This was in the village of Grosse Pointe Farms. Both the Golden Plover and Lapland, Longspur are considered rare here in autumn. — J. CLAIRE WOOD, *Detroit, Mich.*

**Notes from Western New York.**—The following records, though not substantiated by specimens, may be worthy of record, as in every case they are of positive identification. The observations were made in the vicinity of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, and in a number of cases in conjunction with Mr. Frank T. Antes of Canandaigua.

*Sterna caspia.*—Six birds of this species in adult spring plumage passed the end of the Canandaigua Lake pier within fair range in the early morning of May 5, 1906. They passed on over the lake in a westerly course till out of sight. There is one other record for Ontario County,—“three specimens at Canandaigua, April 28, 1895.”

*Falco peregrinus anatum.*—A single bird of this species was observed as it passed over the valley of West River, or the Inlet of Canandaigua Lake, on June 2, 1906. I believe this is the second record of this bird in Yates County.

*Nuttallornis borealis.*—I recorded a single bird near Mertensia on May 17 and one on May 19, 1906, in the same locality. These are the second and third Ontario County records.

*Empidonax flaviventris.*—I observed one at Mertensia, May 17, 1906; at Canandaigua, two May 29, and seven June 1, 1906. Of five observed at Canandaigua, May 30, 1906, two were taken by Mr. F. T. Antes. Hitherto there were no records for this species in Ontario County, though it is probably an uncommon but regular migrant.

*Melospiza lincolni.*—I observed a Lincoln's Sparrow at Canandaigua, May 13, 1906. This is the first record for Ontario County.

*Helminthophila pinus.*—One observed at Canandaigua by Mr. F. T. Antes on May 13, 1906, is the first Ontario County record.

*Helminthophila chrysoptera.*—I observed a singing male of this species at Mertensia, Ontario County, on May 17, 1906; and on June 3, 1906, found another male in song at West River, Yates County, where it is very likely the bird breeds. This warbler is recorded as breeding at Naples, Ontario County. This is the second Yates County record.

*Helminthophila peregrina.*—I observed two in song at Mertensia, May