

Migrant Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*) at Newburyport, Mass.—On August 28, 1915, a short distance outside the city limits I noted a Migrant Shrike, my first acquaintance with the rather uncommon species. And again on August 21, 1916, in the same region a single bird of this species was noted.—S. W. BAILEY, *Pittsfield, Mass.*

The Cape May and Other Rare Warblers at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.—The fall of 1916 will ever remain a memorable one from the fact of my having added the rare Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) to my list, as well as the Nashville (*Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla*) and Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*) two examples of the first, and one each of the two latter having been obtained. Of the Cape May five were seen between August 28 and September 12, one only of the Nashville on August 16, and one of the Water-Thrush on August 26. In addition to these a fine male Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*) was obtained on August 24, the second only that I have seen here so far. Two Northern Parulas (*Compothlypis americana usneæ*) were observed on August 13, and between August 23 and September 22, nineteen examples of the Bay-breasted (*Dendroica castanea*) were noted, as well as eleven of the Blackburnian (*Dendroica fusca*) between August 11 and September 9, and twenty of the Canada (*Wilsonia canadensis*) between August 11 and September 17. Two examples of the Yellow Palm (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*) were seen on May 6, and another interesting item was the finding of the Black-throated Blue (*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*) breeding for the first time in June and July.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Breeding of the Canada Warbler in Northern New Jersey.—On June 12, 1915, Dr. Wm. H. Wiegmann and the writer observed an adult male Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*) at Budd's Lake, New Jersey. This date is more than a week later than transients of this species are ordinarily met with. Furthermore, the low woods near the lake are characterized by a number of northern plants such as the Bunchberry, Gold-thread, Dwarf Birch, Larch and many others. There was reason to believe, therefore, that the Canada Warbler might prove to be a summer resident in this locality.

Revisiting the Lake on July 4, 1916, I was gratified to find an adult female in the same spot and am practically certain that the male also was seen. On July 8, the female was observed busily engaged in searching for food, its action indicating that it had young nearby. On the following day I was so fortunate as to discover one of the young birds only a few days out of the nest, a fluffy, brownish fledgling with a tail not more than two-thirds or three-fourths grown. It was fed by the mother bird several times while I watched.

Budd's Lake is situated among the mountains of the western part of

Morris County, at an altitude of 933 feet above sea-level. The low, moist woods that the Warblers had chosen for their home consists chiefly of Red Maple, with an undergrowth of Sweet Pepperbush, Swamp Azalea, Arrowwood, Black Alder, High Blueberry, Skunk Cabbage, Cinnamon and Royal Ferns, etc. The birds were always met near a road where the swamp was bordered by higher ground, about one-eighth of a mile from the Lake.

This is, so far as I know, the first recorded instance of the breeding of the Canada Warbler in New Jersey.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

Mockingbird at West Haven, Conn.—A Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) appeared near the center of West Haven, Conn., on November 8, 1916, and has been observed almost every day up to January 22, 1917. It usually appears with a flock of Starlings. It pays no attention to food put out for the birds but prefers to eat the berries of the Bitter Sweet and Honeysuckle vines which grow along the fence. It does not appear to be wild as on two occasions I have walked under the apple tree in which it was perched.—N. E. WILMOT, *West Haven, Conn.*

Hudsonian Chickadees at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.—On October 10, 1916, I came across two examples of the Hudsonian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus* subsp.?) in the same wood as the pair recorded in 'The Auk,' Vol. 33, 1916, p. 184; and they remained there until November 12. Between these dates I saw them on ten occasions, and generally they were in the company with a few *P. atricapillus* but it was quite an easy matter to locate them from the latter by their notes alone, without seeing them, and this I often did following up the sound until a view of the birds was obtained and identification confirmed.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

***Penthestes hudsonicus* at Portland, Maine.**—*Penthestes hudsonicus*, which did not come under the writer's observation at Portland during his collecting days, has twice made known to him its presence there since. On April 27, 1913, I watched a bird for three quarters of an hour as it moved about in trees and bushes at the west end of Portland,—alone most of the time but occasionally joined by a small party of Black-capped Chickadees (*P. atricapillus atricapillus*) which chanced to be in the neighborhood. Another bird passed much of the afternoon of October 27, 1913, near my house on Vaughan Street, Portland, and was identified only by its frequent fall-notes. Since no specimens of *P. hudsonicus* are in existence from Portland or its vicinity, so far as I am aware, it seems best at present not to express an opinion as to the subspecies which was represented by these birds.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

"**One of the Rarest Birds.**"—Under this caption Dr. Hartert (Novit. Zool., XXIII, Dec., 1916, 335-336, pl. 1) has recently given a brief history,