

Jr. As ornithologists have rarely visited the mountains of eastern Kentucky there is but little on record regarding the bird life, practically the only paper being that of Mr. A. H. Howell ('Auk,' 1910, p. 295). Mr. Howell's observations were made on Black Mountain to the east, on the Virginia line, and at other points to the west of the ground I covered, Pine Mountain is a long ridge running parallel to Black Mountain and separated from it by a valley through which runs the Poor Fork of the Cumberland. It forms an absolute watershed with no break north of Cumberland Gap. The streams arising on its western slope flow north or south along a narrow valley at its base until they break through the lower mountains to the west. Pine Mountain rises to an elevation of 2750 feet, being 500 feet above the valley. Both valleys are Carolinian in their fauna, such birds as the Cardinal, Chat, Louisiana Water-Thrush, Worm-eating Warbler, Carolina Wren, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Tit and Greatcatcher being common in the western one and many of the same with the addition of the Rough-winged Swallow and Summer Tanager about Dillon on the Poor Fork, although my observations at this point were but casual.

Birds not mentioned by Mr. Howell which I found near Pine Mountain Post Office on the western side of the mountain are: Great Horned Owl, Turkey Vulture, Pileated Woodpecker, Whip-poor-will, Blue Jay, Towhee, Scarlet Tanager and Cedar Waxwing, and among the migrants which were passing through at the time of my visit the White-throated Sparrow, Myrtle, and Chestnut-sided Warblers and Tree Swallow. Quite likely the last two were summer residents in the neighborhood. Other species which I took to be transient migrants were the Redstart, Blackburnian and Black-throated Green Warbler, all of which were found as summer residents on Black Mountain by Mr. Howell.

A few pairs of English Sparrows are established near Pine Mountain P. O., and I found a single pair of Song Sparrows and a few Grackles (*Quiscalus q. aeneus?*) at the Settlement School though both species seem to be rare in the district. Phoebes were especially common among the wild mountain ridges where they seemed out of place, and also Hooded Warblers, Ovenbirds, and White eyed Vireos, and it was interesting to find the Osprey so far inland, along the Poor Fork of the Cumberland.

My friend Mr. Herman Behr, who was with me, and had visited the region earlier in the year, adds the following species not listed by Mr. Howell; Barred Owl, Red-tailed Hawk, Ruffed Grouse, Wild Turkey and Spotted Sandpiper.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Records of Interest from Meriden, Connecticut.—I submit below a few notes on the rarer species of birds for this vicinity; from records that I have carefully kept and assembled during the past twenty years.

Colymbus auritus. HORNED GREBE.—Fall migrant, August 25, 1916 to November 18, (1913) on inland ponds. February 1, 1914, speci-

men taken alive by ice-cutters after it had flown into a channel of open water; apparently exhausted by long flight. Kept and fed in tub of water for three days it would not fly away, and was found dead on the fourth morning. It is now mounted in Peabody Museum collection, Yale College.

Podilymbus podiceps. PIED-BILLED GREBE.—Common fall migrant, breeding on local ponds in the summers of 1908 and 1920.

Erisimatura jamaicensis. RUDDY DUCK.—August 10, 1919, female watched at close range and with eight-power glasses on Mt. Higby Reservoir. The bird was molting and the still water was flecked with bits of down as it preened itself. It was entirely indifferent to my presence not over eighty feet distant, November 7, 1920. Male on same lake would not take wing, and was possibly wounded.

Florida caerulea. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—August 13, 1920, adult and one white immature, at Mt. Higby Reservoir.

Limosa haemastica. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—May 15, 1914, not taken, but seen at good range with eight-power glasses and easily distinguished from either *L. fedoa*, or the Willet.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus. WILLET.—July 24, 1904, and September 23, 1913. Also on October 15, 1915, at Broad Swamp, Cheshire.

Oxyechus vociferus. KILLDEER.—Rapidly increasing since 1914. Spring migration, April 5 to May 1. Fall records to November 22. Breeding records, June 3, 1914, on plowed land; June 9, 1914, at Broad Swamp; May 24, 1915, with four chicks not over 48 hours old in pasture land.

Perdix perdix. EUROPEAN OR HUNGARIAN GREY PARTRIDGE.—Thoroughly acclimated and breeding, eggs 12 to 24, nest usually in hay meadows or borders of pasture land.

Bonasa umbellus umbellus. RUFFED GROUSE.—Unusual nesting record, May 17, 1914, twenty-three eggs, nest at base of chestnut stump. Every egg hatched June 1 to 7. Judged by the late Wells W. Cooke to be the production of two hens.

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK.—Breeding on Meriden trap-rock cliffs (Hanging Hills,) summer of 1919 and 1920. Its most common prey is domestic pigeons, and in 1919 forty-four young Mallard Ducks were taken from a nearby park lake.

Aluco pratincola. BARN OWL.—Only one record, July 2, 1907, found in deep ravine, and watched for fully five minutes.

Cryptoglaux acadica acadica. SAW-WHET OWL.—Taken November 10, 1913, rose from ground and was mistaken for a Woodcock.

Melanerpes erthrocephalus. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—Only late record, March 29, 1915, two seen. They remained in woodland and by May 25 had nested. Raised a brood and were seen until mid-summer.

Astragalinus tristis tristis. GOLDFINCH.—Late nesting record,

September 22, 1915, four eggs, nest in young apple tree September 27, hatched out two young.

Vermivora lawrence. LAWRENCE'S WARBLER.—(Hybrid) May, 1901, and May 22, 1920, perfect marking; seen at close range with eight-power glasses.

Vermivora leucobronchialis. BREWSTER'S WARBLER.—(Hybrid) May 11, 1902, and May 9, 1915. June 12, 1915. Male with female.

Vermivora pinus. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—Nest containing three eggs, in low bush, eight inches from the ground in the town of Westfield. Hybrid male much alarmed and close by when female was flushed.

Dendroica tigrina. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—May 19, 1912, May 12, 1914, May 26 and 29, 1917, and May 16, 1920.

Thyrothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—December 25, 1903, and January 13, 1907.

Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis. ACADIAN CHICKADEE.—October 31, 1913, one on Mt. Besock, November 1, 1914, four in swamp land, and November 16, 1916, one in town of Berlin, Conn.—LESTER W. SMITH, 60 Cottage St., Meriden, Conn.

Some Unusual Bird-Records for Northern Vermont.—Wells River is situated in the Connecticut Valley seventy miles south of the Canadian border at an elevation of 435 feet. The Connecticut River is here joined by two streams; the Ammonoosuc from the east, having its source on the slopes of Mt. Washington, and Wells River from the west. The following records are taken from those of ten years' observation in this vicinity.

Colymbus holboelli. HOLBELL'S GREBE.—An individual spent the winter of 1919–1920 in this vicinity.

Anas platyrhynchos. MALLARD. A pair were seen October 30 and November 20, 1919.

Marila americana. RED HEAD.—An individual seen September 10, 1919, and again April 28, 1920. This bird frequented a half-mile stretch of river until May 8.

Clangula clangula americana. GOLDEN-EYE. A flock of six spent the winter of 1919–1920 on a half mile of open water between the villages of Wells River and Woodsville.

Clangula islandica. BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE.—Four spent the winter of 1919–1920 in company with *C. c. americana*.

Porzana carolina. SORA.—One seen July 30, 1911. Several specimens have been caught by cats.

Falco S. sparverius. SPARROW HAWK.—A pair seen March 28–April 6, 1913.

Picoides articus. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—One seen September 14, 1914, and frequently during that fall and winter. During the summer of 1912 a new dam was built on the Wells River flooding about two acres of woods containing quite an amount of pine. These quickly died and were not removed until February, 1915. It was here