

same time, the small berry bushes eventually being crowded out. It was in one of these places where raspberry bushes were commonly found that the first Connecticut Warbler that I saw was located. It was perhaps on the ground when I came near, as it flew on a berry bush, gave a few notes ("peenk"), and disappeared again among the bushes.

In the year 1923, the only one I saw, was on Aug. 18. It was about four rods north of where I found it in 1922.

In the year 1924, the first that I saw, was on Aug. 22, a pair being found about 60 rods due south of the 1922 locality, and in the same type of ground. A single male bird was seen on Sept. 1 and 16.

The white eye-ring, was the chief identification mark between this species and the Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*) which has no eye-ring.—OSCAR M. BRYENS, *McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.*

A Retrograde Movement in the Connecticut Valley.—A retrograde movement in the migration of birds is an infrequent occurrence, difficult to detect and observe. We had an example of one in the Connecticut Valley, April 21, 22, 23, 1925.

Spring came earlier than usual this year and, as a result many of the harbingers and initial flocks of Robins, Blackbirds, Bluebirds, Song and Fox Sparrows passed up the Valley during March. The snow, with the exception of shaded gullies in woodlands, had vanished in Massachusetts as the month came to a close. To all appearances spring had fully set in by mid-April, but winter would not be downed without one more fling! On April 19 and 20 a storm swept across central New England, leaving in its wake a blanket of snow from three to eighteen inches in depth and accompanied by low temperatures. At Woodsville, Vt., and along the northern portions of the Valley fourteen inches of snow was reported.

Such storms bring extreme suffering to the early birds. Many unquestionably die. The majority retreat and we find favorable sheltered spots harboring birds that had passed through our vicinity several weeks previously. With the melting of the snow, which lasts usually but a day or two, the birds about face and resume their northward course.

Early in the morning of April 23, I visited the Island in the Connecticut River at Holyoke. On the way I noted flocks of Robins feeding about several lawns. Approaching the Island my ear caught a babel of bird voices, interspersed with songs, chiefly of the Red-winged Blackbird. For the most part, the birds were in the tree-tops—feeding on the catkins (*Salix fragilis*) and mingled with them were several smaller flocks of Rusty Blackbirds. Cowbirds were unusually numerous. There were very few female Redwings but the flocks of Rusties were evenly divided and some of the males were breaking into subdued song, with notes now and then reminiscent of the Bobolink.

At intervals a flock of from six to eight Redwings would launch out into the air, heading straight up the Valley. While watching one such

group, I discovered another flock very much higher, swiftly winging their way northward—Blackbirds possibly that had retreated to Connecticut.

That same afternoon while visiting the Duck Hawks on Mt. Tom, we found more than a dozen Hermit Thrushes in the lee of the southeastern shoulder. Overhead an Osprey and Red-tailed Hawk pursued a direct course northward.

We felt it was strange we failed to find any Fox Sparrows. In talking since with an observer, I learned that they were seen at the time of the storm in numbers at Greenfield, thirty miles north of Holyoke.—AARON C. BAGG, 70 Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

New and Rare Birds for North Dakota.—The following important records have recently come to my attention. All except the Pigeon Hawk are now in the Milwaukee Public Museum and with the exception of the Whooping Crane were collected by C. Akley.

Chen caerulescens. BLUE GOOSE.—Female. Foster Co., N. Dak., September 26, 1890.

Grus americanus. WHOOPING CRANE.—Female, Lake Benton, N. Dak., November 9, 1901. Collected by J. Killisley.

Grus canadensis. LITTLE BROWN CRANE.—Male and female, Foster Co., N. Dak., October 4 and 5, 1890.

Grus mexicana. SANDHILL CRANE.—Male and female, Foster Co., N. Dak., October 2, 1890.

Falco mexicanus. PRAIRIE FALCON.—Immature female, Foster Co., N. Dak., October 8, 1890, male same locality, December 6, 1891.

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK.—Immature male, Foster Co., N. Dak., September 26, 1890.

Falco r. rusticolus. GRAY GYRFALCON.—Mandon, N. Dak., 1887.

Falco c. columbarius. PIGEON HAWK.—Adult male and set of three eggs. May 13, 1924, collected by G. F. Abbey near Columbus, Burke Co., N. Dak., now in the museum of the University of Michigan.—N. A. WOOD, Museum, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

One Additional Copper-plate of the Folio edition of Audubon's 'Birds of America.' In the April issue of 'The Auk' (p. 282, XLII, 1925), I recorded a plate not on my previous lists. Since then I have been informed by Dr. John B. May that there is a plate in the Pratt Memorial Library of Cohasset, Mass., representing the Swallow-tailed Hawk (plate LXXII). It was presented to the library by Mrs. Samuel T. Snow, whose husband was connected with the Revere Copper Co., of Boston. It is presumed that it was presented to Mr. Snow by Mr. Charles A. Cowles of Ansonia, Conn. about 1895. Mr. Cowles was instrumental in saving a number of these plates which had been sent to the Ansonia Brass and Copper Co. to be converted into copper bars.

This brings the list up to 41 of which 23 are deposited in Museums, Universities and Public Libraries.—RUTHVEN DEANE, Chicago, Ill.