

of the West Indies, this bird must have passed through Colombia several days before. I mention this because the earliest date I have been able to find for the fall arrival of this species in northern South America is of a bird secured by one of Mr. H. H. Smith's collectors August 27, at Bonda, Colombia, reported by J. A. Allen (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIII., 1900, p. 177).

F. P. and A. P. Penard (Vogels van Guiana, 1910, 2, p. 483) give the following dates of arrival at Paramaribo for six consecutive years: September 10, 6, 7, 17, 16, and 3, when the birds appeared to be more abundant, decreasing gradually in numbers after these dates, and increasing again towards February. They state further that a few individuals remain through the summer, but that these residents probably do not breed, because specimens, taken in May, June, and July, gave no evidence of breeding.

Yellow Warblers are known in Dutch Guiana as "Kopro-foroe" (Copper-birds). They are extremely shy in this part of the tropics. In the city they keep to the higher trees, but at the coast and along the rivers they are frequently seen in the low mangroves.

The only sound I have heard from them is a soft chip. I have never heard the song in Surinam.—THOMAS E. PENARD, *Arlington, Mass.*

**Connecticut Warbler at Atlanta, Ga., in Spring.**—On May 8, 1927, I added to my list of Atlanta birds the name of the Connecticut Warbler, *Oporornis agilis*. This bird was positively identified by me in a swampy section bordering Sullivans Creek, a small tributary of the Chattahoochee River, about 16 miles north of the city. It was in some small bushes on the edge of the Creek and as I was only about fifteen feet from it and using strong field glasses I was able to see and take note of all the main characteristics especially the white ring around the eye, which was very conspicuous, gray throat, upper breast and head.

In 'Birds of Alabama' Mr. Arthur Howell mentions this bird in fine print stating that "it should be found at that season (spring) in Alabama" and also states that "it has been observed several times in May at Chattanooga, Tenn."

Another author states that it is "excessively rare east of the Alleghanies in spring."

I do not find a single specimen of it in the State Museum in our Capitol Building here but there is one specimen in the Emory University Collection, a male bird taken by D. V. Hembree of Roswell, Ga. May 10, 1922.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Manor Ridge Drive, Atlanta, Ga.*

**Chickadee and Polyphemus Cocoon.**—While riding through a wooded canyon on the reservation one day in December, 1926, a Chickadee was seen to emerge from a clump of oak trees and fly laboriously across an open area with some large object dangling from its beak. It flew low to the ground and was experiencing considerable difficulty in its

progress. A short pursuit caused the little feathered mite to drop its treasure and take refuge in unhampered flight. The object proved to be the cocoon of a polyphemus moth (*Telea polyphemus*) with an enclosed viable pupa. The cocoon was as large as the body of the Chickadee and contained enough rations for several good meals. Apparently the little fellow was about to enjoy a feast that Lucullus himself might have envied. L. L. GARDNER, *Fort Riley, Kansas.*

**Hudsonian Chickadee in Michigan and Wisconsin.**—On July 12, 1926, Mr. B. Twombly and I observed a flock of about ten Hudsonian Chickadees in a spruce-tamarack swamp in Gogebic County, Michigan, near the shore of Mamie Lake. Two of the birds were collected, one adult and one young. They were first seen at the top of a dead spruce among some vines. Their notes "chee-dee-dee" uttered much slower than the note of the Black-capped Chickadee, combined with their smaller size, which I could even recognize at a distance of thirty feet, identified them. The two collected were in excellent plumage, the adult having the darker brown cap.

These birds were collected practically on the State line between Gogebic County, Michigan, and Vilas County, Wisconsin. Either State may easily claim the record.

In looking up previous records for the Hudsonian Chickadee, I find that Norman A. Wood found some in a similar swamp many years ago in Michigan; but as far as I know there are no summer records for Wisconsin, even the winter records being few and questionable.—CHARLES D. KLOTZ, *Winnetka, Illinois.*

**Rare Birds in North Carolina.**—An immature hybrid between a Brant and a Snow Goose was killed from the Duck Island Club, Wanchese, N. C., on December 21, 1926, by Mr. Albert Daniels, the club superintendent, and by him sent to the Museum in the flesh. On request for particulars regarding the capture, Mr. Daniels writes as follows: "This bird was alone when I shot it and was flying swift over the decoys. This is the first one I have ever seen, but on December 28 I did see a flock of five of the same kind of birds and have been informed of one other flock being seen on Christmas Day." The feet and legs of this bird were of a greenish gray color. It was quite poor in flesh, its weight when received being three pounds six ounces. I took it for an immature Barnacle Goose until the identification was made by Dr. H. C. Oberholser.

Is it possible, or likely, that this specimen, together with the other five mentioned by Mr. Daniels, constituted a hybrid brood?

On December 27, 1926, a Dovekie (*Alle alle*) in the flesh was received by the Museum from the eastern part of Core Sound, near the small town of Atlantic. The specimen was in poor condition.

An immature specimen of the Razor-billed Auk (*Alco torda*) was received in the flesh on January 19, 1927, the bird having been taken on the