

groups, these birds have been seen from the Goat Peak and Bray towers, in Mt. Tom State Reservation, flying northeastward over and along that section of the Tom Range lying between Whiting Peak and Mt. Nonotuck. Hawks are the absorbing concern of observers on Mt. Tom during these weeks of September, and no serious study has been made of the occasional "chip birds" flying past, either low over the trees or at a moderate altitude above the ridge. A clear impression prevails in my mind that this diurnal northeastward warbler movement along the ridge is sufficiently regular to be the rule rather than the exception. I might add that it was being noticed long before the erection of two frequency modulation transmitters atop the southern, highest (1200 feet) end of Mt. Tom, about a mile south of the observation points.

In connection with such reverse migration, a letter from Allen Morgan, of Hartford, Connecticut, states in part the following: On September 19, 1948, we had a very heavy flight here in Hartford. Landbirds included White-eyed and Philadelphia vireos, eight plus Cape May Warblers, Connecticut Warbler, and Lincoln's Sparrow. Toward noon, four of us, including Mr. and Mrs. Leonard I. French and Doris Purinton, went up to Penwood Forest fire-tower on the Talcott Mountain ridge, eight miles northwest of Hartford, to try for hawks. By the time we arrived there high clouds were coming out of the northwest, but the light to brisk wind at our level was southeast. There was a heavy stream of warblers coming from the northwest across the north-south ridge past us and over the Connecticut Valley. Looking high over the latter we could see, with binoculars, countless individuals and small, loose flocks very high and moving due north on a southeast wind. The migrants seemed to be getting along well until they got into the valley where they flew aimlessly and finally took the course of least resistance—north up the valley, still flying high and obviously migrating. It is the first time I have ever seen such a landbird migration taking place. All the birds that came close enough for identification were warblers, and all appeared to be Blackpolls, *Dendroica striata*.

Mr. Morgan informs me, in a subsequent letter, that a frequency modulation transmitter on Talcott Mountain is about one mile south of the Penwood fire-tower.—AARON MOORE BAGG, 72 *Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Massachusetts.*

Late Nesting of Kentucky Warbler in Washington, D. C. Area.—On June 13, 1944, a nest with four eggs of the Kentucky Warbler, *Oporornis Formosus*, was found by the writers on the grounds of the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland.

This nest was observed daily until hatching of the eggs occurred on June 20, seven days later. This nesting is the latest date (June 19) that unhatched eggs of this species have been observed in the District of Columbia area. The latest date previously recorded was June 15, 1879, as mentioned by M. T. Cooke in 'Birds of the Washington, D. C. Region' (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42: 59, 1929).—JOHN H. FALES, W. M. DAVIDSON, and C. C. HILL, *Silver Spring, Maryland.*

Connecticut Warbler at College Park, Maryland.—The Connecticut Warbler, *Oporornis agilis*, is a fairly common fall migrant in the area of College Park, Maryland, and Washington, D. C., reaching maximum abundance in late September and early October. However, as a spring migrant it is rare, choosing a different route of migration to its breeding ground.

Hampe and Kolb, 'Preliminary Report of the Birds of Maryland,' list this species as rare in spring in the Washington, D. C.-Baltimore area (including College Park). Likewise, Cooke, in her 'Birds of the Washington, D. C. Area' has only six records

of specimens taken during the spring migration. These records cover the period from about 1882 until 1911.

On May 19, 1948, on the campus of the University of Maryland, some seven miles from the District of Columbia, the writer procured a male. The bird was singing some four feet from the ground in heavy underbrush and appeared quite tame. In fact, it was more approachable than any other species in the vicinity. Most of the understory in this area was composed of spicebush, *Benzoïn aestivale*, and honeysuckle, *Lonicera* sp., with a macro-flora consisting mainly of sweet gum, red maple and red oak, *Quercus borealis* and *Quercus falcata*.

In the fall, the Connecticut Warbler is regularly seen at Laurel by Bruce Overington, and at Bowie by Robert Stewart and Chandler Robbins. A number are picked up at the base of the Washington Monument. One such specimen was found at the monument on September 30, 1947, by the writer.

One of the latest fall records listed in Miss Cooke's paper is a specimen secured in the region of the District of Columbia by William Palmer, October 24, 1889. Specimens obtained this late or later are certainly exceptions and probably due in some cases to unseasonable weather. It was this sort of unseasonable weather that prevailed in this area during the fall of 1948. November 6, with a temperature of 78° F., was the hottest day for this date in 77 years. The next day, November 7, still an unusually warm day, a male Connecticut Warbler was taken in a heavy growth of blueberries, *Vaccinium* sp., which composed the understory in a forest of scrub pine, *Pinus virginiana*, and oak, *Quercus* sp. This bird was followed at close range for a few minutes and seemed to prefer to remain near the ground in the blueberry bushes, flying up into the lower branches of the oaks when flushed, only to return to the bushes again when left alone.—BROOKE MEANLEY, *University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.*

Correct Orthography for the Vernacular Name of *Oporornis tolmiei*.—For many years the common name of the well known western warbler *Oporornis tolmiei* has been incorrectly shown in our A. O. U. Check-list, and likewise, therefore, in our many works on ornithology.

John K. Townsend sent specimens of this bird, taken on his expedition to the Columbia River, to John James Audubon, who at first confused them with the eastern Mourning Warbler and figured them under that name. Townsend later demonstrated the differences to Audubon and supposed that the latter would call the western bird *Sylvia tolmiei*, this being the name that the discoverer proposed. Audubon, however, in volume 5, page 75, of his 'Ornithological Biography,' published in June, 1839, gave it the name "MACGILLIVRAYS WARBLER, *Sylvia Macgillivrayi*," remarking "thinking that I cannot do better than dedicate this pretty little bird to my excellent friend WILLIAM MACGILLIVRAY, Esq., I feel much pleasure in introducing it to the ornithological world, under a name which I trust will endure as long as the species itself." When subsequent writers changed Audubon's capital letters to ordinary type evidently there were no Scotsmen among them since the vernacular name was written "Macgillivray's Warbler," and in this form was introduced into the A. O. U. Check-list in the first edition in 1886. Audubon's hope for perpetuity has been only partly realized, since it was found subsequently that Townsend had published *Sylvia tolmiei* in the 'Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia,' volume 8, page 159, on April 16, 1839, thus antedating Audubon. Thus in the Third Edition of the Check-list in 1910 the scientific name became *Oporornis tolmiei*, though the common name remained unchanged.

The name of the well-known Scottish ornithologist, friend and assistant to Audu-