

The Snowy Plover on the Salt Plains of the Indian Territory and Kansas.—On the 18th of June, 1886, I found *Ægialitis niveosa* breeding on the salt plains along the Cimarron River, in the Indian Territory, the northern limits of which extend across the line into southwestern Comanche County, Kansas. I shot two of the birds within the State limits, at the edge of the plains, and saw one more, a female, with two young birds nearly half grown, which I had not the heart to disturb. Just south of the line, in the Indian Territory, I saw several of the birds, and started one from a nest—a depression marked out in the sand, with no lining, and nothing near to shelter or hide it from view. The nest contained three eggs nearly ready to hatch. Their dimensions are 120 × 90, 120 × 89, 122 × 89; color, pale olive drab (approaching a light clay color with a greenish tint), rather evenly and thickly marked with irregularly-shaped, ragged-edged splashes and dots of dark or blackish brown. The measurements of the three birds shot, which on dissection proved to be females, are as follows:

Length.	Extent.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.
6.40	13.20	3.90	1.80	.95	.60
6.50	13.50	4.00	1.80	.95	.60
6.60	13.70	4.10	1.90	.95	.60

Iris dark brown; bill and claws black; legs and feet bluish ash. The birds are lighter in color, and the markings about the head not quite so distinct, as in the pair in my collection shot at San Diego, California, in November, 1881. I therefore send two of the skins for examination, as I have not any specimens in the breeding plumage from the Pacific coast.

When I started for the salt plains it was my intention to spend several days and carefully look up its bird life; but a business matter called me home, and as it was important that I should reach the stage line that evening, I only had time for a short and hurried ride over a very small portion of the grounds. From the number of these Plovers seen, however, I think it safe to enter them as quite a common summer resident.—N. S. Goss, *Topeka, Kansas.*

[The two birds sent by Col. Goss are very much lighter in color than California specimens taken in the breeding season, but agree exactly with a specimen in Mr. Sennett's collection taken at Corpus Christi, Texas, May 24, 1882. These three examples differ markedly from Pacific Coast specimens, they showing only the merest trace of the fulvous tinge on the head, while the black markings are much paler, and the upper plumage generally presents a bleached or washed-out appearance. Doubtless additional material will show that the birds of the Plains—from Texas northward to Kansas—are well entitled to subspecific separation.—J. A. ALLEN.]

Naturalization of the European Goldfinch in New York City and Vicinity.—I am informed by Mr. W. A. Conklin, of the Central Park Menagerie, New York City, that the European Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*)

first appeared in the Park in 1879, having probably crossed the Hudson River from Hoboken, N. J., where some birds had been set at liberty the previous year. The species is now common and apparently resident.

On April 20, 1886, I discovered, in precisely similar situations, two nests, one of which, containing five fresh eggs, has been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution. It was placed in a pine tree, resting among the tufts of long needles near the end of a slender horizontal limb, some twelve feet from the ground.

The species seems to be gradually extending its range, as on May 23, 1886, I met with a pair occupying a clump of pines six or seven miles to the northward.—E. T. ADNEY, *New York City*.

Ammodramus lecontei near Charleston, South Carolina.—During the past two winters Mr. Wayne has been searching carefully for Leconte's Sparrow, and his efforts are at length crowned with success, for he now sends me a female, shot January 26, 1886, about seven miles inland from Charleston. This extends the range of the species practically to the coast of South Carolina, but it is doubtful if it ever occurs there in anything like the numbers which Mr. Loomis finds in Chester County.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

The Cardinal Grosbeak and Tufted Titmouse breeding in Essex County, New Jersey.—Although not remarkable, it may be worthy of note that these two species are residents in greatly increased numbers in this vicinity, during my residence here of the last three years. They are quite common in suitable localities at all seasons. In 1884 a nest of a Cardinal was brought me, and this season I found two more, containing respectively two and three eggs each, on May 24 and May 28, which had been incubated some days.

Although I have not been fortunate enough to take the eggs of the Tufted Tit myself, they breed in considerable numbers at Springfield, two miles from here, while near Chatham a boy found two sets last year and two this year, in the early part of May.—H. B. BAILEY, *South Orange, N. J.*

Vireo solitarius alticola at Charleston, South Carolina.—Among other interesting birds collected for me by Mr. Wayne, during the past winter is a typical specimen (♂) of this new bird. It was shot February 20, 1886, within a few miles of Charleston, where it may prove to be a regular winter resident, although all the winter and early spring specimens which I have hitherto seen from that locality, as well as from Georgia and Florida, have been true *solitarius*.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Occurrence of the Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) in Massachusetts.—On the afternoon of May 9, 1886, I was rowing up the Assabet River in Concord, Massachusetts, when my companion, Mr. D. C.