plenty of them about, and some very tall ones, I saw none of them ascend to a greater height than ten feet. Neither did I see any of them alight on the ground. The time was shortly after sunrise. A subsequent visit to the same locality at mid-day was unsuccessful.—WALTER HOXIE, *Frogmore P. O., St. Helena Id., S. C.*

Connecticut Warbler—A Correction.—In the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' for July, 1882 (Vol. VII, p. 190), I recorded the capture of a Connecticut Warbler at Ebeme Lake, Maine, in August, 1879, which made the second record for the species in the State.

To make certain of its identity I sent the skin to Dr. T. M. Brewer, who wrote me (Oct. 26, 1879) that as well as he could make out the specimen was the Connecticut Warbler, but that he would get some one more *au fait* in plumage than he was to confirm or reverse his opinion.

Following this he returned the skin and wrote (Oct. 30): "I have shown the inclosed to Mr. Allen and have his confirmation of my own impressions. The *agilis* is rather an interesting specimen."

Lately the question of its correct identity was again raised, and to make assurance doubly sure I sent the skin to Mr. William Brewster for examination, giving its history. Mr. Brewster wrote me (March 28, 1886): "The case is of such importance, I have compared it carefully with large series of both *Oporornis agilis* and *G. philadelphia*. There can not be the slightest doubt as to its identity. It is a *perfectly typical Geothlypis philadelphia* in autumnal plumage." From Mr. Brewster's careful examination he is undoubtedly correct, and I would correct the record already made.—HARRY MERRILL, *Bangor, Me.*

'Aptoso-Chromatism.'—In the 'Ornithologist and Oölogist' for April, 1886 (Vol. XI, p. 49), Mr. Walter Hoxie has an article under the title 'Aptoso-Chromatism'—a term intended to designate the "'moultless color change' in the feathers of birds." Mr. Hoxie suggests that aptoso-chromatism is induced by the activity of the sexual organs, and claims its occurrence in both sexes, and cites in proof the changes in color noted in the Cardinal at the beginning of the breeding season. He finds that "the Black-bellied Plover, Red-breasted Snipe, Sanderling and Turnstone show a tolerably even ratio between perfect plumage and the development of the sexual organs, independent of the stage of moult." The argument is not very clearly stated, and the illustrations given relate in part to birds which undergo a change of color through a spring moult as well as independently of it. It is well known that many birds, particularly males, undergo a color change, more or less extensive and well-marked, as the mating season approaches, either in consequence of a partial moult, or without an actual renewal of the plumage. This coincidence of the change of color with the period of activity of the sexual organs seems to be looked upon by Mr. Hoxie as a relation of cause and effect, the former being due to the latter. While this may be true, certain facts may be recalled which tend to show that both are simply an expression or in-