

**Ammodramus leconteii at Yemassee, S. C.**—I have been on the lookout for Leconte's Sparrow every winter since I shot the one which Mr. Brewster recorded in 'The Auk' for July, 1886, but have been unsuccessful until February 9 of this year when I shot a fine male as he flew up from an old abandoned rice-field. This bird is the only one I have seen since I shot the one in 1886; and the bird can be considered as only a straggler to lower South Carolina.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Charleston, S. C.*

**Ammodramus henslowii wintering in large numbers at Yemassee, S. C.**—I shot during the months of January and February of this year thirty-six Henslow's Sparrows; several seen to fall in the high grass could not be found. In the series of thirty-six examples before me they vary greatly in size and markings. Some have the pectoral band so dark and heavy as to hide the other surface markings, and at a glance one would pronounce the breast unbroken jet black.

I have never found this species wintering here before. It is a very rare bird with us, and is only to be found in any numbers in the fall.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Charleston, S. C.*

**Occurrence of Vireo flavoviridis at Riverside, California.**—On October 1, 1887, I noticed, while hunting in the Santa Ana River bottom, a little bird fitting about in the top of a high cotton-wood tree. It was secured, and to my surprise, I found it to be a *Vireo flavoviridis*. Mr. Ridgway, to whom I sent it for positive identification, says it is the most highly colored specimen he has seen. This Vireo is confined to the Lower Rio Grande Valley and southward, therefore my specimen must have been a straggler.—WILL W. PRICE, *Riverside, Cal.*

**The Northern Range of *Oporornis formosa* in Illinois.**—May 23, 1887, I secured a female of *Oporornis formosa* one-half mile southeast of Grand Crossing, among the undergrowth in a small isolated patch of woods. The finding of this species in that locality is an event of unusual interest. A specimen has been reported to me by my friend, Mr. H. K. Coale, of Chicago, as found by Mr. R. B. Trouslet at Plano, Illinois, a few years ago. These records mark the northern limit of this species in this State, so far as I know. Mr. Robert Ridgway, of Washington writes, however, in answer to my inquiries, that the only record of the occurrence of *O. formosa*, to his knowledge, in northern Illinois is that mentioned by Mr. E. W. Nelson (Bull. Essex Inst., VIII, 1876, p. 101), who gives the species as being "a very rare summer visitant from Southern Illinois," but on what evidence Mr. Nelson based his statement is not specifically mentioned.—JOSEPH L. HANCOCK, *Chicago, Ill.*

**Protonotaria citrea in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.**—On May 15, 1887, I took a high-plumaged male Prothonotary Warbler near Arcola, Montgomery County, Pa. It was feeding well up in a tall larch on the banks of Perkiomen Creek. This was the only one of the species seen at

the time, but shortly afterwards several more were found in the hardwood trees on the brow of a hill in the immediate vicinity. In both instances the birds, although near water, were on comparatively high ground and at some distance from the swampy coverts which we would have expected them to affect.—H. F. MOORE, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Dendroica tigrina at Iowa City, in November.**—A small bird taken at Iowa City, Iowa, November 27, proved to be a Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). It was feeding in the top of a pine tree in one of the door-yards at that place, where it was shot. It was in immature plumage, which was very much soiled with pine resin; but otherwise was in good condition.—CHARLES R. KEYES, *Des Moines, Iowa.*

**Bird Notes from Toronto.**—A male *Sturnella magna* was collected Feb. 21, 1881, by Mr. Jas. Helliwell, at Highland Creek, about fifteen miles east of Toronto. The bird was in fine plumage and in fairly good condition. He had his 'home' in a dense thicket in a deep ravine, through which ran a 'Spring Creek' (which did not freeze during the winter), about a mile from a barn-yard which he visited almost daily, feeding on sweepings and pickings from manure. The bird was carefully dissected but no wound or injury of any kind could be found. The gizzard contained a few small pieces of gravel, a few grains of oats, and pickings from cow dung. This is believed to be the first record of this species wintering north of Lake Ontario.

A male *Melospiza fasciata* was collected Feb. 2, 1886, by Mr. Wm. Squires, while feeding on amaranthus seeds in a garden in St. Matthews-ward, Toronto. Snow ten inches in depth. Another specimen was taken Jan. 31, 1887, by Mr. Daniel G. Cox, in a ravine in St. James Cemetery, Toronto, in a willow thicket densely grown with goldenrod (*Solidago*). Snow six inches deep.

April 4, 1886. *Merula migratoria* Linn. Gizzard contained three hips of *Rosablanda* and one larva of *Pyrrharctia isabella*. Ground frozen. It is not usual for any bird to feed on the larvæ of this moth.

A male *Icterus spurius* was collected May 13, 1887, while pursuing insects through willow blossoms, just east of the city limits. Believed to be the first authentic record of the occurrence of this bird at Toronto.

A male European Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*) was collected May 21, 1887, by Mr. Daniel S. Cox, about a mile north of the city limits—one out of four—while resting on the top of a beech tree. The remaining three flew off in a northerly direction. The birds were evidently in a natural colony and migrants from the south, doubtless from the New York colony.—WILLIAM BRODIE, *Toronto, Can.*