

near as I was able to get) I could not find the bird with the white tail. Upon trying to approach closer they flew sidewise to me, so that I could not see the tail-feathers very well, and went too far for us to follow them. On top of the hill I found one Lapland Longspur and approached within about thirty feet of it, when it took wing and, when flying, was joined by two more of its species and a couple of Shore Larks. The Lapland Longspurs when flying with Shore Larks resemble the latter so closely that they can only be distinguished by their note, which is so different that no mistake can possibly be made.

On Feb. 18 my brother found a flock of about forty Shore Larks, containing a few Lapland Longspurs, two of which he shot. On the 20th a few Lapland Longspurs were seen with a flock of Shore Larks, but were so wild that they were given up after about three hours of persistent hunting. On Feb. 22, my brother, a friend, and myself were out and saw two Lapland Longspurs in a flock of forty or fifty Shore Larks. They were very wild and flushed out of range, but flew back past us, when I recognized one of the Longspurs by its call and shot it. We have seen none since the 22d, although we have been over the ground on which they were found several times.—W. F. HENDRICKSON, *Long Island City, N. Y.*

Breeding of *Habia ludoviciana* in Niagara County, New York.—Although I have collected and made observations of birds in this County for the past ten years, not until the past season have I found the Rose-breasted Grosbeak breeding here. On May 26, 1888, I found in the edge of a piece of woods a nest about five feet from the ground, containing one egg, I was unable to identify. Returning on the 30th, I was surprised to find a male of this species on the nest. I stood within three feet of him for some time, but he did not move, and not until my hand was within a foot of him did he show any signs of leaving. There were now four eggs in the nest, and I left them till later so as to see the female on the nest. But on returning two hours afterward, I again found the male sitting. I took only the nest and eggs and on emptying them I found that incubation had begun in two of them, and concluded the male must have begun sitting as soon as the first egg was laid.

On June 8, in another piece of woods one mile from the other nest, I found another nest containing two young birds about three days old, and one egg which looked so clean that I took it and on emptying it found that incubation had just commenced. This time the female was on the nest, and was more reluctant to leave than the male had been in the other case, and not till my hand had nearly closed over her did she conclude to do so. The nest was at about the same elevation as the first.

On June 23, but a few rods from the last nest, I found another, with the male on, containing one young bird not over one or two days old, and three eggs. I took one, in which incubation was found to have begun about three days before. On the morning of July 4, I found that the first young bird had left the nest, and on passing in the afternoon found it on a small bush and secured it. I had but little trouble in raising it, as it

would eat almost anything given it. I kept it till late in November, when I sent it to Mr. Hornaday of the U. S. National Museum, but it died on the way, probably from want of water.

From my observations of the species I conclude that the male does most of the sitting during the incubation of the eggs.—S. L. DAVISON, *Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y.*

Calamospiza melanocorys on Long Island, N. Y.—On the 4th of September, 1888, I obtained, at Montauk Point, L. I., a specimen of this species. The bird was a young one in first plumage but full grown, and in rather ragged condition externally, though of average plumpness as to flesh. To Mr. Ridgway I am indebted for its identification.

The bird was found on the edge of a salt marsh near the beach, and, being not recognized, was shot on sight. During the latter part of August and the first days of September there was certainly no wind or storm heavy enough to blow the bird so far, and it seems altogether strange that it should have found its way to such a locality.—EVAN M. EVANS, *Princeton, N. J.*

Loggerhead Shrike at Bridgeport, Conn.—A Correction.—By some inadvertence in printing Mr. Averill's note in the January number of 'The Auk' (Vol. VI, p. 74) an incongruous combination of names was brought about, which it seems desirable to correct. The specimen of Shrike recorded was the true Loggerhead (*Lanius ludovicianus*), not *L. ludovicianus excubitoirdes*, as accidentally printed.—EDS.

Helminthophila pinus, H. chrysoptera, H. leucobronchialis, and H. lawrencei in Connecticut in the Spring of 1888.—The fact that an unusually large number of the little known *H. leucobronchialis* and *H. lawrencei* were taken in Connecticut last spring, has led me to present a few notes on the relative abundance of the above-named species in different parts of the State. My thanks are due to Mr. Sage of Portland, Mr. Clark of Saybrook, Mr. Hoyt of Stamford, Mr. Averill of Bridgeport, Mr. Eames of Seymour, Mr. Treat of East Hartford, and Mr. Flint of New Haven, who have kindly placed their notes at my disposal.

Helminthophila pinus.—This species was found to be generally common along the coast except at Bridgeport. It arrived at Stamford May 15, and was common until the 17th, one was seen at Bridgeport May 10, another on the 18th, and a pair found breeding June 14. At New Haven the first was seen by Mr. Flint May 14, and the species was common from the 16th through the month, many remaining to breed. It was first seen at Saybrook May 9, and was tolerably common until the first of June. At Seymour, about twelve miles northward of New Haven, the first was seen on May 9, and the species was common by the 14th, many remaining to breed. No birds of this species were observed at East Hartford, which is in the north-central part of the State. One was taken at Portland, May 13, but it is very rare there.