

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.

**Helminthophila chrysoptera.**—A female was taken by Mr. Eames at Seymour on May 21. It seems to be a rare bird in most parts of the State. At Portland one was seen by Mr. Sage May 13, and five others May 30. None were reported along the coast.

**Helminthophila leucobronchialis.**—Mr. Eames at Seymour took a male on May 26, and observed five others at various dates, as reported by him in the October 'Auk' (Vol. V, p. 427). Mr. Flint saw one at New Haven May 15, and Mr. Clark one at Saybrook May 13. Mr. Sage took a male at Portland May 10, and saw another the same day.

**Helminthophila lawrencei.**—Three beautiful specimens of this bird were taken. Mr. Flint took a female at New Haven May 21, and Mr. Hoyt obtained a female at Stamford, May 23, and a male May 25. The yellow of the under parts of the female taken by Mr. Hoyt approaches the gamboge-yellow of *H. pinus*, and is much brighter than that on the corresponding parts of Mr. Flint's specimens.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

**The Connecticut Warbler in Vermont.**—On September 20, 1888, I took a male Connecticut Warbler (*Geothlypis agilis*) in the Green Mountains, two miles north of Pittsford, Vermont. This is, I believe, the first record of the species in Vermont.—FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, *Somerville, Massachusetts.*

**Myiadestes townsendii Apparently Wintering in Wyoming.**—On December 7, 1887, I was invited by a conductor on the Cheyenne and Northern Railway, to go out to the end of the road, which is about 125 miles north of Cheyenne, and take a shot at mountain sheep. For the last three miles the road winds along in the magnificent North Platte Cañon and looks, from the brow of the perpendicular precipices on either side, like two silver threads glistening in the sun, and the construction train appears like the toy train of the nursery. I had with me only my long range Sharp's rifle and was wholly unprepared to collect bird skins which were to be had here for the taking. On the walls of the cañon, especially in the less precipitous places, there flourishes a scattering growth of scrub cedar whose branches were well laden with the dark blue cedar berry.

Living, I believe, almost entirely upon these berries, for a winter diet, were countless thousands of Townsend's Solitaire (*Myiadestes townsendii*) and Robins (*Merula migratoria propinqua*). I saw also *Sitta canadensis* and several Long-crested Jays (*Cyanocitta s. macrolopha*). Both the Solitaires and Robins were acting like school children out for a holiday. They would chase one another hither and thither, now up to the brow of the cañon 500 or 600 feet above, now back and forth across the mirrored ice of the river below, and all the while singing and chattering like mad. It warms one's heart to enter such a vale of melody in cold December.

The temperature, prior to my visit, had been making strenuous efforts