

The Song of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*.—At Englewood, New Jersey, on May 11, 1890, I saw and positively identified an apparently typical individual of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*. Being fortunately without a gun I was spared the temptation of shooting, and during the ten or fifteen minutes which the bird was under my observation I had the pleasure of hearing it sing many times, even seeing it open its bill in the act of song. This song exactly resembled the rising and falling *tse* notes of *H. pinus* but was slightly weaker than the average song of that species.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*.

***Dendroica cærulea* again in the District of Columbia.**—On May 5, 1888, I had the pleasure of capturing the first Cerulean Warbler taken in the vicinity of Washington (see 'The Auk' Vol. V, No. 3, p. 323). I took a second specimen, a female, on May 11, 1890, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The bird was in the thick woods on top of a high ridge, and was shot without the least idea as to its true identity, it being taken for a Parula Warbler.—E. M. HASBROUCK, *Washington, D. C.*

***Cistothorus stellaris* at Washington, D. C.**—Up to the present date five species of the Troglydytidae have been taken at Washington. These are: *Troglydytes aëdon*, *T. hiemalis*, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, *T. bewickii*, and *Cistothorus palustris*, all of which are common with the exception of Bewick's Wren, of which species three, I believe, have been taken. To this list I would add a sixth species, a single female Short-billed Marsh Wren having been taken on May 9, 1890. The species has been expected to occur here for years, there being no apparent reason why it should not be found, but thus far all attempts to secure it have been unsuccessful. The bird was evidently a thoroughly tired migrant that had stopped to rest, as it was found in the very place where one would least expect it,—a swampy little ravine thickly grown with young trees and skunk cabbage, and some little distance removed from any suitable locality. The bird was entirely alone, as I searched carefully for any other stragglers, and it was so exhausted that I had little difficulty in capturing it.—E. M. HASBROUCK, *Washington, D. C.*

Capture of the Hudsonian Chickadee in Worcester County, Mass.—A specimen of this species (*Parus hudsonicus*) was taken in a low swampy tract in North Ashburnham, Mass., during a blinding snowstorm, March 17, 1890. While wading through the snow along an old cart-path in the above-mentioned swamp I thought I detected an unfamiliar chirp in the bushes near by, and presently three dark colored birds appeared in sight. I immediately fired at the nearest one, but must have missed it, as, with the aid of my setter, I could not find it. In the mean time the other two had disappeared, but following carefully along in the direction they had taken I soon found them again, and secured one with the right barrel, but the other shell missed fire, but a friend with me, from whom the other

bird was hidden by thick bushes, handed me his gun and I secured it. They proved to be a young male and a female, the first examples of this species, I believe, ever taken in Worcester County.— R. E. KIMBALL, *Fitchburg, Mass.*

A Yellow-crowned *Regulus calendula*.—April 27, 1890, I shot near Laurel, Md., an adult male 'Ruby-crowned' Kinglet which has the crown-patch pure orange-yellow instead of vermillion, the plumage being otherwise quite normal. The crown-patch is very well developed, being more extensive than in the average of specimens. — ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

The Breeding Ranges and Songs of Three Thrushes in Montana.—In June, 1889, while collecting in the Belt River Cañon I found the summer home of three of the smaller Thrushes more or less overlapping, and the following notes and comparisons, made at the time, may be of interest. The birds referred to are *Turdus fuscescens salicicolus*, *T. ustulatus swainsoni* and *T. aonalaschkae auduboni*, the Willow, Olive-backed and Audubon's Thrushes.

First, I will speak of the Willow Thrush, the commonest and most widely distributed of the Thrushes in Montana. It finds favorite nesting sites all along the valley streams in thickets of willow, rose, box-elder, etc., that, as the summer advances, become almost impenetrable with a rank growth of weeds. From such localities its song is often heard on its first arrival, but later little else than its loud, plaintive call-note greets the listener's ear and one may spend many a fruitless moment in trying to obtain a fair glimpse of the wary little inhabitant of the secluded covert. From the lower valleys this species ranges up to the mountain foot-hills and cañons, but I have never seen it far from water or more than a few yards above the earth, and never in heavy, evergreen timber. The Willow Thrush's song, identical with that of the Eastern form, although so difficult to describe, is probably familiar to most lovers of birds in the regions where either variety breeds. It is not surpassed, in my estimation, either in beauty or length by the song of the Olive-backed or of Audubon's Thrush. The song of the latter may about equal it, while in any case, I should put the Olive-back last on the list of vocalists, although its notes are the most varied, and quite odd as well. Willow Thrushes are rare here in spring and fall migration, from which it may be inferred that no great numbers go much farther north. They arrive with considerable regularity about May 15. The latest date I have for their departure is September 7.

Next in order of abundance during the breeding season, is the Olive-backed Thrush. In migration it is the only common bird of the three, appearing in considerable numbers about the middle of May, and again the second or third week in September, along all the lower valley streams. The earliest I have noted their arrival in spring is May 10, and at this season they do not tarry long away from their breeding grounds. In the fall they appear from the higher elevations about September 1, and