

lock, about four feet up. The locality was on high land, and heavily timbered.

Merula migratoria propinqua. WESTERN ROBIN.—Common. Resident in the bottom lands and valleys. Summer resident in the hills.

Cinclus mexicanus. AMERICAN DIPPER. — This bird, of peculiar habits and flight, as well as song, was observed quite often in the winter and spring along the creeks in the hills. I am confident it breeds there, but I seldom saw it through the summer.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus.—Common resident.

Parus rufescens.—Common resident in the hills.

Troglodytes hiemalis pacificus.—Very common resident, and a profuse singer. I found many nests of this species, and saw young birds, but failed to find a nest containing eggs. For a building site, they seem to have a special liking for the under side of an old log that lies up from the ground.

Cyanocitta stelleri.—Steller's Jay is a common resident. I found a nest May 13 with eggs nearly ready to hatch.

Perisoreus obscurus. OREGON JAY. MEATHAWK.—A common resident. They show little fear about camp in winter, if there is any meat they can get at. I found a nest May 8, with four eggs. It was about ten feet from the ground in a small hemlock in thick woods, and was made of dead twigs, lined with moss and feathers.—C. W. SWALLOW, *Corvallis, Oregon*.

Notes on the Mniotiltidæ of Western Pennsylvania. — *Helmitherus vermivorus*. WORM-EATING WARBLER.—First detected in Beaver County on August 16, 1888, when two specimens were secured out of three seen, probably all belonging to the same family. I found it tolerably common in Butler and Armstrong Counties during my stay there in May and June, 1889, but did not succeed in taking any nests. In 1890, however, on May 28, I found the nest of a pair in a patch of woods about five miles west of the town of Beaver. This spring I have found the species in small numbers in a particularly luxuriant piece of woodland just across the Ohio River from Beaver, where I have no doubt it breeds also. Its note at this season is a trill almost exactly the same as that given by the Chipping Sparrow on its first arrival.

Helminthophila pinus. BLUE-WINGED YELLOW WARBLER. — This species is unaccountably rare in this section, the only specimen which has ever come under my notice being one taken May 2, 1891. I regard it as our rarest Warbler, and of course from my own observations cannot say as to its being a summer resident, though Dr. B. H. Warren mentions having seen it in this County in summer (*Birds of Pennsylvania*, p. 276).

Helminthophila chrysoptera. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER. — A rather common migrant, and occurs also as a summer resident in Beaver, Butler, and Armstrong Counties, being somewhat more abundant in the latter. Repeated efforts have been made to discover the nest, but so far without success, though I have seen the old and young together in July.

Helminthophila peregrina. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—Occurs regularly in the fall, and occasionally in the spring, having been quite common this last season from May 9 to May 19.

Compsothlypis americana. PARULA WARBLER.—In Butler and Armstrong Counties I found this species to be a common breeder. I did not actually find a nest, but saw a female in the act of gathering nesting material. In Beaver County I have found it a tolerably common spring migrant, and have lately (June 2, 1891) taken a specimen which was doubtless nesting at the time.

Dendroica tigrina. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—Transient visitant; rare; three specimens have come under my observation, bearing dates respectively of Sept. 14, 1889, Sept. 24, 1889, and May 13, 1891.

Dendroica cærulescens. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—Has been taken as early in the fall as August 28 (1889).

Dendroica maculosa. BLACK-AND-YELLOW WARBLER.—Reference to the nesting of this species has already been made in a former number of 'The Auk' (Vol. VIII, No. 1, p. 116).

Dendroica cærulea. CERULEAN WARBLER.—For an account of the Cerulean Warbler see 'The Auk' Vol. VIII, No. 2, p. 238.

Dendroica pensylvanica. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—An abundant migrant in Beaver County, spring and fall. I have taken and seen immature birds in August (August 18, 1888, and August 24, 1889), which would seem to indicate that it breeds a little farther north. In Butler and Armstrong Counties, however, the case is very different; there, every patch of hazel thicket has its pair of Chestnut-sided Warblers, or, if extensive, its several pairs, the gay and sprightly male ever prominent on its outskirts or on some shrub in its midst, constantly uttering his short but sweetly modulated song. Notwithstanding this clue, their nests are difficult to find; after many vain searches I at last succeeded in finding one (June 3, 1889) containing four highly incubated eggs.

Dendroica castanea. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.—Rare migrant, especially so in the spring.

Dendroica blackburniæ. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—Common migrant in Beaver County. In Butler County I saw a single male June 4, 1889; this indicates that they breed there.

Dendroica virens. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—A common migrant in Beaver County; in Armstrong and Butler Counties a common summer resident, nesting in hemlock and pine forests, where the peculiar notes of the male are constantly heard.

Dendroica discolor. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—Transient visitant; rare; two individuals noted in the fall of 1890.

Geothlypis formosa. KENTUCKY WARBLER.—A rare summer resident; three seen August 5, 1888; a pair seen at same place June 24, 1889. Also one seen in fall migration September 13, 1888.

Geothlypis philadelphia. MOURNING WARBLER.—See note in 'The Auk' Vol. VIII, No. 2, p. 240.

Icteria virens. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.—Common summer resident in Beaver County; not noticed in Butler and Armstrong Counties.

Sylvania mitrata. HOODED WARBLER.—This species I have found to be a rare transient visitant (though probably it breeds), having noted individuals September 13 and 25, 1890, and May 2, 1891.

Sylvania canadensis. CANADIAN WARBLER.—Found in Beaver County as a migrant only, but occurs in Butler and Armstrong Counties as a summer resident, nesting in thickets, especially those along the banks of streams.

Setophaga ruticilla. AMERICAN REDSTART. — Abundant summer resident in Beaver County; in Butler and Armstrong Counties conspicuous for its apparent entire absence.

Unless otherwise specified, the quotations given above refer to Beaver County only. Many of them are interesting as showing the peculiar faunal position of not only the western part of Pennsylvania as a whole, but also of its different sections. The notes for Butler and Armstrong Counties show a breeding range for some species extending much further south than has been heretofore generally ascribed in a non-mountainous region. Leasuresville, Butler County, near which my observations were made, is almost exactly in the same latitude as Beaver, Beaver County, and is, moreover, as shown by the Geological Survey report, only slightly over one hundred feet higher. The character of the country is, however, very different, and this has evidently much to do with the difference in the respective avifaunas of the two sections. What makes the problem more difficult of solution is the fact that in both localities relatively northern and relatively southern species (not all Warblers) are both found, as for instance in Butler and Armstrong Counties, *Dendroica maculosa*, *D. pennsylvanica*, *D. virens*, *Sylvania canadensis*, etc., occur, together with such relatively southern forms as *Helminthophila vermivorus*, *Helminthophila chrysoptera* (also *Empidonax acadicus*). A comparison of the whole avifauna of each locality, however, shows that Beaver County is, on the whole, the more southern (relatively) of the two.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa.*

Note regarding the Islands of Maraguana and Samana, Bahamas.—While in the Bahama Islands last winter I had several conversations with people who were well acquainted with the islands of Samana and Maraguana. These islands have not been visited by any naturalist, or if so nothing has been published regarding them. I was told that a Parrot occurred on Maraguana and Acklin Islands, and a Crow was sometimes seen on the former island. A peculiar large rat is claimed to occur on Maraguana in abundance. At Samana a Woodpecker occurs, which, if not *Sphyrapicus varius*, would probably prove of much interest. None of my collectors have ever visited these islands, although having positive orders to do so, they having been always prevented by illness or bad weather. I am informed that a regular monthly steamer is to be run after July, 1891, between New Providence and Inagua, touching at a number of the intermediate islands. With such easy communication there should be but little difficulty in obtaining collections from most of the islands.—CHARLES B. CORY, *Boston, Mass.*