

they can at Krider's. Mr. Kerr and I were shooting Snipe, and while crossing a bottom with weeds all over it and water about fifteen inches deep, I started this Duck from a small pond. It was alone. When I got to where it fell I was struck by its beauty and decided to have it mounted. The bird is mounted in dead game style." According to Mr. Hebard's calculation the bird was killed on February 18, 1893.

Mr. W. E. D. Scott records in 'The Auk' (Vol. VI, p. 160) specimens of Cinnamon Teal taken at Key West, and Dr. J. A. Allen mentions (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Vol. II, p. 363) on the authority of Mr. Maynard that examples of the same species have been taken on the Indian River.—SAMUEL N. RHOADS, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**An Additional Specimen of the Labrador Duck.**—The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia was recently presented with the natural history collections of the late George W. Carpenter of that city. The collections, which included a great number of mounted birds, were arranged in a separate museum building on the grounds of the Carpenter estate at Mt. Airy near Philadelphia, which forty or fifty years ago was one of the most famous private museums in the State and was visited by Mr. Audubon and other naturalists of note.

Upon examining the birds contained in the collection in May of the present year, preparatory to having them removed to the Academy, I was delighted to discover an adult male of the Labrador Duck (*Camptolaimus labradorius*) in a very good state of preservation. The bird was unfortunately without any label except a number referring to a catalogue which had been lost some years ago, and I was unable to obtain any information whatever concerning its capture.

This specimen (No. 30,245, coll. A. N. S. Phila.) is evidently additional to those enumerated in Mr. Dutcher's recent paper (Auk, VIII, p. 201), and together with the specimen recorded in 'The Auk' for October, 1892, (IX, 389) brings the whole number of known specimens up to forty.

The Philadelphia Academy has now a very fair representation of this species, as it previously possessed a female and two young males.—WITMER STONE, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Capture of Another *Ardetta neoxena* at Toronto, Ontario.**—On May 20, 1893, a female *Ardetta neoxena* was shot at Toronto Marsh by a fisherman, named J. Ramsden, and was brought to Mr. Oliver Spanner, taxidermist, who bought the bird. Mr. Spanner has it mounted, and has furnished me with the following measurements: length, 13½ inches; wing 4½ inches; and informs me that it is a female.

This is the second specimen taken at Toronto, and makes the eighth specimen known in collections, the other six having been collected in Florida, where its range appears to be very much restricted. The first specimen taken at Toronto was shot on May 18, 1891, and is recorded by Mr. William Cross in the third issue of the 'Proceedings of the Ornithological Subsection of the Canadian Institute,' for 1890-91, page 41. This

specimen was sent to Mr. Ridgway for examination, and was identified by him. The bird is at present mounted and in the collection of the Canadian Institute, Toronto.

In noting that the two birds were shot at almost exactly the same date in each year, it would appear that their habits of migrating are very regular, and that the absence of records for other years might be due to their great rarity and their retiring habits, for they certainly are very rare visitants, and possibly, as Mr. Cross says, "have wandered up here with our *Ardetta exilis*." A probably parallel case is that of the capture of an Audubon's Caracara (*Polyborus cheriway*), on the north shore of Lake Superior, not far from Port Arthur, on July 18, 1892, reported by Mr. George E. Atkinson, to the Natural History Society of Ontario; and another similar case is the taking of a Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*) near Toronto on April 8, 1892, reported by Dr. Brodie.

On comparing the two Toronto specimens of Cory's Bittern, the markings are identical, except that in the bird of 1893 there is a patch of white feathers on each leg, which is entirely wanting in the other, and that the dark under parts of the body proper in the 1893 bird are mixed with dark chestnut, while in the other this is almost entirely wanting. Dr. Coues's description agrees with each bird, excepting in the above particulars.—**HUBERT H. BROWN, Toronto, Ontario.**

[Mr. Brown has been kind enough to send me the bird above referred to for examination. On comparing it with four specimens in my collection from Florida, I find that it agrees very closely with a skin taken at Lake Flirt by Capt. Menge and referred to by Mr. Scott (Auk, IX, 1892, p. 142) under the catalogue number "11,451." The Toronto bird is a trifle the darker on the back, and the chestnut of its under parts is slightly richer, but in other respects the two specimens are almost exactly alike.—**WILLIAM BREWSTER.**]

**Another *Megascops flammeolus* for Colorado.**—In referring to Mr. Edwin M. Hasbrouck's article in the July 'Auk,' on 'The Geographical Distribution of the Genus *Megascops* in North America' I may say that I have a specimen of *Megascops flammeolus* which was shot July 17, 1884, in Bear Creek Cañon, near Evergreen P. O., Jefferson Co., Colorado. This swells the total of known records for the United States to seventeen, of which twelve are from Colorado.—**HORACE G. SMITH, Denver, Colo.**

**The Road-runner in Kansas.**—In August, 1892, Mrs. M. L. Smith noticed a strange bird about her home in Comanche County, this State. The bird was seen "every day or so," but it could not be caught. Finally, during a heavy snowstorm at Christmas time, the bird, which proves to be a Road-runner (*Geococcyx californianus*), was caught by a son of Mrs. Smith. The bird was kept in a large cage until the snow was gone and was then set at liberty. It remained about the premises, however, and "would come into the house," or would sit on a window-sill and receive its "rations," which were regularly given it until spring. The rations