

ing down a road which had a very thick hedge on one side. This bird was in the top of a bush when I noticed it and it bore a strong resemblance to the Grass Finch (*Poocætes gramineus*), only it was larger. I fired at it with a small collecting pistol and slightly wounded it. Day after day I visited the spot hoping to see the bird again. Eight days afterwards, April 19, early one morning I saw the same bird within a few yards of the place where I had wounded it. It was perched on a low bush and upon seeing me flew down into a field where a lot of White-throated Sparrows were feeding. This time I secured it. Upon examination I was completely puzzled for it was a new bird to me. I had in mind the Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*), and specimens of this bird, kindly sent me by Messrs. Brewster and Chapman, confirmed my suspicions. The bird is an adult female and evidently wintered, as it was moulting about the throat. It seems strange that this bird was taken within 200 yards of the place where I shot the Missouri Skylark, and Little Brown Crane, recorded in recent numbers of 'The Auk.' — ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Summer Redbird at Saybrook, Conn.** — I have recently added another unexpected acquisition to my list of things new in a fine male specimen of the Summer Redbird (*Piranga rubra*) which I secured here in Old Saybrook on the 27th of April last (1895). It seemed to be perfectly contented, as if ignorant that it had wandered off, and whistled as cheerily in the cold rain storm then prevailing as if it was still under sunny skies. This is the first of its species that I have ever seen here. — J. N. CLARK, *Saybrook, Conn.*

**Prothonotary Warbler near New York City.** — In the early morning of June 2 last, near Yonkers, New York, I had the great pleasure of seeing a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) and listening to its song. The exact locality was rather more than a mile east of the Hudson River, and half that distance beyond Van Cortlandt Park at the northern limit of New York City. In the woods at this point a shallow pond, or pool, spreads itself among a scattered grouping of trees and bushes. This was clearly the attraction which kept the bird about the spot, enabling me to watch it at leisure. It was not at all shy, and much of the time was so near to me that, though my field-glass was not dispensed with, there was no need of it for purpose of identification. The exquisite bird kept constantly over the water, frequently coming into conspicuous view on open horizontal branches and sometimes clinging momentarily against a tree-trunk. Its usual motions were leisurely, the movements of the head sometimes quite Vireonine.

The song, which was repeated at short intervals, though not at all remarkable, was very distinctive, and not fairly to be compared with any other known to me. Listening to it, it seemed as if an unpractised ear might perhaps have associated it with the Golden-crowned Thrush, not-

withstanding its weaker emphasis, with the five to eight notes pitched all on the same key. The call-note was not heard.

This would appear to be the first known occurrence of this bird in the State outside of Long Island, where the capture of two has been recorded by Mr. Dutcher (*Auk*, V, 1888, p. 182; X, 1893, p. 236).—EUGENE P. BICKNELL, *New York City*.

**Occurrence of *Helinaia swainsoni* in the Dismal Swamp, Virginia.**—During the early part of June, 1895, the writer made a short trip to the Dismal Swamp, and, as far as practicable, explored the region bordering Lake Drummond. Various forms of animal and plant life occurring in the locality demonstrate conclusively that the northern extension of the Austroriparian region includes this swamp area. The cane (*Arundinaria*) grows commonly through the swamp as well as along the lake shore, and often forms extensive, almost impenetrable masses. On the morning of June 2, near the edge of one of these canebrakes, the writer had the pleasure of seeing a Swainson's Warbler which, although rather wary, alighted within a few feet of him, but immediately flew off and was not seen again. On the following day an adult male was secured near an old boggy road, a couple of miles from where the first one was seen, and on June 5, still another was observed. The last, like the first, alighted near by, and, after looking at the collector for a few moments, disappeared in the thicket. From the number seen it is probable that the species is a common summer resident.—A. K. FISHER, *Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

***Helminthophila leucobronchialis* in Maryland.**—An adult male specimen of this Warbler was shot at Beltsville, Md., not far from Washington, D. C., on the first of May, this year, by Mr. A. H. Thayer, who brought it to the National Museum for identification. The bird was secured in exchange for the National Museum collection (Museum register No. 150,120). It is a very typical one, absolutely without any trace of yellow on the breast or abdomen, but with rather more black on the post-ocular streak than is shown in the plate accompanying the description of the type, and considerably more than in the specimen shot by Mr. Wm. Palmer near Washington, May 8, 1885 (No. 105,684). Some of the feathers of the cheeks are black, a feature not shown in the type, nor in the above-mentioned example collected by Mr. Palmer. The back is clear ash gray, with the faintest possible tinge of yellow in the interscapular region. The crown and wing bands are bright yellow, as in the type.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

**Nesting of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis* in Connecticut.**—My collector, Mr. Samuel Robinson, found here June 24, 1894, a nest of this puzzling Warbler containing four eggs, but did not disturb it. The next day I visited the spot and started the female from the nest a number of