

ern Georgia, are intergrades, but those that I have seen are rather nearer the northern extreme than the Florida extreme, and I have therefore given the new name to the form inhabiting South Florida. Another reason that has induced me to do this is that the northern form never gets so far south as Miami in its winter migration while it is extremely common in winter in South Carolina; therefore the northern extreme can easily be got at the type locality of the species, while the Florida form stands apart by itself. The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is fortunate in possessing a fine series, including both breeding and winter specimens of the Florida Bluebird, collected in 1871 by Messrs. Maynard and Henshaw, mostly at Miami — a point so far south that it represents the form in its extreme.

GENERAL NOTES.

Brünnich's Murre (*Uria lomvia*) at Ottawa, Canada. — On the 12th December, 1897, large numbers of this bird passed the city on the way South. The flight continued nearly the whole day. Quite a number of the birds were shot. — G. R. WHITE, *Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.*

Ross's Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*) on Bering Island. — In my 'Ornith. Expl. Comm. Isls. and Kamtsch.' (1885), p. 315, I enumerated Ross's Gull among the birds of Kamchatka with some hesitation and without giving it a number since Saunders had queried the statement of Verreaux that the two specimens in the museum at Mayence actually came from that country. At the same time I pointed out that there was no improbability *per se* in the alleged locality being correct. I am now in position to affirm that this species occasionally straggles as far south on the Asiatic coast as Bering Island off the coast of Kamchatka. Last summer Mr. N. Grebnitski kindly presented me with a fully adult female of Ross's Gull obtained on Bering Island December 10, 1895. It is now in the U. S. National Museum, No. 162785. This is a very interesting addition to the avifauna of the Commander Islands. — LEONHARD STEJNEGER, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The Scarlet Ibis — A Correction. — In 'The Auk,' XIV, 1897, p. 316, is a record by the present writer of the Scarlet Ibis taken in 1897 in the Arkansas Valley in Colorado. This was given on the authority of the

local taxidermist who mounted the birds. Further investigation shows that they are really the White-faced Glossy Ibis. — W. W. COOKE, *Ft. Collins, Col.*

Colinus virginianus in Peculiar Plumage. — A Bobwhite recently killed in the vicinity of Washington, and now in the possession of Mr. Blair Lee of this city, presents such an unusual appearance as to seem worthy of permanent record. All the dark rufous tints of the normal plumage are replaced by pale fawn color, the buffy shades by white or grayish white. The ground color of the rump and tail is almost pure gray, and the bird is very much paler and more grayish throughout than even *Colinus v. texanus*. None of the black markings, however, seem to have undergone change; and especially on the lower surface, scapulars and innermost secondaries, they are brought out in conspicuous contrast by the lightening of the background. The pattern of coloration appears to be perfectly preserved, the black jugular band being, however, somewhat broader and the black markings on the breast more numerous than in ordinary specimens. — HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

The Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) in Wisconsin and Nebraska. — Our records of this species during the past few years have referred, in most instances, to very small flocks and generally to pairs or individuals. In 'The Auk' for July, 1897, I recorded a flock of some fifty Pigeons from southern Missouri, but such a number has been very unusual. It is now very gratifying to be able to record still larger numbers and I am indebted to Mr. A. Fugleberg of Oshkosh, Wis., for the following letter of information, under date of Sept. 1, 1897: "I live on the west shore of Lake Winnebago, Wis. About six o'clock on the morning of August 14, 1897, I saw a flock of Wild Pigeons flying over the bay from Fisherman's Point to Stony Beach, and I assure you it reminded me of old times, from 1855 to 1880, when Pigeons were plentiful every day. So I dropped my work and stood watching them. This flock was followed by six more flocks, each containing about thirty-five to eighty Pigeons, except the last which only contained seven. All these flocks passed over within half an hour. One flock of some fifty birds flew within gun shot of me, the others all the way from one hundred to three hundred yards from where I stood." Mr. Fugleberg is an old hunter and has had much experience with the Wild Pigeon. In a later letter dated Sept. 4, 1897, he writes: "On Sept. 2, 1897, I was hunting Prairie Chickens near Lake Butte des Morts, Wis., where I met a friend who told me that a few days previous he had seen a flock of some twenty-five Wild Pigeons and that they were the first he had seen for years." — This would appear as though these birds were instinctively working back to their old haunts, as the Winnebago region was once a favorite locality. We hope that Wisconsin will follow Michigan in making a close season on Wild