

8. *Tyrannus vociferans*. CASSIN'S KINGBIRD. — Very abundant, taking the place of the Kingbird of the East, but not so pugnacious as the latter. Breeds, and after the nesting season was over they used to gather in some cottonwood trees near the house about dusk, and keep up a continuous shrieking, calling, and fighting until long after dark. Probably raises two broods a year.

9. *Contopus richardsonii*. WESTERN WOOD PEWEE. — Fairly common. Breeds, and while nesting does not hesitate to attack anything venturing in the neighborhood of its nest.

10. *Icterus parisorum*. SCOTT'S ORIOLE. — Rare; only one specimen taken, but I thought I saw it again.

11. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW. — A few of these came in the fall with the flocks of other Sparrows that arrived then.

12. *Junco hyemalis shufeldti*. SCHUFELDT'S JUNCO. — These became common in flocks towards the end of October and were sometimes associated with the other Sparrows.

13. *Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia*. INTERMEDIATE SPARROW. — Uncommon. These also appeared in the fall.

14. *Hirundo erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW. — Abundant where there were suitable places for it to breed. Found them nesting June 1.

15. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE. — Common and probably breeding.

16. *Harporhynchus curvirostris*. CURVE-BILLED THRASHER. — Abundant and breeds, being very fond of the cactus for a nesting site, and probably raising two broods a year. This bird is a sweet songster and is often kept as a cage-bird.

17. *Harporhynchus crissalis*. CRISSAL THRASHER. — Rare. I saw but few of them and principally in the fall.

18. *Parus inornatus griseus*. GRAY TITMOUSE. — Fairly common, singly and in pairs.

19. *Psaltriparus plumbeus*. LEAD-COLORED BUSH-TIT. — Common, and found generally in flocks in the groves of small pines and firs. More noticeable in the fall.

Mr. Mitchell speaks of *Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha* as being much more common than *Aphelocoma woodhousei*. Where I was it was just the opposite, as *A. woodhousei* was very common and breeding. — SIDNEY S. WILSON, *St. Joseph, Mo.*

Notes from Rhode Island. — The following records seem to me worthy of publication: —

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER. — At Jamestown, Conanicut Island, on September, 1898, I took a young male, and in the Newport Historical Society's Collection there is a young bird, sex not given, that was taken in the same locality in October, 1892, by Amon Parmenter.

Lanius ludovicianus (migrans).—On August 29, 1898, Master LeRoy King took a Shrike on Indian Ave., Newport, and brought the specimen to Edward Sturtevant, Esq., through whose kindness it finally reached me for identification. I referred the bird directly to Mr. William Palmer's new subspecies *migrans* of *Lanius ludovicianus*, described in 'The Auk' (Vol. XV, No. 3, 244), and forwarded the specimen to him for his examination. The bird is an immature female and measured by Mr. Palmer's measurement (taken from skin), wing, 3.85; tail, 3.60; culmen, .53; tarsus, 1.12. Mr. Palmer referred the bird to his subspecies and drew attention to some points I had already noted, *viz.*, first plumage feathers on head, back, and wing-coverts and the growing out of a new tail-feather, either to replace moult or loss. For the present we must call the bird, I suppose, *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*.

Numenius longirostris. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—At Jamestown on September 9, 1897, a single bird, sex unknown, was taken by Thomas R. Stetson on the edge of Round Swamp. The bird I obtained and is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, Cambridge, Mass.

Ammodramus princeps. IPSWICH SPARROW.—Among the dunes back of the first and second beach at Newport and Middletown this species winters not uncommonly.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

Notes on Long Island Birds.—The following data include observations of some birds not before referred to by the writer, while others have been included here on the ground of further acquaintanceship, or for other reasons.

Larus leucopterus (or *kumlieni*). On March 8, 1898, a Gull was shot by John Tiernan of Rockaway Beach while he was lying in a small boat about five miles off shore stooing for Old Squaw Ducks. On the following day while at the beach, I noticed this Gull hanging on the awning frame of Tiernan's hotel. The light colored (almost white) primaries caught my attention at once, and I secured the bird. It is an immature male; much smaller than *L. glaucus*, and its rather dark coloration I found puzzling. Through the kindness of Mr. Walter Deane of Cambridge, Mass., the skin was examined by Mr. William Brewster who named it *L. leucopterus*. Mr. Brewster is inclined to regard the phase of plumage represented by the present specimen as belonging to that of the immature *L. kumlieni*, the status of which, as yet, has not been determined. The Iceland Gull has been rarely taken on Long Island. Giraud makes no mention of the species, nor is it included in Mr. Lawrence's 'Catalogue of Birds.' It is stated in Chapman's 'Birds of Eastern North America' to be an autumnal visitant in winter.

Sterna caspia. The Caspian Tern appears to occur on our coast regularly each autumn, though it is never, I believe, common. On May 12, 1898, I received two adult males from Mr. Andrew Chichester of Amityville, Long Island, who had shot them on the South Bay the preceding