

the Hon. Clarence Lexow, of New York. A northeast gale was blowing against which the birds were flying with much difficulty. A heavy rain soon set in and the wind blew furiously, still the flight continued and it was rarely that the chain was broken, even for a few seconds. The appearance of a Sparrow Hawk among them had the effect of causing the birds to rise to a great height, but the flight was in no respect retarded. After watching the birds nearly all of the forenoon we made a careful estimate of the number that had passed and we calculated that it was not to be reckoned by tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands, but by millions.—JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, *Floral Park, N. Y.*

**Intelligence of the Shrike.**—When studying birds in Florida last year, I took a shot at a fine specimen of the Southern Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) for the purpose of adding him to my collection. The bird flew a considerable distance, wounded, and attempted to light in the branches of a tree, but was unable to do so and fell to the ground. As I approached to pick him up, he arose from the ground, issued a cry of distress and fluttered away with great difficulty. Immediately another Butcher-bird darted out from some near-by tree, flew to its wounded companion, circled about him and underneath him, buoying him up as he was about to sink to the ground. These tactics were repeated continually, the birds rising higher and flying further away until they had gone nearly out of sight and safely lodged in the top of a tall pine. I did not pursue the bird further, feeling that such devotion and intelligent assistance on the part of the second bird was worthy of success. In all my observations of birds I never before, or since, witnessed such an interesting exhibition.—JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, *Floral Park, N. Y.*

**The Bohemian Waxwing in Onondaga County, N. Y.**—During the hard snow storm of Feb. 10, 1899, a flock of about 50 Cedar Waxwings were seen in a mountain ash tree, feeding on the berries. The tree is on one of the principal residence streets of Syracuse, and is thickly populated. The observer, being an amateur collector, and living but a few houses from the place, returned for his gun and shot into the flock, securing several Cedar Waxwings, and one, which was seen to drop some distance from the tree, proved to be a Bohemian Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*). This is the first specimen recorded from Onondaga County. It seems strange that this bird should be associated with its brother species.

I would like to know if it has been taken or recorded farther south than Syracuse, and whether these two species are in the habit of flocking together?—A. W. PERRIOR, *Syracuse, N. Y.*

**Date of Discovery and Type Locality of the Mountain Mockingbird.**—The formal description\* of *Orpheus montanus* in Townsend's Narr., 1839, App. p. 338, states that the bird "inhabits the banks of the Platte River, west of the Rocky Mountains." This is impossible, as there is no Platte