

with that of the presence of others of the species, makes it unlikely that it was an escaped cage-bird. It was identified by Dr. Allen and Mr. Chapman, and is preserved in my father's collection.

So far as I know, this species has not been introduced into this country, though it is always possible for such birds to fly aboard trans Atlantic liners at sea, and stay with them to the end of the voyage. It is probably by this means that most of the stray European land birds get to America, and *vice versa*.

Dr. Marcus S. Farr, of the New York State Museum, advises me to record this occurrence in 'The Auk,' even at this late date.—GERALD H. THAYER, *Monadnock, N. H.*

The Rough-winged Swallow breeding in Connecticut, and other Notes.—On June 17, 1900, I secured a male Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) which was flying about a little brackish pond by the Thames River, near Gales Ferry. Later, on June 23, I found in a neighboring railroad embankment two nests of this species. Both were dug into the bank about an arm's length and just under the overhanging sods and roots. One of the nests, which I examined carefully, contained five pin-feather covered young. The parents were seen circling nervously about, all four being present, which led me to believe another nest must be in the vicinity, which I failed to discover.

I found also two male Hooded Warblers (*Wilsonia mitrata*) on the Gales Ferry side of the river on June 23 and 24, opposite the Montville shore where I found a single bird last June (see Auk, XVI, 1899, p. 360); these two birds were singing among the mountain laurel bushes on the southern hillsides. I also found a single male Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitherus vermivorus*) singing in the same locality on June 23, and secured him on the 24th. A pair of Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) were seen on June 17, feeding along the beach at Gales Ferry.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

The Proper Name for the Florida Yellow-throat. In 'The Auk' for July 1, 1900 (p. 225), Mr. William Palmer adopts Audubon's name *roscoe* for the southern form of the Maryland Yellow-throat because, to quote from his paper, "there can be no question as to the Florida bird occurring along the Gulf Coast"; and also, because the type specimen was "taken in a cypress swamp." The first reason is a matter of opinion as yet unconfirmed by specimens and, in the event of its being substantiated, of little value, under the circumstances. The second reason is an excellent one for the rejection of the name *roscoe* for the resident bird.

The Florida Yellow-throat, is, so far as my experience goes, by no means a common bird. In Florida, during the winter, it is doubtless outnumbered by *trichas* by at least fifty to one. I have invariably found it in or near growths of scrub palmetto, whence the local name 'Palmetto Bird.'

Audubon's type of *roscoe* was an immature bird, of which he wrote: "Not long after the publication of my first volume, I discovered the error which I had committed in making the bird represented in my twenty-fourth plate a new species, it being only the young of *Sylvia trichas* of Latham" (Orn. Biog. V, 463). It is true that Audubon might have described the young of the resident bird, and hence, therefore, of the Florida Yellowthroat which, Mr. Palmer states with such positiveness, occurs "along the Gulf Coast." Audubon's type, however, was taken in western Mississippi in September, the month when the southward migration of *trichas* reaches its height, and, furthermore, was shot from "the top branches of a high cypress" (Orn. Biog. I, 124)—facts which, to my mind, essentially prove it to have been a representative of the northern and not of the resident bird, for which latter, therefore, we are not qualified in adopting the name *roscoe*. — FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

The Mockingbird at Barnegat, N. J., and on Long Island, N. Y. — On August 25, while in the vicinity of Barnegat, N. J., I was surprised to see a pair of wild Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*), and on inquiry I found a man who said he had heard a Mockingbird singing several times during the spring and early summer. On the following day I saw another Mockingbird, presumably one of those I had seen the day previous, as it was near the same locality.

On August 27, at Floral Park, L. I., I saw a strange bird light on the top of one of the full-grown maple trees that line the avenue along which I was walking. Before I had approached very near the bird again took wing and from the manner of its flight, its size, and prominent white patches upon its wing, I am confident that it was a Mockingbird. While the distance was rather great to identify it absolutely, I know of no other bird which could have shown such wing color, except the Red-headed Woodpecker, but its manner of flight was not that of the Woodpecker, and we certainly would not expect to see a Woodpecker perched on the top branches of a tree like a Robin. — JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, *Floral Park, Long Island, N. Y.*

Brief Michigan Notes. — Cook, in his *Birds of Michigan*, records Baird's Sandpiper and Gray-cheeked Thrush as rare in the State. As a matter of fact both are common migrants here. My acquaintance with the Sandpiper (*Tringa bairdii*) dates from 1890. I collected about twenty-five specimens during July and August of that year, and noticed several hundred. They make their appearance the latter part of July and are rarely seen after September 1. They prefer the Least and Semi-palmated Sandpipers for companions but I have often observed them among flocks of the Pectoral Sandpiper, Lesser Yellow-legs and Killdeer. The Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla aliciae*) arrives from the north about a week