

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

earlier than the Olive-back and remains a week later, overlapping the Hermit by two or three days.

September 27, 1893, I shot a fine male Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*). When first seen it was in company with a pair of Savanna Sparrows. The three were bathing in a little pool on a mud flat. Later it flew to a reed top and commenced drying its feathers. This taking to a reed top was unusual and resulted in its death.

September 4, 1899, I shot a Knot (*Tringa canutus*) in immature plumage. It came straight in from the lake and perched on a boulder about 300 feet from shore. This was near the town of Port Austin, Huron County. The local hunters called it a young 'Robin Plover' and did not consider it rare.

In June, 1899, my brother added the Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*) to the list of birds breeding here. I have never personally observed this species in summer, but have found the Black and White (*Mniotilta varia*), Golden-winged (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*) and Cerulean (*Dendroica caerulea*) to be common breeders, and am sure the Sycamore (*D. dominica albilora*) breeds although no nests have yet been discovered.

During ten years of careful field work I have seen the Cardinal Grosbeak (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) but twice and secured both specimens — female, November 1, 1897, and male, December 3, 1899. — J. CLAIRE WOOD, Detroit, Michigan.

**List of the Rarer Birds met with during the Spring of 1900 in the Immediate Vicinity of Toronto.** — The following list of the rarer birds which came under my personal observation while taking field notes during the past season in the immediate vicinity of Toronto may be of interest to other observers.

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|--------|--|------------------|
| May 8. | Cape May Warbler ( <i>Dendroica tigrina</i> ),           | 1 male seen.     |
| " 9.   | " " " " " "  | 1 male taken.    |
| " 10.  | " " " " " "  | 1 male taken.    |
| " 11.  | Prairie Warbler ( <i>Dendroica discolor</i> ),           | 1 male taken.    |
| " 12.  | Orange-crowned Warbler ( <i>Helminthophila celata</i> ), | 1 male taken.    |
| " "    | " " " " " "  | 1 female taken.  |
| " 13.  | Tennessee Warbler ( <i>Helminthophila peregrina</i> ),   | seen.            |
| " 15.  | Black-poll Warbler ( <i>Dendroica striata</i> ),         | 3 males seen.    |
| " 16.  | Kirtland's Warbler ( <i>Dendroica kirtlandi</i> ),       | 1 male taken.    |
| " 18.  | Cape May Warbler ( <i>Dendroica tigrina</i> ),           | 1 male taken.    |
| " "    | Black-poll Warbler ( <i>Dendroica striata</i> ),         | males plentiful. |
| " 19.  | Orchard Oriole ( <i>Icterus spurius</i> ),               | 1 male taken.    |
| " "    | " " " " " "  | 1 female seen.   |
| " 20.  | Cape May Warbler ( <i>Dendroica tigrina</i> ),           | 1 male seen.     |
| " 21.  | Tennessee Warbler ( <i>Helminthophila peregrina</i> ),   | 2 seen.          |
| " 22.  | " " " " " "  | 25 or more seen  |

and three taken.