

and during June, 1894, in the Huachuca and Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, by Mr. W. W. Price and his assistants.

Comparing this series with several males of *D. auduboni* in very high breeding plumage from the Sierra Nevada of Central California, I find that the gap between *D. auduboni* and *D. nigrifrons* is nearly bridged over.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.*

Sequence of Plumages in the Black-throated Blue Warbler. In my paper on the Molting of Birds (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1896, 159) I erroneously stated that the young males of *Dendroica caerulescens* in the first winter plumage were brown like the adult female. Attention was called to this error by Mr. Wm. Palmer in reviewing my paper in 'The Auk' (1896, p. 242). As I find, however, that many persons still regard some of the brown fall birds as young males it may be well to call attention to an interesting specimen in my collection, secured in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1900. This bird is molting from the juvenal to the first winter plumage, the olive brown feathers of the earlier dress being seen on the back, sides of the body and under the tail, while most of the remaining feathers are of the black, blue and white plumage of the 'old male.' The flight feathers are not shed at this molt. All the feathers of the throat are frosted with white. This character as well as the olive edgings to the wing feathers will serve to distinguish males of the year from old birds.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Granatellus venustus in Sinaloa.—The California Academy of Sciences possesses three specimens of this rare Warbler collected by Mr. P. O. Simons in Sinaloa. Two of the birds were secured at Tatemalis—a male, June 4, and a female, June 17, 1897. The third example (a male) was obtained April 10, of the same year at Rosario.

The following is a description of the female: Above drab with top of head tinged with wood brown, deepening toward forehead; above ear-coverts a broad line of buff, extending nearly to the middle of the upper eyelid; ear-coverts wood brown, lores paler; wings broccoli brown; tail brown with three lateral feathers tipped with white, the outer web of outer one almost wholly white; lower parts whitish, with a broad buff band across chest; sides of body washed with buff; under tail-coverts largely tinged with buff; wing 2.15 in.; tail 2.50; exposed culmen .46; tarsus .75.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.*

Maryland Yellow-throat at Sea.—On August 19, 1900, at about 3 P. M. when my ship, the 'Saxonia,' eastward bound, was about 305 miles East $\frac{1}{2}$ South from Boston Light, a small bird flew up from astern and spent several hours perched in various parts of the upper works. It was lively, generally shy, plump and apparently happy. It took no interest in finely

chopped meat, nor crumbs nor meal. Wishing to ascertain its identity exactly, I whistled the well-known "*wichity wichity*" tune of the Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*). On hearing this tune, the bird though fully 50 feet away, flew toward me almost without hesitation till it perched within four feet of my lips. Having eyed me seriously for a while it withdrew to a little distance and soon lost interest in my whistling.

Thus identified, the bird must have been the Maryland Yellow-throat—a male in fall plumage, a dress which in any case I think I know accurately. Now the interest of this occurrence lies in the fact that the position of the ship (and the matter grew hourly worse while the bird staid aboard) was well to the eastward of a line drawn from Nova Scotia to any land on this side of the Atlantic, even Bermuda. And I do not suppose these warblers migrate direct from Newfoundland to Bermuda nor the West Indies. There had been no noticeable hard weather; the migrant was fresh; and I must conclude (with Mr. Brewster) that my Yellow-throat was a lost bird. It would be well to record all such instances of sheer error in migration. In this case the only point in doubt would be whether it was a young bird in its first attempt.—REGINALD C. ROBBINS, *Boston, Mass.*

The Breeding of the Hermit Thrush on Martha's Vineyard Island.—Mr. H. V. Greenough took on July 27, 1900, a female Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasii*) near Tashmoo Lake, West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. The bird was heard singing, and a number of others of its kind were seen, evidently of one family. The bird taken is in very worn breeding plumage. This is the first breeding record I believe for this island.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

The Hermit Thrush on Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—Apropos of Mr. Reginald Heber Howe's record of the Hermit Thrush on Martha's Vineyard the following may be of interest. In a list of birds read before the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, Feb. 2, 1899, the writer gave the Hermit Thrush as a summer resident on Martha's Vineyard. My first experience with this bird was in August, 1897, while camping on the western shore of Lake Tashmoo, a small brackish pond in the northern part of the island. Our camp was situated upon a small promontory which projects into the lake for about one hundred yards. Extending between this point and the shore is a cove-shaped marsh covered with sphagnum and freshened by numerous springs. On the side of the marsh near the shore the bank ascends abruptly for eight or ten feet and then slopes gradually back, at no place reaching a height of fifty feet. Covering the point and extending half a mile back from the shore is a grove of yellow pines. Here and there they have been cleared away, giving place to an undergrowth of bay, high bush huckleberry, and various species of oak. Further back from the shore the pines have so intergrown as to make it almost impenetrable. Bordering on these is an oak