

growth which where it encroaches upon the pines makes a dense and well-shaded woods.

Early in the morning we would invariably find several Hermit Thrushes near the springs. Soon, however, they would retire to the deep woods whence we could hear their songs until late in the afternoon.

During each of the following summers I have made many trips to this locality, the earliest and latest dates being June 24 and September 27. Of all the days spent there I can only recall one instance, a dark cloudy day late in August, upon which I neither heard nor saw a Hermit Thrush.

Although the writer has never found a nest he has seen the young birds repeatedly and feels quite confident that at least three pairs nested there during the past summer.

So far my experience leads me to believe that this "boreal island," occupying less than one square mile, is the only spot where the Hermit Thrush nests on Martha's Vineyard.—HERBERT L. COGGINS, *Germantown, Pa.*

**Notes from Ontario.**—In 'The Auk' for October, 1898, I reported the finding of the nest and eggs of the Solitary Sandpiper (*Totanus solitarius*) on Simcoe Island, Ontario. Since that time careful inquiry has revealed the fact that this bird is a constant summer resident about Kingston, and that it breeds pretty regularly is probable. This summer I spent a month (August) on the Petewawa River, a hundred and fifty miles north of Kingston. This river runs through an uninhabited district and rises in Algonquin Park, which is reserved by the Ontario Government for the protection of game. The whole of the southern branch of the Petewawa was investigated, and nearly everywhere the Solitary Sandpiper was encountered, singly, and in small flocks, the flocks consisting invariably of two parent birds and this season's young. On the 4th of August the young were more than half grown, and able to fly well. Although the Sandpipers were so easily approached in this unfrequented district, that it was a simple matter to identify them, still in order to leave no doubt, a specimen (adult) was taken from one of the flocks. No Spotted Sandpipers were seen.

The Petewawa district is extremely rich in Warblers, many of the rarer ones undoubtedly breeding there, but among the common birds it was interesting to find the Maryland Yellow-throat. A brood of Hermit Thrushes was seen, and the Great Horned Owl was extremely common.

Near Renfrew, ninety miles north of Kingston, Bartramian Sandpipers (*Bartramia longicauda*) were noted in the fields. I have now traced this bird in Eastern Ontario over a region nearly a hundred miles square.—C. K. CLARKE, M. D., *Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ontario.*

**Two Interesting Records from New Mexico.**—During the fall while collecting about Albuquerque, N. M., two birds new to the fauna of the Territory have come before the writer's notice, accounts of which doubtless are of interest.

*Xema sabinii*.—October 7, 1900, while shooting ducks along the banks of the Rio Grande, a small flight of gulls was observed, the birds passing just out of gunshot directly down the stream, near enough to note the presence of a dark collar-like marking upon the fore-breast. The next day, a pair of wings was brought to me by a local gunner taken from a gull shot the preceding day from a small flock which wheeled in over a small pond. These, sent to Dr. Ridgway, were identified by him as belonging to *Xema sabinii*, the first record of this wandering species for New Mexico being thus made; and I doubt not that the birds observed by myself the day before were of the same species.

*Bubo virginianus arcticus*.—On November 18, Mr. C. M. Barber discovered a freshly killed owl hanging to a tree at Bernalillo, N. Mex., where it had been recently hung, presumably by some gunner. Presenting it to me the next day, I was surprised to find the bird a handsome example of the Arctic Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus arcticus*). The entire middle belly and abdomen, including vent and under tail- and wing-coverts, and a large mass covering the throat and fore breast are pure immaculate white; the entire under parts are largely of that color, the markings comparatively few and distinct; the face is nearly pure white as well as the entire feathering of the lower limbs, and concealed white occupies a large portion of the broad webs of the flight feathers.

Comparison with examples of *B. v. subarcticus* and of var. *saturatus*, both of this region, betrays marked distinction.

That these three Horned Owls should occur here, together, is not a little remarkable. All occupy the lower elevations in the colder weather, *i. e.*, counting the *arcticus* example cited. But during the breeding season, *saturatus* is found as the bird of the higher timber belts, and *subarcticus* dwells lower.

The presence of the single specimen of *arcticus* may be variously suggested. The bird *may* live near the timber limits of the highest ranges, this specimen having been driven lower or wandered there. It may have, also, wandered from the northern regions. Hardly could it have been driven across the continent by inclement weather, but readily could have been forced to the river valley by the fierce storm which raged for three days, beginning with its capture, and which piled the ranges with snow.

—FRANCIS J. BIRTWELL, *Albuquerque, N. M.*