

five such birds, two from Massachusetts (♀, Brookline, April 26, 1895, wing 2.88; ♀, April 28, 1894, wing 2.90), evidently late northern migrants; two from Rhode Island, wintering birds (♂, Middletown, Dec. 22, 1900, wing 2.89, ♂, wing 2.86), and one from Florida (♂, Kissimmee, Dec. 5, 1892, wing 2.88).

In the collections there will probably be found many specimens referable to this race, which, though I am adverse to naming slight natural and to be expected differences, are widely different enough to deserve a name, if the present accepted races of *sandwichensis* are to be recognized.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

The Cardinal in Cambridge, Mass.—On Wednesday, November 27, 1901, I saw and identified a male Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) near my house in Cambridge. It had already been seen on the 19th of the month about a quarter of a mile away, and it seems probable that it will winter about Cambridge. It does not seem likely that it is an escaped cage-bird, because males of many species of birds are known to often wander north after the breeding season; also because it very rarely occurs that cage-birds escape or are released, and such infrequent occurrences certainly cannot account for the dozen or more records of the Cardinal in Massachusetts. The fact that most of these records are of males seems to be explained by the tendency of male birds to go north after breeding, and also by their brilliant plumage causing them to be more often noticed than the olive-gray female.

In this connection I should also like to make a correction in my record of the Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia mitrata*), which appeared in the October number of 'The Auk' (XVIII, p. 397), in which I stated that I knew of no other record of this bird for Massachusetts. On investigating the matter, however, I find that there are four previous records. Therefore the present status of this bird in Massachusetts is as follows: (1) Brookline, one taken June 25, 1879; (2) Taunton, two birds noted May 8, 1888; (3) Provincetown, a male taken June 25, 1888; (4) Framingham, a male taken October 15, 1893; (5) Cambridge, a male noted September 5, 1901. It is also said to have formerly bred about Pittsfield in the western part of the State.—ARTHUR C. COMEY, *Cambridge, Mass.*

The Cardinal Breeding at Sioux City, Iowa.—On October 2, 1901, I wrote to Mr. R. Ridgway, Washington, D. C., as follows: "In this connection permit me to report that three weeks ago last Sunday, I saw an adult male *C. virginianus* [= *Cardinalis cardinalis*] at Riverside, a park where the timber and underbrush is almost in its original state, five miles from this [Sioux] city along the Sioux River. I learned from the superintendent of the park that he had seen within the past two years something like a dozen of these birds, old and young. I have frequently made visits to these almost primitive woods for many years, about thirty, and never before saw anything of them. Last Sunday, however, I observed a 'young-

of-the-year' of this same species showing every indication of a male bird, and he was flying towards that part of the park where the superintendent claims that they have been breeding for two or three years. None have been seen here after the general migration of the birds from this section."

In answer to my letter of Oct. 2, Mr. Ridgway stated that he regretted that the note could not be made use of in his new work. Later I received another letter from him in which he states: "It being now too late to utilize your note concerning the Cardinal, I would suggest that you send it to Dr. Allen for publication in 'The Auk'."

As supplementary to the above note, permit me to state that a gentleman here by the name of Dr. Rich, who is making something of a study of ornithology, reported to me that he had for the first time seen the Cardinal, adult male and female together, some ten days ago within about half a mile of where I saw the birds as above stated. To me this is very interesting, and particularly the information received from so accurate an observer as the superintendent of the park, that these birds had been breeding in the park, and across the Sioux River in Dakota, within the past two years. The superintendent has lived in the park for about twelve years, and it is only during the past two or three years that he has observed them.—D. H. TALBOT, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Tiaris instead of Euetheia.—According to the strict law of priority *Tiaris* will have to take the place of *Euetheia*. Swainson expected his diagnosis of the genus *Tiaris* (*Zool. Journ.*, III, Dec. 1827, 354), to precede his description of *Tiaris pusillus* (*Philos. Mag.*, n. s., I, June, 1827, 438), but owing to delayed publication of the 'Zoological Journal' article the description of *T. pusillus* was first to appear, and hence constitutes the type of the genus. *Tiaris* will therefore apply to the genus we now know as *Euetheia*, and our species will stand as *Tiaris bicolor* and *Tiaris canora*.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

An Addition to the Avifauna of the United States.—The resident White-eyed Vireo of the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, proves to be the *Vireo noveboracensis micrus* Nelson, described in 'The Auk,' Vol. XVI, No. 1, January, 1899, p. 30, from Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. Mr. Nelson agrees with me that the resident Texan bird is the Tamaulipan form—*micrus*. Its characters are: "Similar to *V. noveboracensis*, but smaller and duller colored, with a paler wash of yellow on flanks. Wing, 58; tail, 50; culmen, 10; tarsus, 20." Its breeding range, in Texas, extends from Kinney and Uvalde Counties to the Gulf of Mexico. Of thirteen Texan specimens in the United States National Museum series, eight have the wing shorter than that of the type of *micrus*; the remaining five having the wing equal to or longer than in the type of *micrus*. Although some Texan specimens (migrants) are referable to the northern form, all are smaller than the average typical bird of New York.—EDGAR A. MEARNS, *Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.*