

also went by in open order, were mostly gathered in masses containing from twenty to four hundred birds or more each. They swept along very rapidly. Their largest masses suggested scudding clouds and were decidedly impressive. The Robins moved a good deal more slowly. Both species flew at altitudes varying from twenty to one hundred yards from the ground, and most of the birds passed within a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from my window,— none, I think, farther away than about an eighth of a mile.

At ten minutes past ten o'clock I was obliged to take up some work which was awaiting me. But I frequently looked out of the window after that hour, and could detect no diminution in the number of passing birds until after one o'clock P. M. All the afternoon they flew by in gradually diminishing numbers, a good many Robins tarrying for brief periods in the fields before my window. Throughout the day the direction of the flight was the same, and there was practically no retrograding: altogether I saw less than a hundred birds coming back, all Robins.

I found that I had counted a total of twenty thousand four hundred birds in the hour and a half, at least fourteen thousand of which were Cedar-birds. These figures are much inside the mark. Between ten minutes past ten A. M. and one o'clock P. M. twice the number of birds that I had previously counted must have gone by. A multitude had passed before I began counting. Ten thousand, at the lowest estimate possible, must have followed during the remainder of the afternoon. In the course of the day, therefore, many more than sixty thousand birds passed over that part of Camden which I overlooked. I believe that seventy-five thousand — fifty thousand Cedar-birds — would be too low an estimate. The path of the flight also extended south of my position at the window. I cannot say how far it extended, and I can offer no estimate of the number of birds which passed on that side.

As usual, Robins had this year become more common in and about the town with the approach of February, but there had been no indication of any massing for this flight. Cedar-birds had been common throughout the previous months of the winter. I had never seen them in large numbers, however, except on February 3 — the day before the flight — when I found some five hundred of them restlessly flying about a near by swamp. They all came together here at times in a dense mass, only to break up again into comparatively small parties. The two species were numerous in the vicinity for weeks thereafter. Still it was plain that the great majority of the host which I had seen had passed on.

While at Camden during the winters of 1903-4 and 1905-6, I witnessed nothing resembling this flight.— NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

Chuck-will's-widow and Mockingbird in Ontario.— CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW, *Antrostomus carolinensis.*— I took a male of this species on May

19, 1906, at Point Pelee, Essex County, Ontario. The bird was flushed from the ground and lit in a red cedar, giving an excellent chance to observe it, and I was fortunately able to take it. The bird was found about half a mile from the end of the Point on the west side. This is the first Canadian record.

MOCKINGBIRD. *Mimus polyglottos*.—I took a male on May 20, 1906, at Point Pelee, Essex County, Ontario. The bird was found near an old orchard on the west side about five miles from the end of the point.

In both birds the sexual organs were well developed.

Mr. B. H. Swales and Mr. P. A. Taverner were with me when both birds were shot.—JAMES H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ontario*.

Wayne County, Michigan, Notes.—Secured a male Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosa*) on May 6, 1906. The bird was in company with a pair of Ovenbirds in low swampy woods on P. C. 619, Gratiot Township. This is a rare bird in the State and the only county record. Visited a portion of Ecorse Township on May 9 and secured a male Blue-winged Warbler (*Helminthophila pinus*) on P. C. 49. This is the second record for the county, the first being a pair seen by me May 29, 1902. Also, secured a male Orange-crowned Warbler (*Helminthophila celata*) in the same woods. This is the second county record and the first spring record. I also met with two female Wilson's Phalaropes (*Steganopus tricolor*) on P. C. 50 but failed to secure them. I have since spoken to Mr. P. A. Taverner in regard to them and learn that he observed one on the same grounds May 5. His was also a female and possibly one of the same birds seen by me. These constitute the only county records.—J. CLAIRE WOOD, *Detroit, Michigan*.

Notes from Connecticut.—The following specimens in my collection seem worthy of being recorded in 'The Auk,' as the races to which most of them belong are unreported from Connecticut. All were received in the flesh and almost all were shot by myself. Mr. Oberholser has kindly examined the representatives of western subspecies, except *Symphemia semipalmata inornata* and *Dendroica palmarum*, and agrees with my identification.

Symphemia semipalmata inornata.—Young female, Stony Creek, Aug. 15, 1897. Willets found at present on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts south during the fall migration belong almost exclusively to this subspecies.

Accipiter velox. Of 20 female Sharp-shinned Hawks, chiefly young, which I have skinned since August, 1902, both ovaries were developed in 17. As a rule the left was the larger, but occasionally both were small and distinguishable from testes only by a magnifying glass. I suspect some unusually large 'males' in collections are in reality such females. I have also found both ovaries developed, though rarely, in *Accipiter cooperi*, *Buteo platypterus*, *Asio wilsonianus*, and *Cryptoglaux acadica*.