

Morris County, at an altitude of 933 feet above sea-level. The low, moist woods that the Warblers had chosen for their home consists chiefly of Red Maple, with an undergrowth of Sweet Pepperbush, Swamp Azalea, Arrowwood, Black Alder, High Blueberry, Skunk Cabbage, Cinnamon and Royal Ferns, etc. The birds were always met near a road where the swamp was bordered by higher ground, about one-eighth of a mile from the Lake.

This is, so far as I know, the first recorded instance of the breeding of the Canada Warbler in New Jersey.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

Mockingbird at West Haven, Conn.—A Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) appeared near the center of West Haven, Conn., on November 8, 1916, and has been observed almost every day up to January 22, 1917. It usually appears with a flock of Starlings. It pays no attention to food put out for the birds but prefers to eat the berries of the Bitter Sweet and Honeysuckle vines which grow along the fence. It does not appear to be wild as on two occasions I have walked under the apple tree in which it was perched.—N. E. WILMOT, *West Haven, Conn.*

Hudsonian Chickadees at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.—On October 10, 1916, I came across two examples of the Hudsonian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus* subsp.?) in the same wood as the pair recorded in 'The Auk,' Vol. 33, 1916, p. 184; and they remained there until November 12. Between these dates I saw them on ten occasions, and generally they were in the company with a few *P. atricapillus* but it was quite an easy matter to locate them from the latter by their notes alone, without seeing them, and this I often did following up the sound until a view of the birds was obtained and identification confirmed.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

***Penthestes hudsonicus* at Portland, Maine.**—*Penthestes hudsonicus*, which did not come under the writer's observation at Portland during his collecting days, has twice made known to him its presence there since. On April 27, 1913, I watched a bird for three quarters of an hour as it moved about in trees and bushes at the west end of Portland,—alone most of the time but occasionally joined by a small party of Black-capped Chickadees (*P. atricapillus atricapillus*) which chanced to be in the neighborhood. Another bird passed much of the afternoon of October 27, 1913, near my house on Vaughan Street, Portland, and was identified only by its frequent fall-notes. Since no specimens of *P. hudsonicus* are in existence from Portland or its vicinity, so far as I am aware, it seems best at present not to express an opinion as to the subspecies which was represented by these birds.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

"**One of the Rarest Birds.**"—Under this caption Dr. Hartert (Novit. Zool., XXIII, Dec., 1916, 335-336, pl. 1) has recently given a brief history,

with a colored plate, of the supposed unique type of *Callaeops periophthalmica* Ogilvie-Grant, a bird purchased in Manila by the late John Whitehead, and now in the Tring Museum. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant compared the bird with *Arses*, but Whitehead thought it nearest to *Terpsiphone*, while Dr. Hartert affiliates it with *Xeocephus*. The latter ends his account with a reference to the literature of the species, omitting, however, two statements by McGregor which have much to do with the case. In the Philippine Journal of Science, II, A, No. 5, Oct., 1907, 340-342, pls. I-III, Mr. McGregor described *Terpsiphone nigra*, from Batan Island, north of Luzon, where he found it an abundant species. He called attention to its similarity to *Callaeops*, saying "It also agrees with the meagre description of *Callaeops periophthalmica* Grant; the latter, however, has no lengthened central rectrices and the type may be a young bird." In the 'Manual of Philippine Birds,' Part 2, p. 467, he says, "The short-tailed black males of this flycatcher agree with the description of *Callaeops periophthalmica*, but the identity of the two species has not been established." At the first place cited he mentions the fact that the type of *Callaeops* was shot "with a blow gun at Malabon, near Manila," a locality, he adds, "entirely unsuited to birds of this kind."

On comparing some topotypes of *Terpsiphone nigra* with the plate of *Callaeops*, I find Mr. McGregor had good reason to suspect the identity of the two supposed species. In color they are identical, except for slight differences in the under tail-coverts; the appearance of the fleshy eye-ring is the same, and there are no differences in size or proportions aside from the length of the middle tail feathers. The last may be explained on the ground that *T. nigra*, like some (possibly all) of the species of *Terpsiphone*, probably has a non-breeding plumage in which the males become short-tailed birds, as in *Diatropura* and some other groups. Oates (Fauna Brit. India, Birds, II, 1890, 46) says of *T. paradisi*, "the median tail-feathers grow to a great length, and are retained till May or June, when they are cast." Of *T. affinis*, he writes "the male after the moult of the second autumn acquires two long median tail-feathers, but probably sheds them at the end of the breeding-season." McGregor visited Batan Island at the end of May, when the birds were nesting, and the males collected by him are chiefly long-tailed ones. The date of capture of the type of *Callaeops* has not been recorded.

Terpsiphone nigra, in full long-tailed plumage, has the next to the middle pair of rectrices considerably lengthened, as noted in the original description. This character I do not find in *T. princeps* (sometimes called *atrocaudata*, but the description of *Muscipeta atrocaudata* Eyton applies better to 'Callaeops' than to *T. princeps*, and the type ought to be examined, if still extant) or *T. owstoni*, which appear to be its nearest relatives. These species, as well as a number of others examined in this connection all have fleshy rings round the eyes, and Hartert's remark that *Callaeops* "would thus only differ from all forms of *Tchitrea* [i. e., *Terpsiphone*] in having the ring or "wattle" of bare skin round the eyes" is quite misleading, as is also his reference to *Xeocephus* as its "real nearest relative."

As a result of the above comparison, I am convinced that the identity of the two alleged species is established beyond reasonable doubt, and that the bird is generically the same as *Terpsiphone*, at least that group containing *princeps*, *owstoni*, and doubtless *illex* (the last not seen by me). Finally, as Mr. McGregor described the adults, immature and young, the nest and egg, as well as the flight, song and native name of the bird, Dr. Hartert's remark that "the efforts of the industrious American ornithologists who have been working for years in the Philippine Islands should have brought it to light again ere this" has been fully met.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

Townsend's Solitaire (*M. townsendi*) at **Seattle, Wash.**—Although not rare in this immediate locality, Townsend's Solitaire is rather infrequently met with. This winter however, we have found it not at all uncommon, on one occasion five being seen feeding on the berries of the Madrona tree and associated with numbers of the Western Robin and Varied Thrushes.—S. F. RATHBUN, *Seattle, Wash.*

Winter Birds at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.—The winter of 1916-17 is certainly proving an interesting one, for after an interval of three years Pine Grosbeaks (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*) have again visited the district. I first noticed them in my garden on December 16. Two females (out of which one was obtained) of the White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) a species new to my list, were observed on the early date of August 31, and a flock of fifteen again on October 27. Redpolls (*Acanthis linaria linaria*) have been plentiful, first arriving on November 5, but Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) and Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) have not put in an appearance as yet. Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) arrived on November 14, and an example of the Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*) was seen on December 19. Two Hudsonian Chickadees (*Penthestes hudsonicus* subsp.?) were seen on several occasions between October 10 and November 12, and on January 10 an example of the Northern Shrike (*Lanius borealis*) was obtained.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Unusual Late Autumn and Winter Records for Eastern Massachusetts.—On the 15th of November, 1916, Dr. W. M. Tyler and I discovered a Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) in the town of Belmont, Mass., and we found it again in the same place on the 19th and 25th of the same month. In this region, on the 9th of December, 1916, we saw a Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*). Mr. H. W. Wright had seen one of these birds (probably the same individual) in this neighborhood on the 9th of the previous month. On the 25th of February, 1917, Mr. Charles W. Jenks showed me a Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca iliaca*) wintering in Bedford, Mass., where it had been under observation since the 6th of January.—WALTER FAXON, *Lexington, Mass.*