

relative is found along the rocky mountain brooks. On the other hand the Hooded and Canada Warblers are commonly observed together, though the latter is largely restricted to the thickets of rhododendron which is not the case with its congener.

The Canada Warbler is now known as a summer resident in three widely separated localities in northern New Jersey—Budd's Lake, Morris County (*cf.* AUK, April, 1917, p. 214), Bear Swamp, Sussex County (*cf.* AUK, Jan., 1920, p. 137) and the region here described in the northwestern part of Passaic County.

Two errors in the note published in 'The Auk' for January, 1920, may here be corrected. Bear Swamp was stated to be near "Crusoe Lake"; — this should read "Lake Owassa formerly known as Long Lake." In the last line of the first paragraph, for "p. 24", read "p. 214."—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

A Peculiarly Marked Example of *Dumetella carolinensis*.—In speaking of the female Catbird, Mr. Ridgway says (*Birds of North and Middle America*, Vol. IV, p. 218): "chestnut of under tail-coverts more restricted and broken through greater extension of the basal and central slate-gray." An extreme case of the restriction of the chestnut of these feathers is presented by a specimen recently captured by the writer at Washington, D. C.

At first glance, the bird presented an almost unbroken gray appearance relieved only by the black cap. This grayness was particularly noticeable on the lower tail-coverts, and it was only upon closer scrutiny that the fact was revealed that these feathers were not of solid color. Basally, there was no trace of chestnut, which was present only in the form of a very narrow edging (in no place as much as a sixteenth of an inch in width) beginning about midway of the feathers and continuing around the tips.

An examination of the specimens of this bird in the National Museum and Biological Survey collections reveals the fact, as noted by Mr. Ridgway, that while "restricted and broken" there is generally at least a terminal one-third or one-fourth of the characteristic chestnut color. In the extensive series examined, no specimen was found that even approached the one in question. The bird was otherwise normal.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

The Hudsonian Chickadee in New Jersey.—The writer has recently examined a small collection of skins of local birds made by the late Charles R. Sleight of Ramsey, New Jersey. The only specimen of unusual interest in the collection is a Hudsonian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus*) taken at Ramsey, on November 1, 1913, and now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Charles W. Townsend has examined this specimen and agrees with me that it is true *hudsonicus*. In general coloration it agrees closely with

birds from Homer, Alaska, except that the rump is somewhat less gray. It cannot be matched by a single skin of *littoralis*, of which I have compared a good series from Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the majority of these birds the cap and back are conspicuously lighter, more buffy, brown. In *P. h. nigricans* these parts are decidedly darker than in the Ramsey specimen.

It will be recalled that there was a notable southward flight of brown-capped Chickadees in the fall of 1913, the first being recorded on October 29, at South Sudbury, Massachusetts. The species was also observed in Connecticut and Rhode Island (*cf.* Wright, Auk, 1914, p. 236, and Griscom, *l. c.*, p. 254). According to Dr. Townsend (Auk, April, 1917, p. 160) both of the eastern races of this Chickadee, *P. h. littoralis* and *P. h. nigricans*, were represented in this migration.

The specimen here recorded is the first individual of this race ever taken or seen in New Jersey, so far as we know. In 'The Auk' for April, 1917, p. 218, the writer recorded a specimen of *P. h. nigricans* taken near Plainfield on December 31, 1916, which at that time was the first record of the species from the state. Other individuals observed during the same winter at various localities as far south as Princeton, were probably of the same race. Incidentally it may be well to note that the tail of the Plainfield specimen is very imperfect, and the measurement given by Dr. Townsend (Auk, *l. c.*, p. 163) is incorrect. *P. h. littoralis* is as yet unknown from New Jersey.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.*

The Plain Titmouse a New Bird for Oregon.—Among a number of bird skins recently presented to me by my friend, Professor W. M. Clayton, of Santa Ana, California, who lived at Ashland, Oregon, from 1899 to 1902, there is a skin of the Plain Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), a male shot on April 17, 1900, at Ashland, Oregon, in oak scrub. While there is really nothing unusual in the fact that the bird should be found there, since it is found in Siskiyou County, California, just south of the Oregon boundary line, yet so far as I know it has never been recorded from Oregon. Neither the A. O. U. 'Check-List,' 'The Auk,' nor the 'Birds of Oregon' make mention of it so far as Oregon is concerned. I have no access to the last volume of 'The Condor' and can not say whether a record is there to be found or not. As long, however, as no proof is forthcoming to the contrary, I believe I am entitled to hail this species as a new bird for Oregon.—W. F. HENNINGER, *New Bremen, Ohio.*

The Singing of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus c. calendula*). In an interesting paper entitled "Geographical Variation in the song of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet" ('The Auk,' Vol. XXXVI, pp. 525-528, October, 1919), Mr. Aretas A. Saunders has brought to the attention of the readers of this journal a constant difference which he has observed to exist between the songs of migrant Ruby-crowned Kinglets in the north-