

***Jynx torquilla hokkaidi* subsp. nov.**

*Diagnosis.*—Very similar to *J. t. japonica* from Hondo and southward, but differs in the bill being rather longer and higher at the nostril and not so flattened; the distance between the lower edge of the nostril and the cutting edge of the upper mandible is broader, measuring 3 mm. instead of 1.5–2 mm. in *japonica*. In size it is indistinguishable from the latter form. The type specimen is from Yubetsu, Prov. Kitami, Hokkaido. Adult male, collected by Mr. N. Teraoka. No. 568 colln. N. Kuroda.

*Habitat.*—Island of Hokkaido where it certainly breeds. Stejneger also mentions that the Wryneck breeds in Yesso. A specimen from Sakhalin examined by me belongs to the Hondo form (*japonica*).

*Measurements.*—Male (type): wing, 79 mm.; tail, 64; tarsus, 18.5; outer anterior toe, 16.5; culmen, 18.5; depth of bill at nostril, 7.

Female: wing, 79 mm.; tail, 62; tarsus, 19.5; outer anterior toe, 17.5; culmen, 20; depth of bill at nostril, 7.

I have examined a pair of adults and a young fledgling from Kitami, Hokkaido. It would seem that a kind of dichromatism is found in this bird as pointed out by Dr. Stejneger (Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, 1892, p. 296). My specimens belong to the paler phase.

*Fukuyoshi Cho, Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan.*

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## NOTES FROM CONNECTICUT.

BY LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D.

SINCE 'The Birds of Connecticut' was published in 1913 additional specimens have been taken of several of the rarer species; others have been found on earlier or later dates; and a number of species or subspecies taken that were then unknown in the State; all of which it seems advisable to put on record. The specimens collected are in my collection, when not otherwise stated, and were found by myself, when no collector is mentioned. The Glaucous Gull, European Widgeon, Labrador Horned Owl, Say's Phoebe, and Prairie Marsh Wren are new records for Connecticut; and the Boreal Flicker, Nova Scotia Song Sparrow and Newfoundland

Yellow Warbler have not before been reported, though doubtless all occur regularly. The Song Sparrow and Yellow Warbler seem to me good races, as I had long noticed the difference between the specimens here recorded and other Connecticut examples, but I doubt the advisability of recognising the Flicker, as the individual variation seems to be almost, if not quite, as great as the geographic.

**Larus hyperboreus.** GLAUCOUS GULL.—Two were seen by Mr. Herbert K. Job feeding on the mud-flats off the mouth of West River in New Haven Harbor on March 18, 1916. Mr. Job was able to compare their size with Black-backed and Herring Gulls feeding with them, and thus make a positive identification. This is the first record of this species in Connecticut.

**Larus atricilla.** LAUGHING GULL.—The protection given these birds and the terns on their breeding grounds in Massachusetts has resulted in many more being found in Connecticut. Dr. L. C. Sanford saw a number of Laughing Gulls in New Haven Harbor in May and June, 1915, and I saw an adult there on June 10; and in August, 1917, Mr. Richard Harrison found them common there.

**Oceanites oceanicus.** WILSON'S PETREL.—Mr. George E. Verrill found petrels, probably this species, common in Long Island Sound in the summer of 1915, and Professor A. E. Verrill saw them occasionally near Outer Island, Stony Creek, the same year.

**Lophodytes cucullatus.** HOODED MERGANSER.—Two females were taken on the Quinnipiac Marshes, North Haven, on November 12, 1915, by Mr. William L. Ganung.

**Anas platyrhynchos x rubripes.**—A young male hybrid between the Mallard and Black Duck Mr. W. L. Ganung shot at West Haven on January 7, 1916.

**Mareca penelope.** EUROPEAN WIDGEON.—An adult male, with an old and young male and a female Baldpate, came to the decoys of Mr. Edgar Tullock and a friend at Grove Beach on January 2, 1920, and all were secured. Mrs. Gilbert Tullock, who was present when these birds were shot, readily identifying the Widgeon, and knowing its rarity, very kindly gave it to me in the flesh. This is the first Connecticut record.

**Mareca americana.** BALDPATE.—On the Quinnipiac Marshes a young female was shot by Mr. W. L. Ganung on November 7, 1913, and another on October 11, 1915, by his brother, Mr. Alanson Ganung.

**Nettion carolinense.** GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—A pair were shot at Clinton on December 14, 1912, and obtained from Mr. John E. Bassett, and another pair on the Quinnipiac Marshes on October 25, 1917, by Mr. Alanson Ganung.

**Spatula clypeata.** SHOVELLER.—Mr. Alanson Ganung shot a young male on the Quinnipiac Marshes on October 11, 1916.

**Dafila acuta.** PINTAIL.—A pair of young were taken on the Quinnipiac Marshes on October 2, 1913, by Mr. W. L. Ganung, and a young male there by Mr. A. Ganung on October 7, 1919.

**Aix sponsa.** WOOD DUCK.—An adult male was shot at Black Hall on December 22, 1914, the sportsman not recognizing its identity until it had been killed.

**Marila valisineria.** CANVAS-BACK.—A male and a female were taken at West Haven on December 7, 1912, by Mr. W. L. Ganung, and a male on December 31, 1914, by Mr. John E. Haines; and a female on the Quinnipiac Marshes on October 25, 1917, by Mr. A. Ganung.

**Marila collaris.** RING-NECKED DUCK.—Mr. Alanson Ganung shot two young females on the Quinnipiac Marshes on October 29, 1919.

**Histrionicus histrionicus.** HARLEQUIN DUCK.—A young male was shot at Branford on December 23, 1913, by Dr. L. C. Sanford and Lord William Percy. It is now in the collection of Lord Percy.

**Branta bernicla glaucogastra.** WHITE-BELLIED BRANT.—A young male was shot from a flock on the Sound at West Haven on December 18, 1915, by Mr. W. L. Ganung. Professor A. E. Verrill informed me that on May 17, 1914, he saw, with Mr. G. E. Verrill, many flocks of Brant flying north up the Housatonic Valley near the mouth of the Housatonic River; that most were high in the air, but some almost within gunshot; also that he saw others flying northwest while at Outer Island, Stony Creek, about May 22.

**Olor columbianus.** WHISTLING SWAN.—A young bird, said to have been a member of a flock of four, was shot on the marshes at the mouth of the East Haven River in the early part of November, 1919, by some boys, who had no idea what they had shot, and promptly dismembered it. The pieces were rescued by Mr. E. H. Armstrong of Branford, who reconstructed and mounted it. It is now in the mounted collection which Mr. Valdemar T. Hammer maintains in one of the Branford schools.

**Nycticorax nycticorax naevius.** BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Two adults and two young, which spent the nights in an evergreen near the home of Mr. H. K. Job in West Haven, were seen by him there as late in the winter as January 22, 1915. Mr. E. H. Armstrong tells me that one spent most of the winter of 1919-20 near Branford.

**Rallus elegans.** KING RAIL.—A young male was taken on the Quinnipiac Marshes by Mr. Alanson Ganung on October 29, 1914.

**Gallinula galeata.** FLORIDA GALLINULE.—On the Quinnipiac Marshes I shot a young male on September 23, 1913, and Mr. A. Ganung, a young female on October 10, 1913.

**Fulica americana.** AMERICAN COOT.—Mr. Eric T. Bradley shot a young male in East Haven on December 26, 1913.

***Limnodromus griseus scolapaceus.*** LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.—Mr. Harry T. Flint collected a young male at Grove Beach on August 15, 1894, and Mr. Alanson Ganung shot a young female on the Quinipiatic Marshes on September 25, 1913.

***Arquatella maritima maritima.*** PURPLE SANDPIPER.—A young female was shot on the breakwater in New Haven Harbor on November 17, 1915, by Mr. Edward J. Haines, and Mr. E. H. Armstrong collected two in Branford early in November, 1919.

***Cathartes aura septentrionalis.*** TURKEY VULTURE.—On the morning of May 7, 1913, as I was walking along a wood-road on the northern shore of a small lake in West Haven I noticed a strong and most unpleasant odor, which seemed to come from some bushes not far away. Before I could investigate farther I saw a large bird flying rapidly toward me from across the lake, and directly against a light northerly wind, that was blowing. It came nearer and finally circled so closely above my head that there could be no question it was a Turkey Vulture. When it saw me it turned and flew south as rapidly as it came, soon disappearing in the distance. Then I discovered the cause of the odor was the body of a large dog, greatly swollen by putrefaction, that was lying about twenty feet from me, and so well screened by bushes and trees, that it was invisible from above. This is the only Turkey Vulture I have seen in Connecticut, and its actions I can only explain by the belief it had smelt that dog from far away, followed up the scent, and when it reached the spot, not seeing what it expected, had returned as rapidly, whence it came. That this bird was hunting by the sense of smell seems to me beyond question. From its actions there could be little doubt that it thought I was responsible for the delicious perfume it was following, and preferred localities where the possessors of such perfume were less active.

***Aquila chrysaetos.*** GOLDEN EAGLE.—A young female was shot in the outskirts of New Haven on October 19, 1915, by Mr. Nathan A. Small. Mr. Harry T. Flint told me that he saw one very closely in Woodbridge on October 21, 1916. This bird caught a mammal in a thicket, and let him approach within 75 feet as it sat on a post devouring its prey, so that he was able to see plainly the feathered tarsi and golden-brown neck.

***Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus.*** BALD EAGLE.—A young male Bald Eagle was shot at Lyme on November 28, 1912, and sent me in the flesh by Mr. W. E. Tinker. The length was 31.75 inches, and the extent 78.37.

***Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus.*** NORTHERN BALD EAGLE.—A young male was found lying dead in the woods at Indian Neck, Branford, by Messrs. J. E. and E. E. Hall, on March 14, 1915, who very kindly gave it to me. This bird showed no sign of injury, but was greatly emaciated, its pectoral muscles being so wasted that it seemed impossible for

it to have flown in the last days of its life. The length was 34.25 inches, and extent 85.

**Falco peregrinus anatum.** DUCK HAWK.—The eyrie on Mount Carmel mentioned in 'The Birds of Connecticut' was occupied in the spring of 1912, when Mr. Herbert K. Job found the nest, which contained three eggs on May 27, and again in 1914, when Mr. Harry W. Flint collected two sets of four eggs in April and early May.

**Otus asio asio.** SCREECH OWL.—Mr. Frank Sherman brought me a Screech Owl on May 30, 1916, which he had found lying dead in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven. The bird was in perfect plumage, without sign of injury, but the abdomen was greatly distended and green, and the bird emitted a strong gangrenous odor. Protruding from the anus I found what looked like the dry membrane of an egg, and in the abdomen three great masses of dried yolk, one fully the size of a normal egg, and covered with a bloody membrane. Apparently for some reason the shells had not formed on the eggs, the bird had been unable to lay them, and they had remained in the abdomen, and killed the bird.

**Bubo virginianus heterocnemis.** LABRADOR HORNED OWL.—Mr. R. Beecher Huntley shot a Horned Owl of this race at Black Hall in November, 1917, and sent it to me. It was prepared for me by Mr. B. M. Hartley of New Haven, as I was in California. It is the first record for the State.

**Coccyzus erythrophthalmus.** BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—A female, which I shot in West Haven on May 14, 1915, contained an egg ready for the nest, and Mr. A. A. Saunders found a nest with young on May 28 of that year.

**Melanerpes erythrocephalus.** RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—A pair bred in West Haven in 1914, and another on Prospect Street, New Haven, in 1916. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stiles with other members of the New Haven Bird Club saw one in Edgewood Park, New Haven, on April 10, 1920, and four, apparently two pairs, in West Haven on April 18.

**Colaptes auratus borealis.** BOREAL FLICKER.—If this race is accepted, to it must be referred some members of the great flight of Flickers that passes through southern Connecticut in late September and early October. Of Flickers from New Haven in my collection I identify as this three males collected on September 20 and October 1, 1904, and September 30, 1903, and two females taken on October 7, 1901, and September 29, 1903.

**Sayornis sayus.** SAY'S PHOEBE.—An adult female was shot at Gaylordville on December 15, 1916, and sent me in the flesh by Mr. E. H. Austin. This bird, or a similar one, Mr. Austin saw about a quarter of a mile from his house a few days earlier, and, noticing it was not the common Phoebe, asked his son to shoot it for me, when he found it again on the fifteenth. It was fat and generally in good condition. This is another new bird for the State.

**Empidonax flaviventris.** YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—A young female was taken at New Haven on September 13, 1919.

**Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus.** RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—An adult male shot at Fairfield on January 17, 1894, was obtained by Mr. J. B. Canfield in the flesh, and is now in my collection, thanks to Dr. Joseph Grinnell.

**Euphagus carolinus.** RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—A young female collected at Stratford by Mr. W. H. Lucas on December 12, 1891, I have Dr. Grinnell to thank for also.

**Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina.** EVENING GROSBEAK.—A pair were secured at Pine Rock, Hamden, on March 20, 1916, by Dr. Paul Stetson. This species appeared in Branford the latter part of January, 1920, both sexes having been seen by Mr. V. T. Hammer, and females collected by Mr. E. H. Armstrong, who gave me one taken on February 3. Mr. Richard Harrison reports that a small flock spent much of the past winter on Prospect Street, and Mr. Edgar C. Stiles that three males and nine females were seen by himself, Mr. Harrison and other members of the New Haven Bird Club, on East Rock Park, New Haven, on May 2, 1920.

**Loxia curvirostra percna.** NEWFOUNDLAND CROSSBILL.—All the Red Crossbills that I have collected in Connecticut (recorded in 'The Birds of Connecticut'), are of the large, long-billed form, which Mr. Bent has separated under this name, except two adult males, which I obtained in North Haven on March 12, 1914. These are of the small race, that apparently is the commoner of the two in Massachusetts. Breeding crossbills, which I collected at Seabright, Halifax County, Nova Scotia, in the summers of 1914 and 1916 were also all the larger race.

**Poocetes gramineus gramineus.** VESPER SPARROW.—An adult male was taken in East Haven on December 30, 1913, and three others seen.

**Passerherbulus nelsoni subvirgatus.** ACADIAN SHARP-TAILED SPARROW.—Two males were collected in West Haven on May 29, 1914.

**Spizella passerina passerina.** CHIPPING SPARROW.—A young female was taken in New Haven on November 5, 1914.

**Melospiza melodia acadica.** NOVA SCOTIA SONG SPARROW.—Song Sparrows closely resembling Nova Scotia birds in fresh winter plumage were collected near New Haven on January 26, 1878, by Dr. W. H. Hotchkiss; December 13 and 27, 1900; October 31, 1901; September 29 and October 25, 1903; and October 15, 1905. The Song Sparrow breeding on the Magdalen Islands is even redder than the Nova Scotia bird.

**Lanius ludovicianus migrans.** MIGRANT SHRIKE.—An adult female was collected in North Branford on March 27, 1916. It had been feeding on beetles. I believe this is the first spring bird recorded.

**Lanivireo solitarius solitarius.** BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—A female

collected in New Haven on April 24, 1916, and one seen very closely there on November 7, 1915.

**Mniotilta varia.** BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.—An adult male was collected at New Haven on October 13, 1913.

**Helmitheros vermivorus.** WORM-EATING WARBLER.—A young female was collected in West Haven on September 16, 1913.

**Vermivora lawrencei.** LAWRENCE'S WARBLER.—Adult males were collected near New Haven on May 20, 1913, May 18, 1915, and May 9, 1916. The first is in a plumage intermediate with *V. chrysoptera*, and had the song of this species.

**Vermivora leucobronchialis.** BREWSTER'S WARBLER.—Adult males were collected near New Haven on May 19, 1914, and May 14, 1915. Both had the song of *V. pinus*.

**Vermivora peregrina.** TENNESSEE WARBLER.—Additional fall records for the vicinity of New Haven are September 27 and October 4, 1913; October 4, 1915; and October 2, 1916. In spring I had never found this warbler until 1916, when it was tolerably common from May 18 to 27. That this bird is really extending its range is shown also by my experience with it at Seabright, Nova Scotia, where I spent the summers of 1914, '15, and '16. The first summer I did not find it at all, collected one male the second, and on the third found it common in the same locality where I had collected almost daily the two previous years, though no change whatever had occurred in the vegetation.

**Dendroica tigrina.** CAPE MAY WARBLER.—This is another species the records of which in Connecticut have multiplied in recent years. A male was collected near Derby by Mr. J. T. Cullen on May 20, 1912, and one by myself in West Haven on May 19, 1916. New fall records for New Haven are September 15 and 24, 1913, and October 2, 1916.

**Dendroica aestiva amnicola.** NEWFOUNDLAND YELLOW WARBLER.—If this subspecies is recognized as valid to it must be referred two young males, which I collected at West Haven on September 14, 1904, and New Haven on September 15, 1913, and a young female collected by Mr. A. H. Verrill on Outer Island, Stony Creek, on September 10, 1907. This is the form of Yellow Warbler, which breeds on the Magdalen Islands.

**Dendroica magnolia.** MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—An adult male was collected at New Haven on October 21, 1905.

**Dendroica pensylvanica.** CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—An adult female was taken at New Haven on September 28, 1912, and a young male on September 29, 1915.

**Dendroica castanea.** BAY-BREADED WARBLER.—Additional fall records of young birds from New Haven are two on September 15, 1913, and one on October 2, 1916.

**Dendroica fusca.** BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—Young of this bird

were taken at New Haven on September 24, 1913, and September 22, 1917.

***Dendroica vigorsi*.** PINE WARBLER.—A male was collected at Guilford on April 1, 1916.

***Dendroica palmarum palmarum*.** PALM WARBLER.—Increasing numbers of fall records of this race near New Haven make more probable that Connecticut is in its regular migration route. One was collected on September 28, 1895, by Mr. H. W. Flint, and others on October 12, 1914, and September 13 and 26, and October 8, 1919, by myself.

***Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*.** GRINNELL'S WATER THRUSH.—That Connecticut is on the regular migration route of this bird also I now believe. A male that I collected in West Haven on May 15, 1914, and a young male in New Haven on September 15, 1913, closely resemble *notabilis* from Alaska and North Dakota, and must be placed with this race.

***Oporornis philadelphia*.** MOURNING WARBLER.—An adult male was collected in West Haven on May 22, 1916.

***Wilsonia canadensis*.** CANADA WARBLER.—A young female collected at New Haven on September 11, 1917, is the latest fall record, and a male seen on August 11, 1919, the earliest.

***Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*.** MOCKINGBIRD.—Mr. Harry W. Flint told me that he saw a dead male on April 8, 1914, that was accidentally killed on that day by a man in whose garden in New Haven it had lived since Feb. 28.

***Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*.** WINTER WREN.—One collected at New Haven on September 15, 1913, is the earliest fall record, and one, which was collected at Beacon Falls on November 27, 1884, and given me by Dr. J. Grinnell, is a late one.

***Telmatodytes palustris iliacus*.** PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.—A female Marsh Wren, taken by Mr. H. W. Flint near New Haven on October 9, 1895, and now in my collection, Dr. Oberholser agrees with me in calling *iliacus*, of which race it seems typical.

***Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*.** ACADIAN CHICKADEE.—One was collected in North Haven on December 2, 1913.

***Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli*.** BICKNELL'S THRUSH.—A male, collected in West Haven on May 27, 1916, is the latest spring date.

***Planesticus migratorius migratorius*.** ROBIN.—A nest containing young only a few days old noted at New Haven on September 1, 1919, is almost a month later than the latest in 'The Birds of Connecticut.'

*356 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.*