

olive-green back, wings and tail without white markings, the yellowish underparts and the four black lines on the head, with intermediate creamy-buff areas. It kept near the ground much of the time, but once when disturbed by a passing car it flew some distance away to a tree, but soon returned and later crossed the road, making short flights from one bush or tree to another, and finally flew up the hill and disappeared. The preceding three days had been very stormy, with winds of gale force, and doubtless this bird had been blown far out of its course. Following our description of the place where it was found, it was seen the next day, April 20, by Mr. S. Gilbert Emilio, of Salem. All of the observers mentioned, with the exception of Mr. Conkey, had previously seen this species in life in southern Connecticut. Dr. Charles W. Townsend in the 'Birds of Essex County' (Memoirs Nuttall Ornithological Club, vols. III and V) mentions but one record for the county, a bird first seen on April 14, 1902, at Salem, and collected two days later, the specimen being in the Peabody Museum at Salem. Through the courtesy of the office of the State Ornithologist, Dr. John B. May, I have been permitted to examine the manuscript relating to the Worm-eating Warbler for the third volume of 'Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States,' by the late Edward Howe Forbush, and find two additional sight records given for Essex County, one at Lynn, May 29, 1919, by Mary I. Tufts, and one at West Manchester, June 3, 1920, by Miss E. D. Boardman.—GEORGE L. PERRY, 68 Thurston Street, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.

The Connecticut Warbler in New Jersey in Spring.—On June the sixth of this year the writer had the good fortune to see the Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) under conditions unusually favorable for observation. The bird, a male, was first heard singing on the shore of Broad Street Pond, about one-and-a-half miles southeast from the city of Trenton, N. J., and about three-quarters of a mile north from Long Bar Island in the Delaware River. The shore of the pond at this point is clothed with bushes, vine tangles, and tall trees, and lies at the base of a sandy bluff about sixty feet high. The song, repeated a dozen or more times before the bird was located, was transcribed into a field note-book, and is, to the writer's ear, perfectly rendered by the syllables: Chu wheee you whiddle you CHIP! The accents fall strongly on the syllables *wheee*, *whid*, and *chip*. This corresponds somewhat, in accent and rhythm, to Ernest Seton-Thompson's rendering of, "Fru-chapple, fru-chapple, fru-chapple, whoit." The *chu* syllable was sharp, but not loud. The *wheee* syllable was delivered with force and clarity, and the final *chip* with an upward inflection, full of vigor and a final liquid snap as though one were cracking a whip. The whole song was loud, and arresting, and abrupt. After the bird was discovered it was watched through binoculars while it sang some four or five times more, and it was noted that while the head was elevated slightly, and nodded with the vigor of the utterance, the body, wings, and tail, were held quiet and did not vibrate. The song was given

once every fifteen or twenty seconds, the bird stopping its feeding while it sang.

The conditions under which the bird was seen were excellent for examination, and although the writer had never before seen the species in life, he was perfectly familiar with it from the study of skins and mounted specimens in his laboratory. The bird was watched for some ten minutes, through eight-power binoculars (30 mm. aperture—the “Deltrintem” glass of Zeiss), at a distance of about 25 feet, the light falling upon the bird from behind the observer’s back. The whitish eye-ring was plainly to be seen, and was, in fact, a conspicuous color-feature of the side of the head; giving the bird, it seemed, a wild and “stary” appearance. Its leisurely, Vireo-like movements and feeding habits, made it an easy object to keep in the field of the binoculars. It kept among the shadows, however, and in this environment its hues of gray, olive, and yellow assimilated to the gray twigs and branches, and the greens and yellows of the leaves in a way very effective from the standpoint of obliterative coloration. So inconspicuous an object was it to the naked eye, that it is doubtful if it would have been seen, had it not been for its attention-arresting song.

This record is an interesting one to the writer, since the species is reported to travel, in its spring migration, up the Mississippi Valley.—DR. LEON AUGUSTUS HAUSMAN, *N. J. College for Women (Rutgers University), New Brunswick, N. J.*

Long-tailed Chickadee in Iowa.—A young man brought to us for banding a Chickadee whose tail was 2.88 inches long. We believe this to be the Long-tailed Chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis*). He now wears band No. B58615. There are few if any authentic records of the Long-tailed Chickadee for Iowa. We have measured a good many Chickadees and this is the only one we have found that could be identified with certainty by measurements.—DR. F. L. R. AND MARY PRICE ROBERTS, *Spirit Lake, Iowa.*

Bird Notes from Piedmont Virginia.—For several years the writer has been contributing weekly articles, under the heading, ‘The Rambler,’ to the Lynchburg Sunday ‘News.’ Readers of this column frequently send in items of interest on Virginia birds. Recently Mr. J. O. McCutchen of Altavista, Virginia, reported finding an Old-squaw drake at Long Island, Va. He states that this is the first time he has found this bird so far inland. He also reports four or five Woodcock and a Wilson’s Snipe being found during the past winter near Altavista. The Wilson’s Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) was observed on December 25, and the Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) during January.

Mr. McCutchen also reports that the Pileated Woodpeckers (*Phloeotomus pileatus pileatus*) are evidently increasing in his locality. They seem to be twice as numerous as during the preceding year.—RUSKIN S. FREER, *Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.*