

the food consumed, which shows it to be an eminently useful and beneficial bird worthy of all the protection that can be afforded it.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

## PLATE IX.

Franklin's Gull (*Larus franklinii*), standing on nest. From photograph taken at Heron Lake, Jackson Co., Minn., June, 1899. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  natural size.

## PLATE X.

Fig. 1. A distant view of a portion of the nesting site of the Franklin Gull Colony at Heron Lake, Minn. From photograph, June, 1899.

Fig. 2. A pair of Franklin Gulls standing on their floating nest. One egg and a chick visible. From photograph taken at Heron Lake, Minn., June, 1899. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  natural size.

## PLATE XI.

Fig. 1. A pair of Franklin Gulls with four chicks, in the act of following the parents from the nest. From photographs taken at Heron Lake, June, 1899. About  $\frac{1}{15}$  natural size.

Fig. 2. Scene at the Franklin Gull Colony, Heron Lake, Minn., June 16, 1899. Shows in foreground a nest containing, besides the parent birds, twelve chicks, mostly 'waifs,' rescued from the water nearby.

## NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF BAHAMA BIRDS.

BY OUTRAM BANGS.

IN THE early part of the year 1893, and again in the spring and early summer of 1897, Mr. C. J. Maynard collected a great many birds on some of the Bahama Islands — chiefly at Nassau, New Providence. Many of these have been distributed, but Mr. May-

nard put aside quite a number of the more interesting specimens that have since been kept together. This collection, numbering 337 skins, has just been acquired by my brother E. A. Bangs and myself.

It includes, besides many interesting things, the types of the four forms, *Colinus bahamensis*, *Speotyto bahamensis*, *Dendroica bahamensis* and *Hæmatopus prattii*, — named last autumn by Mr. Maynard.<sup>1</sup> These four forms appear to me to be perfectly good, but two of the names — that for the Pine Warbler and the Burrowing Owl — used by Mr. Maynard are preoccupied, and these must receive new names.

Most of the birds were taken at Nassau, New Providence, but there are a few from some of the other islands. Many of the species are represented by young in first plumage and some by adults in the worn, faded plumage of mid-summer. A few of the skins were made by Mr. H. J. Claridge, late in the summer of 1897, and sent to Mr. Maynard after he had himself returned home.

Following is a complete list of the collection. My only excuse for giving so many common species, that have been recorded again and again, is that it may be useful to working ornithologists to know where such things can be found in series.

1. *Sterna anæthetus Scop.* BRIDLED TERN. — One pair of adults both taken on Booby Rocks, May 21, 1897.

2. *Sterna dougalli Montag.* ROSEATE TERN. — One adult ♀ taken May 18, 1897 on North Key.

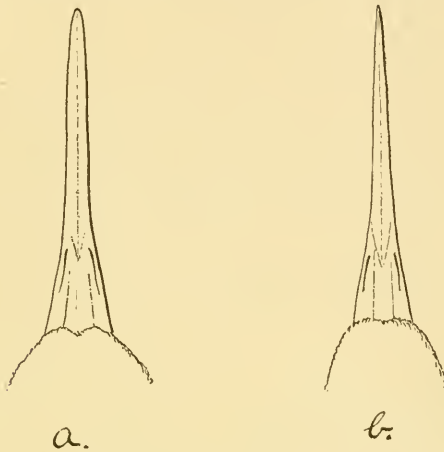
3. *Hæmatopus*<sup>2</sup> *prattii Maynard.* PRATT'S OYSTER-CATCHER. — Two specimens, cotypes of the species — a mated pair — taken April 29, 1893, on Flemmings Key, where they were about to breed. This strongly characterized species is a resident of the Bahamas, breeding locally throughout the islands. It is about the size of *H. palliatus*, but has larger, heavier tarsus and foot and a remarkably different bill; the bill of *H. prattii* being exceedingly broad and stout (see cut). *H. prattii* is paler throughout than *H. palliatus*, the brown of back lighter, the black of head and neck duller, and this latter color not extending backwards so far either above or below. I have compared the cotypes of *H. prattii* with an extensive series of skins of *H. palliatus* from many

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<sup>1</sup> 'Appendix to Catalogue of the Birds of the West Indies.' Issued as a separate leaflet by Mr. Maynard Nov. 29, 1899. Reviewed by Dr. J. A. Allen, Auk, April, 1900, p. 187.

<sup>2</sup> Misspelled "*Hæmatopus*" by Maynard.

points along the south Atlantic coast of North America, chiefly in the collection of William Brewster, Esq., and cannot find a single individual



A. Bill of *Hæmatopus prattii* Maynard, adult ♂ cotype. (No. 3360, Bangs Coll.)  
 B. Bill of *Hæmatopus palliatus* Temm., adult ♂, from Frogmore, S. C. (No. 12492, Brewster Coll.)  
 Both one-half natural size.

of the continental form that even approaches them in the shape of the bill and the size of the tarsus and foot.

*Measurements of H. prattii.*

No.		Wing.	Tail	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.	Breadth of bill at middle of nostril.
3360	♂ ad. Cotype.	254.	103.	61.	49.	12.
3361	♀ ad. Cotype.	258.	105.	64.	49.	12.

4. *Ægialitis wilsonia* (Ord). WILSON'S PLOVER.—Two specimens, both males, one taken on Little Pimlico, April 26, 1897, one on Andros, April 30, 1893. Neither of these is true *wilsonia*,—they are both intermediates between that form and *rufinucha*, though nearer *wilsonia*.

5. *Ægialitis meloda* (Ord). PIPING PLOVER.—One ♀ from Current Island, Eleuthera. May 1, 1897.

6. *Ægialitis semipalmata Bonap.* SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—One ♀ from Nassau, April 2, 1897.

7. *Symphemia semipalmata (Gmel.)*. WILLET.—Four specimens, one from Current Island, Eleuthera, April 14, 1897, three from Fresh Creek, Andros, April 24, 1893.

The Willet breeds commonly on the Bahamas and these birds perhaps represent a local form. In size they are quite as small or smaller than true *S. semipalmata*, but in color they are very pale, agreeing more nearly in this respect with *S. semipalmata inornata* Brewster except that the dark spots on the under parts, though few in number, are much more distinct, and the pinkish-salmon suffusion and borders of the spots and markings usually seen in that strongly characterized form are wanting.

*Measurements of S. semipalmata from the Bahamas.*

No.	Sex.	Locality.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Exposed Culmen.
3506	♂	Current Isl., Eleuthera.	195.	74.5	58.	54.
3509	♀	Fresh Creek, Andros.	194.5	76.	60.	57.
3507	♂	" "	183.	70.	54.5	51.5
3508	♀	" "	185.	69.	52.	52.

8. *Ereunetes pusillus (Linn.)*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—One ♂ taken May 5, 1897, at Salt Key.

9. *Tringa minutilla Vieill.* LEAST SANDPIPER.—One ♀, Salt Key, May 5, 1897.

10. *Colinus bahamensis Maynard.* NASSAU BOB-WHITE.—Three specimens, all from Nassau, the cotypes of the species, which are a ♂ taken May 11, 1897, a ♀ taken April 1, 1897,<sup>1</sup> and another male taken June 2, 1897.

The Nassau Bob-white is a slightly differentiated island form, differing from *C. virginianus floridanus*, as Mr. Maynard has pointed out, in the narrowness of the black markings below, and the greater tendency of the markings to be arrow-shaped.

11. *Columbigallina bahamensis Maynard.* BAHAMA GROUND DOVE.—Twenty-two specimens, all from Nassau except one, an adult ♀, from Current Island, Eleuthera. This series includes birds taken from February to July, and five young in different stages of plumage.

12. *Zenaida zenaida (Bonap.)*. ZENAIDA DOVE.—Two males from Nassau, May 24 and July 13, 1897.

13. *Zenaidura macroura (Linn.)*. MOURNING DOVE.—Four skins, two males, two females, taken at Nassau, April 2 and 3, 1897.

<sup>1</sup>The cotypes are now Nos. 3356, ♂, and 3357, ♀, Coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs.

14. *Ardea bahamensis Brewster*. BREWSTER'S GREEN HERON.— One adult ♂ from Nassau, May 7, 1897.

15. *Speotyto cunicularia cavicola*, nom. nov. BAHAMAN BURROWING OWL.

*Speotyto bahamensis* Maynard; not *Speotyto cunicularia bahamensis* Cory, Auk, October, 1891, p. 349.

In my opinion the form of the Burrowing Owl found on the more northern Bahamas should be separated from the Florida form with which Cory unites it in his review of the group. Evidently Maynard overlooked Cory's review of the West Indian forms, as he not only did not mention that paper, but gave the New Providence bird the name Cory had used for the form found on Inagua.

The type of *S. cunicularia cavicola* (No. 3359, Collection of E. A. and O. Bangs) is an adult ♀ taken at Nassau April 6, 1897, by Mr. Maynard, with a set of six eggs. The nest was in a deep hole in the limestone rock. This skin, compared with an adult ♀ of *S. cunicularia floridana* from Manatee County, Florida, taken April 5, and therefore strictly comparable, shows the following differences. The Nassau bird is slightly larger, with heavier foot and tarsus; tarsus thickly feathered above; general coloration richer and redder brown; ground color below buffy, not white; the brown of back and the brown marking and spotting below Prout's brown (sepia in *S. c. floridana*).

The type of *S. cunicularia cavicola*, ♀ adult, measures, wing, 171.; tail, 76.; tarsus, 48.; middle toe, without claw, 21.; depth of bill, 13.2 mm.

An adult ♀ of *S. cunicularia floridana* from Manatee County, Florida, No. 884, Bangs collection, measures, wing, 161.5; tail, 63; tarsus, 44; middle toe without claw, 19; depth of bill, 12.4 mm.

16. *Strix pratincola Bonap.* AMERICAN BARN OWL. — Two specimens, — a pair of adults — taken August 4, 1897, by H. J. Claridge at Nassau. In order to settle the question of the identity of the Bahama Barn Owl, I sent these two skins to Dr. Ridgway, who kindly compared them for me with the large series in Washington. He wrote me as follows: "We can match your two Bahama specimens exactly with some in our series from Washington, Arizona, etc.; we also have a Bahama skin, very much resembling yours. The Cuban form (*S. furcata*) is almost precisely like these Bahaman and occasional North American specimens except that they always have conspicuously light-colored (sometimes white) secondaries, contrasting strongly with the general color of the wing."

The Bahaman bird can therefore safely be called *pratincola*, although it appears to differ a little from the usual style of coloration of the continental form, this difference being in the direction of the Cuban *S. furcata*.

17. *Crotophaga ani Linn.* ANI. — Ten adults, from Nassau, Current Island, Eleuthera, and Andros Island, taken from April 14 to July 28.

18. *Saurothera bahamensis* *Bryant*. BAHAMA CUCKOO. — Ten specimens, all from Nassau. This series includes adults in fresh plumage and in worn mid-summer dress, taken on dates ranging from February 13 to July 25, besides three young specimens in nestling plumage taken June 19, July 2 and July 7. The young differ from the adults only in having the throat and breast a little paler in tone, and in entirely lacking the black bars in the tail.

19. *Coccyzus minor maynardi* *Ridgw.* MAYNARD'S COOKOO. — Nine specimens, all from Nassau, including adults taken in June, July and August, and one nestling taken June 23, 1897. The nestling plumage appears to differ from that of the adult chiefly in the coloring of the tail, the four outer rectrices in the young bird not being distinctly black basally, but dull dusky brown with the white ends less purely white and deeper.

20. *Dryobates maynardi* (*Ridgw.*). MAYNARD'S WOODPECKER. — Ten specimens, all from Nassau, adults, taken from February 12 to August 22, and two nestlings, ♂ and ♀, taken respectively June 10, and June 11, 1897. The nestlings show the character that separates this island form from the mainland Hairy Woodpecker — the white lores connecting the superciliary stripe with the whitish nasal tufts — quite as strongly as do the adults.

21. *Chordeiles minor* *Cab.* LITTLE NIGHTHAWK. — One ♀, taken at Nassau, May 13, 1897.

22. *Doricha evelynæ* (*Bourc.*). BAHAMA WOODSTAR. — Ten specimens — eight from Nassau, two from Current Island, Eleuthera.

23. *Pitangus bahamensis* *Bryant*. BAHAMA KINGBIRD. — Two males from Nassau, March 2 and June 3, 1897.

24. *Blacicus bahamensis* (*Bryant*). LEAST BAHAMA FLYCATCHER. — Ten specimens, all from Nassau, adults, taken from March 6 to June 19, and one nestling taken May 24, 1897.

25. *Myiarchus leucaysiensis* *Bryant*. RUFIOUS-TAILED FLYCATCHER. — Five specimens, from Nassau, March 10 to June 24.

26. *Tyrannus dominicensis* (*Gmel.*). GRAY KINGBIRD. — Six specimens, from Nassau, May and June.

27. *Callichelidon cyaneoviridis* (*Bryant*). BAHAMA SWALLOW. — Eight specimens, seven males, from Nassau, all taken on March 8, 1897; one ♀ from Current Island, Eleuthera, April 24, 1897.

28. *Vireo calidris barbatulus* (*Cab.*). BLACK-WHISKERED VIREO. — Thirty-one specimens, all from Nassau but one, which was taken on Current Island, Eleuthera, April 30, 1897. The Nassau examples were taken in May, June and July.

Mr. J. Lewis Bonhote in reporting on a small collection made by himself on New Providence,<sup>1</sup> calls his specimens true *calidris*; to this I can not agree.

<sup>1</sup> Ibis, October, 1899, pp. 511-512.



The bird goes through a curious change in color, during the summer, without molt. In early May (10th to 15th) it is in fine plumage with green back and gray pileum; gradually as the season advances the gray color fades to a rusty brown which in July specimens covers the whole pileum and sides of head and neck and spreads over the back nearly to the rump.

29. *Vireo crassirostris* *Bryant*. THICK-BILLED VIREO. — Twenty-one specimens, all from Nassau, adults taken in February, March, April and May, and four nestlings taken June 24 and 25.

This series shows a wide range in color, from very dull colored examples to some nearly as bright as *V. crassirostris flavescens*, though none are quite as highly colored as that form. Dr. Ridgway kindly compared this series with the type of *V. crassirostris*, which is in the National Museum, and wrote me that it (the type) is about half way between the dull-est and brightest individuals in our series.

30. *Mimus gundlachii* (*Cab.*). GUNDLACH'S MOCKINGBIRD. — Ten specimens, six from Nassau, four from Highbourne Key, March and April.

31. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* (*Linu.*). CATBIRD. — One adult ♂ from Nassau, March 4, 1897.

32. *Mimocichla plumbea* (*Linu.*). PLUMBEUS MOCKINGBIRD. — Ten specimens, all from Nassau, including adults taken from February 8 to March 24, and two young examples in nestling plumage taken August 15 and August 20, 1897.

The nestlings have the throat thickly spotted with dusky and the rest of the underparts sparsely spotted with dusky brown; the wing-coverts somewhat spotted with light brown.

33. *Polioptila cærulea cæsiogaster* (*Ridgw.*). BAHAMA GNATCATCHER. — Seven adults from Nassau.

34. *Geothlypis trichas* (*Linu.*). MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT. — Six specimens from Nassau and Current Island, Eleuthera, taken from Feb. 8 to April 13.

35. *Geothlypis restricta*. *Maynard*.<sup>1</sup> BAHAMA YELLOW-THROAT. — Eight specimens, from Nassau, Hog Island and Salt Key, February 8 to May 5.

I use this name for the smaller Yellowthroat that winters on the Bahamas; it certainly is a different form from *G. trichas*, and some day its breeding range will be known.

When Mr. Maynard described this form he believed that it bred on New Providence; since then he has ascertained that it does not breed on that island, at least, though it lingers very late, — into early May. Besides the differences in color and extent of the black markings, *G. restricta* averages smaller than *G. trichas*. (The wing of *G. trichas*, in a very large series I have just measured, runs from 55 mm. to 59 mm. In the

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<sup>1</sup> *Geothlypis restricta* Maynard, American Exchange and Mart, December 15, 1886.

series of eight examples of *G. restricta* the wing measures from 53 mm. to 55 mm.)

36. *Geothlypis rostrata* *Bryant*. GREATER YELLOW-THROAT.—Eleven specimens, ten males, one female, taken from February 6 to June 27, 1897, at Nassau.

It has always been supposed that the large Yellow-throats of the Bahamas were representative island forms, — *G. rostrata* on New Providence, *G. coryi* on Eleuthera, *G. tanneri* on Abaco, and a form as yet undescribed on Andros.<sup>1</sup> It is therefore a great surprise to find that *two species breed on New Providence*, and one other, *G. coryi*, has been taken there once, though it was probably only a straggler. It is to Mr. Maynard's great acuteness as a collector that this unlooked for discovery is due. Mr. Maynard has taken these skulking, retiring birds in larger numbers than any one else who has visited the Bahamas. While collecting them in 1897 at Nassau he noticed two different songs, and making notes on the birds he shot, soon found that two distinct species were breeding equally commonly there. The smaller, duller colored bird, *G. rostrata*, sings like a Maryland Yellow-throat. The larger, more highly colored species, sings like *G. coryi*, — a song so different that Mr. Maynard says, no one on first hearing it would take it for the performance of a Yellow-throat.

37. *Geothlypis maynardi*,<sup>2</sup> sp. nov. MAYNARD'S YELLOW-THROAT. — Thirteen adult males from Nassau, New Providence, taken from February 8 to June 24, 1897.

Type, from Nassau, New Providence, No. 3363, ♂ adult, collection of E. A. and O. Bangs, collected May 11, 1897, by C. J. Maynard.

*General characters.*—Most nearly like *G. coryi*, differing from that species in having the black mask bordered behind by ash-gray, becoming paler and more yellowish behind the eye, the occiput dark ash, and the upper parts dull olive green more nearly as in *G. rostrata*; can be told from *G. rostrata*, with which it occurs, by larger size and much brighter colors, the whole underparts being bright yellow. In *G. rostrata* the throat and breast are pale yellow, the belly whitish and the flanks and sides dull brownish green. Song wholly different from that of *G. rostrata*.

*Color.*—Adult ♂ (♀ unknown) with black mask about as in the allied forms, bordered behind by ash-gray which becomes yellowish ash from behind the eye downwards: occiput dark ash, many of the feathers bordered by olivaceous; rest of upper parts, including the edges of the wing feathers and the tail, dull olive-green; whole under parts bright gamboge yellow, the sides slightly more olivaceous.

*Remarks.*—Dr. Ridgway kindly compared our series of Yellow-throats for me with the material at Washington. This was a necessity, as the

<sup>1</sup> See Allen's note after *Geothlypis rostrata* of Northrop's list, Auk, January, 1891, pp. 68-69.

<sup>2</sup> Named in honor of C. J. Maynard.



type of Bryant's *G. rostrata* is in the National Museum, and of course the question arose, as to which of the two species breeding on New Providence Bryant's name applied. *G. rostrata* proves to be the smaller, duller colored bird.

*Measurements of G. rostrata Bryant.*

No.		Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Exposed culmen.
3377	Topotype	♂	61.	56.	22.	16.
3378	"	♂	62.5	59.	22.	16.
3379	"	♂	62.5	59.	22.2	17.
3380	"	♂	60. <sup>1</sup>	55.5	21.8	16.
3381	"	♂	64.	59.	22.2	16.2
3382	"	♂	61.5	57.5	21.6	16.
3383	"	♂	62.	58.	22.	16.
3384	"	♂	62.	56.5	21.6	16.
3385	"	♂	62.5	57.5	21.4	16.2
3386	"	♂	61.5	56.5	22.	17.
3375	"	♀	59.	53.	21.	15.8

*Measurements of G. maynardi Bangs.*

No.		Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Exposed culmen.
3362	Topotype	♂	66.	57.	22.2	16.2
3363	Type	♂	66.	61.	22.2	16.
3364	Topotype	♂	65.	60.	21.8	15.8
3365	"	♂	66.	60.	22.	16.
3366	"	♂	65.5	59.	21.6	16.
3367	"	♂	66.	60.	22.	16.2
3368	"	♂	65.	57.	22.	16.
3369	"	♂	64.	58.	23.	16.8
3370	"	♂	64.	58.	22.4	17.
3371	"	♂	66.5	57.	22.	16.2
3372	"	♂	65.5	57.5	23.	16.
3373	"	♂	66.5	58.	22.2	16.

<sup>1</sup> Wing somewhat worn, the measurement, therefore, is a little too short.

38. *Geothlypis coryi* Ridgw. CORY'S YELLOW-THROAT.—One adult ♂ taken July 7, 1897, by H. J. Claridge at Nassau. This specimen is without any doubt *G. coryi*. Taken so late in the summer, after the breeding season, it is probably a straggler, that in some way wandered over from Eleuthera. Dr. Ridgway has seen the skin and agrees with me that it is certainly *G. coryi*.

39. *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linn.). OVEN-BIRD.—One ♀ from Nassau, February 6, 1897.

40. *Dendroica tigrina* (Gmel.). CAPE MAY WARBLER.—Ten specimens, one from Nassau, and nine from Current Island, Eleuthera, taken from April 20 to April 27.

41. *Dendroica petechia flavivertex* Chapman. CHAPMAN'S WARBLER.—One adult ♂ from Nassau, May 7, 1897.

42. *Dendroica kirtlandi* Baird. KIRTLAND'S WARBLER.—A pair of adults, ♂ taken April 5, ♀ March 4, 1897, both at Nassau.

43. *Dendroica achrustera*,<sup>1</sup> nom. nov. BAHAMA PINE WARBLER.

*Dendroica bahamensis* Maynard, not *Dendroica pityophila bahamensis* Cory, Auk, October, 1891, p. 348.

Five specimens, including the cotypes of the species, a mated pair taken March 6; an adult ♀ taken March 20; an adult ♂ taken March 24; a young, in nestling plumage, taken May 28, —all at Nassau.

The New Providence Pine Warbler is a very distinct island form. The adult ♂ differs from the adult ♂ of *D. vigorsii* in having the throat and breast pale yellow (about pale lemon yellow); belly and under tail-coverts soiled white; flanks and sides brownish; the upper parts much duller—more brownish, less greenish. The adult ♀ differs from the adult ♀ of *D. vigorsii* in being much duller and browner below with very little yellow on throat and this of a very pale shade; upper parts dull olive brown instead of greenish.

The nestling differs from any nestlings of *D. vigorsii* I have seen, in having the back a color very near cinnamon-rufous (this region in nestlings of *D. vigorsii* being, usually, about sepia).

*D. achrustera* is a smaller bird than *D. vigorsii*, as shown by the following measurements:

*Measurements of D. achrustera* Bangs.

No.		Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
3351	Cotype	♂ ad.	64.	52.	18.4	12.
3353	Topotype	♂ ad.	64.	53.	18.4	12.2
3352	Cotype	♀ ad.	63.	51.	18.6	11.4
3354	Topotype	♀ ad.	62.5	50.	18.6	12.

In adult males of *D. vigorsii* I find the wing measures not less than 70 mm. and often exceeds this by several mm.

44. *Dendroica palmarum* (Gmel.). PALM WARBLER.—One ♂, Nassau, April 26, 1897, a late date for this species.

<sup>1</sup> Αχρούστερα=less highly colored.

45. *Dendroica discolor* (Vieill.). PRAIRIE WARBLER. — Five specimens, from Nassau, Sandy Key and Current Island, Eleuthera, February 25, March 24 and April 20.

46. *Cœreba bahamensis* (Reich.). BAHAMA HONEY CREEPER. — Twelve specimens, seven adults from Nassau, an adult ♂ and two nestlings from Current Island, Eleuthera — the adult taken April 22, and the young April 20 and April 27 — and two adult males from Highbourne Key, April 8.

47. *Spindalis zena* (Linn.). BAHAMA FRUIT FINCH. — Nineteen specimens, all from Nassau, taken from February 12 to June 24.

48. *Euethia bicolor* (Linn.). GRASSQUIT. — Ten specimens, all from Nassau; adults taken from February 6 to June 7, and one nestling taken June 16.

49. *Pyrhulagra violacea* (Linn.). PURPLE GROSBEAK. — Sixteen specimens from Nassau, Current Island, Eleuthera, and Highbourne Key, taken from February 12 to July 1.

50. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* (Wils.). SAVANNA SPARROW. — Three specimens from Nassau, taken March 3 and April 1, 1897.

51. *Agelaius bryanti* (Ridgw.). BAHAMA RED-WING. — One adult ♂ taken at Fresh Creek, Andros, May, 1897.

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## GENERAL NOTES.

The Red-necked Grebe in Michigan in Winter. — On the 12th of this month (March, 1900) a fine female specimen of the Red-necked Grebe (*Colymbus holballii*) was picked up in a frozen condition on a lake two and one half miles west of this city. In skinning it I found that one of the radii had been fractured by a shot. The wound had healed externally and the bone had fused, showing that it had been injured before the winter set in and had been unable to take its departure, as it otherwise would have done, and this accounts for its presence at such an unusual period. This bird is of very rare occurrence in Michigan. It is now in my collection. — PERCY S. SELOUS, *Greenville, Mich.*

The Dovekie (*Alle alle*) on the Coast of Virginia. — Two Dovekies (*Alle alle*) were shot from a blind Dec. 13, 1899, about one mile west of Killick Shoal Light, in Chincoteague Bay, Virginia, by Wm. H. Cookman of Germantown, Philadelphia. The birds were positively identified and it was stated by R. T. Taylor, a resident gunner during the past twenty years, that he had never seen any birds like them before in that locality. There were four birds in the flock. — WM. L. BAILY, *Ardmore, Pa.*