

willow brush. I tried a charge of the small shot but did not reach him. He flew out and I killed him with No. 6 shot on the wing, the bird falling about seventy yards from where I stood. The individual killed on the evening of the 10th was a female and the other two were males. All were fat and their stomachs were well filled with worms and water grubs, larvæ, etc. Their feet were perfect in every way, the claws being sharp and showing not the slightest indication of having grasped the perch of a bird cage; and besides, the birds were exceedingly wild and shy. Then again cage birds as rare as the Mockingbird is in this latitude, and especially locality, do not go about in flocks, so, on the whole, I am satisfied that the birds came north with a flock of Brown Thrashers with which they were associating at the time I found them. I am not at all familiar with *Minus polyglottos*, but one feature presented by the specimens captured appeared a little odd. The iris of the female was brown while that of both males was greenish yellow, much like the iris of *Oroscoptes montanus*, but not quite so yellow.—FRANK BOND, *Cheyenne, Wyoming*.

**Bird Notes from Virginia.**—The writer, in company with Messrs. C. W. Richmond and E. M. Hasbrouck, spent from May 14 to May 28, 1894, on Smith's Island, Northampton Co., Virginia, observing the bird life of that place. During our stay we identified sixty-two species of birds on the island, and noted a number on the adjacent mainland which were not seen on the island. The writer shot two females and one male *Tringa fuscicollis*, the first recorded instance of its occurrence in Virginia.

Terns, especially *Sterna antillarum* and *Gelochelidon nilotica*, seem to be rapidly diminishing in numbers, being far less common than I observed them on two previous trips in 1891 and 1892, when I was collecting in the vicinity of Smith's Island.

*Tringa canutus* was quite numerous, occurring in large flocks. May 25 hundreds of these birds were seen feeding along the extensive mud flats on the outer sea beach; some were in very highly colored plumage.

*Ammodramus maritimus* was breeding, and quite numerous; we secured forty-three specimens of this bird, and several sets of eggs.—EDWARD J. BROWN, *Washington, D. C.*

**Connecticut Notes.**—While collecting in a piece of thick woods near Greenwich, Fairfield Co., Conn., on the 25th of June, 1893, I found what at first appeared to be a nest of the Red-eyed Vireo, but which on closer inspection proved to be that of the Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax acadicus*). The nest contained three young several days old. The parent kept to the nest until I was within a yard of her, thus giving a good chance for identification. I think there are but two or three records of this species occurring in Connecticut.

On the 12th of July, while looking for *Helminthophila*, I took an adult female *H. lawrencii*. The bird is in every way like the female *H. pinus* excepting that the throat patch and stripe through the eye, which in the