

OW-BACKED WARBLER IN SOUTHERN
 is's interesting paper in the last Bulle-
 unty, South Carolina, I noticed that he
 er of the Blue Yellow-backed Warbler
 notes made at St. Mary's, Camden Co.,
 species, which was found in April, 1877.
 entering her nest, which until then had
 landsia moss. The nest was finished,
 STER, Cambridge, Mass.

STRUCTIVE TO GRAPES.—Mr. N. S.
 es me substantially as follows respect-
 rded trait of the Tennessee Warbler
 e visiting my brother, Capt. B. F. Goss,
 3th of September last, he handed me
 l herewith enclosed, remarking that
 s grapes, puncturing them with their
 it part of the grapes. I at once pro-
 nessee Warbler. . . . On visiting his
 bout twenty birds scattered singly
 ey were very wild and kept continu-
 n a sharp, but not loud *chip*, as they
 rry-bushes, and when followed they
 y. I succeeded, however, in killing
 our examination."

re likely to prove destructive to the
 or north), but I think that in their
 h us (latitude 38°) until the grape
 rapes thus punctured contained the
 amination proved, on the contrary,
 ooking grapes were attacked."

N NEW ENGLAND.—Our knowl-
laga pinus is limited to a very few
 New England has been several
 breed (see Am. Nat., VII, 629;
 m's Rev. Bds. Conn., p. 14), no
 re, of its nest and eggs having
 here and there an individual in
 ble occurrence, and the present
 end, Mr. Harry Merrill, of Ban-

earn that several nests have been
 l that one of its nests is in the
 ion of any has been published.

gor, Me., writes me that Mr. N. A. Eddy of that city met with its nest and
 eggs near New Haven in June last. The following data are supplied by
 Mr. Eddy himself:—The nest was found June 14, and at that time con-
 tained one egg. It was revisited June 20, when it contained four eggs,
 which were taken with the nest and the female parent was shot. The
 nest was situated in an old orchard, about half a mile from the coast of
 Long Island Sound. It was placed on the ground, in the grass, at the
 foot of a small bush. The nest is of a very loose structure, and is com-
 posed of oak leaves, built so as to form an inverted cone; within is a
 coarse lining of grape-vine bark, and this is again lined with fine grass
 and very fine pieces of grape-vine. The eggs are white, with small red
 spots forming a ring around the greater end. A few spots are also scat-
 tered over the whole surface. Before they were blown the eggs were of a
 flesh-colored tint. Their measurements are as follows: .65 × .50, .67 ×
 .49, .63 × .48, .60 × .47. — T. M. BREWER, Boston, Mass.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE *DENDRÆCA KIRTLANDI*. — Mr. Adolphe
 B. Covert, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has generously given me the female speci-
 men which he shot in that locality, May 16, 1879; and a description of
 this little-known state of a very rare species may be here recorded.

Upper parts dull bluish-gray, overcast with brownish on the cervex and
 interscapulum, and marked with broad heavy blackish streaks on the
 whole back; the crown and upper tail-coverts with fine shaft-lines of the
 same. The color of the upper parts extending over the entire side of the
 head and neck, which are unmarked, excepting a slight whitish eye-ring
 and darkened lore. Wing-quills dusky, with very narrow dull whitish
 edging of both webs; wing-coverts like the back, but with large blackish
 central field, and whitish edging and tipping, — the latter forming two
 inconspicuous wing-bars. Tail-feathers like wing-quills, only the outer-
 most one having the white area, so characteristic of *Dendræca*, and this
 being much restricted in extent. Entire under parts dull yellow, a little
 brighter on the breast, and paler on the throat and belly, obscured with
 brown on the sides under the wings, marked with a slight "necklace" of
 black dots across the jugulum (as in *Myiodiactes canadensis* for example);
 these spots stronger on the sides of the breast, whence lengthening into
 streaks along the sides and flanks; a few small sharp scratches of the same
 nearly across the lower part of the breast. Under tail-coverts white, un-
 marked. Bill and feet black. Length (of skin), 5.30; wing, 2.60; tail,
 2.30; culmen of bill, about 0.40; tarsus, 0.80.

It makes a rather dingy-looking bird of no striking appearance in any
 respect, liable to be passed over if carelessly handled, but on inquiry not
 to be confounded with any other species. The male is brighter bluish
 above, brighter yellow below, with a little more white on the tail, and
 perfectly black lores, but the style of coloration is similar. This com-
 parison is made with the type of the species now in the National Museum

1880. Bill of the Nuttall Ornith. Club 5: 49-50.

where I have also deposited the female. The latter is the specimen mentioned by Purdie (this Bull., Vol. IV, p. 184) as being probably the ninth known. Compare Cory's description of a female (this Bull., Vol. IV, p. 118). — ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

NOTE ON *OPORORNIS AGILIS*. — I first met with this species in the fall of 1879, while collecting in company with Samuel N. Rhoads, about six miles north of Philadelphia. We procured three specimens, one female and two young males. The following fall about six specimens were taken in the same locality as those of the previous season. They appeared to inhabit moist thickets, running about on the ground like the *Siuri*. The present fall (1879) we have noticed a great departure from the foregoing. No less than seventeen specimens were seen (a number of which were taken), and these, instead of being found in thickets, were observed to frequent stubble-fields, principally wheat-stubble, though generally in close proximity to a thicket to which they would repair on being disturbed. Yet several were seen at a considerable distance from any shrubbery. They were exceedingly fat, so fat indeed that they were scarcely able to fly. Mr. Rhoads informs me that they have been quite numerous in Delaware County this fall, where they also seem to prefer the stubble to the thicket. We have yet to meet with them in the spring migrations. — WILLIAM L. COLLINS, *Frankfort, Penn.*

THE REDSTART IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY. — In a recent letter Captain Bendire mentions having procured an example of the common Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) near Fort Walla Walla. It was an adult male, and was shot August 24, 1879. Although previously recorded as common in Utah by Messrs. Allen and Ridgway, it appears not to have been before noted from a point so far to the northwest. — T. M. BREWER, *Boston, Mass.*

ADDITIONAL RECORD OF THE LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE IN MAINE. — My correspondent Mr. H. R. True has loaned me a fine specimen of *Lanius ludovicianus* (strongly approaching the *excubitorides* type), which was taken at Abbott, 25th May, 1878. The nest of this specimen was also found built in an apple-tree, and contained four eggs. — RUTHVEN DEANE, *Cambridge, Mass.*

THE NESTING OF THE COMMON CROSSBILL. — A few days since, looking over my files of old ornithological correspondence, I found a letter written April 21, 1851, containing some notes on the nesting of the *Loxia americana* that seem to me too valuable to be lost. The writer is Mr. Charles S. Paine, the veteran ornithologist of Randolph, Vt. The nest spoken of is the one referred to in "History of North American Birds," Vol. I, p. 487, where it will be seen the mistake occurs of making the

month in which this nest was built. Mr. Paine is known on this subject even now, twenty years after the date of this letter, it seems certainly of record. Mr. Paine's notes are as follows:

"Since I last wrote you I have seen several feathered tribes. The Crossbills have been very numerous here. A few days after I received your letter I saw one of these birds alight upon a tree by my house. I saw an old Yellow-bird's (*C. tristis*) nest, plucked together with her mate, flying off in the distance. I concluded that they must be building. The male of which had eggs half grown. I was in the woods heading in some tree when I heard the sharp notes of the Crossbills. They were very numerous. A female alighted on the ground, not more than a few feet from me, pulling on some fibrous roots where I had been. As she flew and saw her alight upon a tree, I saw her near the body of the tree. I saw her build the nest some time, all of which she carried to the nest. I placed the next day and found them still building. I found the female engaged in carrying material. I could see that the structure was about half finished. The week, if nothing disturbs them, I expect they will not join in the work, but usually accede to the work but would sometimes remain on the nest. The books all say that these birds always do so. It seems that they do not always do so. I saw one seemed so much attached to one another that they were about my barn. When I shot one it did not leave its mate. I shot at her when she was finding her mate did not follow, she was with her and have skinned and stuffed them for you in a few days." — T. M. BREWER

COTURNICULUS LECONTEI. — In a recent issue of the "Central Alabama," by Mr. N. C. Brown, No. 1, p. 8, January, 1879, the following above-named locality is recorded, which I am not mistaken, has never before been recorded on the Mississippi River. "If Mr. Brown will refer to the Northeastern Illinois" (Bull. Essex Institute, he will see that I there record the nesting of *Coturniculus lecontei* on the Mississippi upon the strength of a record made by me in 1875. — E. W. NELSON, *St. M.*