

668. *Dendroica townsendi* (Nutt.). [108.] *Townsend's Warbler*.

No specimen of this species had been taken in the Mississippi Valley until Mr. Lloyd secured it at San Angelo, Tex. It winters beyond our limits, and ranges in summer through the Rocky Mountains, even to Alaska. It is a summer resident in Tom Green County, Tex., though Mr. Lloyd says that it is rarely secured, as it is found only in the thickest underbrush of a very restricted area. Its nest and eggs are unknown.

In the fall of 1884 Townsend's Warbler first appeared at San Angelo, Tex., September 21, and was last seen there September 26.

In the spring of 1885 the first was seen at San Angelo, May 8.

670. *Dendroica kirtlandi* Baird. [110.] *Kirtland's Warbler*.

The honor of adding this exceedingly rare Warbler to our district belongs to Mr. Widmann, who captured a specimen at Saint Louis, Mo., May 8, 1885.* It is an eastern species and has been taken at various places from Ohio southward.†

671. *Dendroica vigoensis* (Aud.). [111.] *Pine-creeping Warbler*.

A hardy Warbler, sometimes wintering as far north as southern Illinois, and one of the few which remain in large numbers in the United States through the winter. It breeds throughout its range, but at very different dates. Those which breed in the Southern States begin nesting in March, while those nesting in Manitoba (where, apparently, it is rare) hardly get their housekeeping affairs arranged before the latter part of June. In Kansas it is rare (Goss). Migration usually begins in March, but it must have been delayed in 1884, as the birds all came at once. All the notes from latitude 37° to latitude 45° were made in the first week in May. Information is much desired concerning the breeding habits of this species in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska.

In the spring of 1885, at Saint Louis, the first and only Pine-creeping Warbler seen was noted April 24. At Hennepin, Ill., the first was seen April 30, and the next May 1. It first reached Lanesboro, Minn., May 7. Mr. Thomas Miller has taken it at Heron Lake, Minn., and Roberts and Benner killed a female in Grant County, Minn., in June, 1879. Mr. F. L. Grundtvig found it tolerably common in migration at Shiocton, Wis., during the first half of May, 1882.

672. *Dendroica palmarum* (Gmel.). [113.] *Red-poll Warbler*.

From its winter home in the Southern States and southward, this Warbler migrates through the Mississippi Valley, to breed in the far north. In the spring of 1884 it reached Saint Louis April 18, and Danville, Ill., April 21. No farther advance was recorded until April 27

* Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, Vol. II, October, 1885, p. 382.

† On the night of May 21, 1885, a male Kirtland's Warbler killed itself by striking the light-house at Spectacle Reef, in the west end of Lake Huron, near the Straits of Mackinac. (See The Auk, Vol. II, 1885, p. 376.) Mr. Ridgway records another specimen, a male, which was killed at Battle Creek, Mich., May 11, 1883. (The Auk, Vol. I, 1884, p. 389.)—C. H. M.]

and April 28, when it was noted all over Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota up to latitude 43° 43'. Two days later it had reached latitude 44° 32' Minnesota, and May 3 was reported from Elk River, Minn. (lat. 45° 25'). In the east it was a trifle slower, not being noted at West De Pere, Wis. (lat. 44° 26'), until May 6. The last one left Saint Louis May 9.

In the fall of 1884, at Elk River, Minn., the first and bulk of Red-poll Warblers appeared September 21, and the last was seen October 1.

In the spring of 1885 the records of its migration were not very regular. After the first had been seen at Saint Louis, Mo., the next records were from Rockford, Ill., and Durand, Wis., where it was reported April 26. During the last three days of April it appeared at Des Moines, Iowa, Coralville, Iowa, Chicago, Ill., Waukon, Iowa, and Lanesboro, Minn. May 4 it arrived at Elk River, Minn., and May 5 at New Richmond, Wis. At Saint Louis the bulk was present April 22 to April 29, and the last was noted May 12. At Waukon, Iowa, the last was seen May 13; at Rockford, Ill., May 16; and at Lanesboro, Minn., May 18. At White Earth, Minn., it was very abundant May 16.

In the fall of 1885 the first came to Elk River, Minn., September 28, and to Lanesboro, Minn., September 30. None were seen at Elk River, Minn., after September 28; at Lanesboro, Minn., after October 2; nor at Saint Louis, Mo., after October 26. In Kansas it is a rare migrant (Goss).

672 a. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea* Ridgw. [113 a.] *Yellow Palm Warbler*. This is the eastern representative of the foregoing. It breeds in the Atlantic coast region from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Hudson Bay, and winters in the South Atlantic and Gulf States as far west as Louisiana.

673. *Dendroica discolor* (Vieill.). [114.] *Prairie Warbler*.

The Prairie Warbler winters in Florida and the West Indies, proceeds up the Mississippi Valley to Illinois (and accidentally to Wisconsin), and extends west to eastern Kansas and eastern Nebraska. It is not yet known from Minnesota, though it has been taken by Dr. Kings at West Liberty, Iowa. In the spring of 1884 it was observed at one station only, namely, Pierce City, Mo., where it arrived April 27. It is quite rare in all the northern portions of its range.

674. *Seturus aurocapillus* (Linn.). [115.] *Ovenbird*; *Golden-crowned Thrush*.

The Ovenbird is an inhabitant of the eastern United States, ranging westward to the eastern foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. It breeds throughout Manitoba and the northern half of the Mississippi Valley. It breeds abundantly in central and western Dakota, and in Kansas it is a common summer resident. This is rather an early migrant for a Warbler. In the spring of 1884 its record was so thoroughly mixed that we can only surmise that it reached latitude 37° in the early part of April, and latitude 39° the middle of the month. In Minnesota it appeared at Lanesboro April 26, Red Wing April 29, and was re-