

Hooded Warbler at Boston, Mass.— On October 2, in walking around the Boston Public Garden looking for migratory birds, as is my custom, I met a friend who told me she had just seen a “strange little warbler with a black bib and cap which were connected by a band on the side of the head,” but she had lost sight of him. We searched for him but could not find him.

The next day I met her again and we found the bird in the same location as the day before and were sure that it was a Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia mitrata*.) While we were standing there Mr. E. H. Forbush passed through the garden. I gave him my field glasses that he might see the bird and he confirmed our identification.

The little stranger did not seem to be a bird of the tree tops as at no time did I see him more than two thirds up in the trees but his favorite place was in the lower branches flitting in and out with an occasional drop to the flower beds below. He was in full plumage and easy to find as the graceful opening and closing of his tail distinguished him at once.

The maple trees where he made his stay are on the edge of a path where people are passing to and fro all day long, yet he paid no attention to them and kept on with his hunt for food. My friend heard him one morning give his clear bright song, and I heard his call note many times. We studied him every day and notified many bird students so that they might enjoy the unusual opportunity with us.

He remained in the garden eleven days. After he had been there about three days a storm set in of rain and dense fog, which lasted a week. He was seen on the twelfth of October, but the morning of the thirteenth was fair and I was unable to find him so that it would appear that he was held there by the inclement weather and took advantage of the first clear night to start on his long flight southward.—IDA G. JENKINS, *Boston, Mass.*

Hooded Warbler at Nahant, Mass.— On the afternoon of August 30, 1913, in company with Messrs. Albert Richards and Lawton W. Lane, while walking leisurely through one of the estates at East Point, Nahant, our attention was attracted to a warbler new to us all. It proved to be a male Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia mitrata*) in full plumage.

The bird was very active but not shy and allowed us to watch it at close range as it flitted from one shrub to another in pursuit of insects. The black markings of the head contrasted with the yellow gave the bird a striking appearance and when on the wing the tail was spread displaying the white outer tail feathers. At no time did we observe the bird more than six or seven feet from the ground. Although I had been unable to find the species recorded from Essex County, Dr. Charles W. Townsend tells me that he has one record.—GEORGE M. BUBIER, *Lynn, Mass.*

Some Rare Birds at Hamilton, Kansas.— I have in my collection of birds several specimens which I think worthy of record in view of their rarity in Kansas.

On October 3, 1909, I secured a specimen of Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*), it was wading in the mud along the edge of a small pond and I first took it to be a plover, but on approaching nearer I found it was an unknown bird to me. As I had no gun with me I had to return over a mile to get it, on returning I found the bird swimming in the shallow water. It was an immature male in fine plumage. There is a previous record of its capture in the state, made I believe by Goss.

A fine specimen of Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria morinella*) was taken October 1, 1911, on the bank of a large artificial lake near here, it is an adult male. There is one previous record, a single specimen taken by Mr. F. E. Forbes on the Kansas River, August 16, 1898 (Snow). In Prof. Snow's last Catalog of Kansas Birds he states that he has omitted from it fourteen species that were inserted in his first and second editions on the authority of Dr. Brewer and Prof. Baird, but no specimens having been secured to date he preferred to drop them. Among them were the Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*) and the Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*). I have four specimens of the former, two males and one female, adults, and an immature male. The first three were taken on the same lake as the turnstone, September 8, 1912, there were six in the flock, all adults; the other was taken a few days later, October 13, at the same place, and was alone. A Red-breasted Merganser was shot out of quite a flock of ducks, March 1, 1912. It is a male in full plumage.

In company with the Black-bellied Plovers I secured a specimen of Eastern Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus*) for which I do not think there is a published record for the state. The difference is quite apparent when the two birds are placed side by side. Our common Kansas bird being the western form.

On December 21, 1910, I was fortunate to secure a specimen of Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*), a male, and I should judge in full plumage. It was shot out of a flock of about a dozen as they were flying overhead, I was unable to secure other specimens. This also is I think a first record for the state.

I also have specimens of Knot (*Tringa canutus*), Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) and Red-legged Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*) also Red Backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina pacifica*), all of which are of such rarity as to be classed as accidental visitants.

Identifications of all the above have been verified by the University of Kansas.—G. C. RINKER, *Hamilton, Kansas*.

A Quaint Reminiscence of Audubon.—After John James Audubon had completed his double elephant folio "Birds of America" and published also his "Synopsis of the Birds of North America," and had in 1839 returned from his last voyage to England, he lived for a while in New York City, previous to his moving in 1842 to the then suburbs, or what is now known as Audubon Park.

During this time he seems to have turned his attention more particularly