

contain ova varying in size from a No. 10 shot to that of a small pea. The skin of this bird is at present in my son's collection.—*Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

**Capture of *Geothlypis poliocephala palpebralis* in Cameron County, Texas**—Recently Mr. Charles K. Worthen of Warsaw, Illinois, sent me for identification a specimen of *Geothlypis poliocephala palpebralis* (Ridgw.), an adult male, taken by one of his collectors at Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas, June 8, 1890. On my questioning the correctness of the alleged locality, Mr. Worthen made special inquiries respecting the capture of this specimen, and writes me that his collector assures him the specimen "was taken in Brownsville, Texas." It being the first one he had seen, he sent it to Mr. Worthen for identification. This specimen is now in Mr. Worthen's collection.

This forms the first record of the species for the United States. Mr. George B. Sennett, however, has in his collection a single specimen from Aldema, Tamaulipas, Mexico, collected June 13, 1888. These specimens are both referable to the form Mr. Ridgway has recognized as *Geothlypis palpebralis* (Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, p. 526),—one of the several closely allied forms of the *G. poliocephala* group.—J. A. ALLEN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.*

**Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*) at Raleigh, N. C.**—On April 27, 1891, while walking near a small woodland stream I heard the note of a Warbler unfamiliar to me but which reminded me of the song of the Parula without the rise at the end. The sound came apparently from the low bushes in the brook, but I could see no bird. I followed the sound up the brook till I reached a thicket at its head, where I waited. On hearing the notes again I crossed the brook and found the bird was in the woods in front of me. In a few seconds I saw a bird with a black throat about 15 ft. from the ground in the lower limbs of a small oak, and immediately after collected my first Bachman's Warbler. While in the oak the bird suggested *Dendroica virens*, but the song prevented my mistaking it for that species.

This specimen was apparently in breeding condition as the testes measured  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm., but I could detect no other birds with it, except a pair of Bluegray Gnatcatchers which were building near the same brook.

On May 22, I took my second specimen of this species, in a woodland thicket on the edge of Walnut Creek, within a few feet of where the above mentioned brook flows into the creek. I may here mention that since killing the first specimen I had on three occasions followed and killed Wormeating Warblers, on account of the similarity of their song to that of Bachman's Warbler. When the song of Bachman's Warbler fell on my ears on this second occasion, I remarked to my brother, who was with me, "I hear a Warbler singing that is either a Wormeater or a Bachman's." I followed the notes up the creek till at last I caught sight of a bird with a black throat in a small birch and immediately shot it. Another bird flew



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