

unless, like Cory's Bittern, the few that come northward should select this province for their future home."

This member of the Warbler family received the name of Kirtland from Dr. J. P. Kirtland, of Ohio, who appears to have been the first to introduce the species to the notice of American ornithologists, and add its name to the list of the warblers of North America, of which it is among the rarest.

The male of this species is about five and a half inches in length, and the plumage on the upper parts is of a slaty blue colour, the front of the head being black and the crown streaked with lines of the same hue, the under parts yellow, whitening toward the extremities, and the wings and tail are each marked with spots and lines of a clear white. The female is a little smaller in size than the male and the marking of her plumage is much similar, but the colours are of a duller hue. The bill and feet are black.

Of the nesting and general habits of this species but little is known, but in its migratory movements and food-seeking actions it does not appear to differ from the other members of its genus.

Dr. Coues, in his "Key to North American Birds," gives a full description of the size and plumage of both sexes of this species, and after noting its habitations "Eastern United States," says that it is the rarest of all the warblers, and that up to 1884 only about a dozen specimens had been collected.

In the general notes of the first volume of "The Auk," page 389, under the heading "Another Kirtland's Warbler from Michigan," Mr. Robert Ridgway, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, contributes the following note regarding this species:—"The national museum has recently acquired a fully adult male of this species which, on the collector's label, bears the following legend: 'No. III. collection of N.Y. Green (*Dendroica pinus*) Pine Creeping Warbler; Battle Creek, Mich., May 11th, 1883.' This specimen, which was generously presented to the National Museum by Mr. J. H. Batty, of Parkville, L.I., is in the highest state of plumage of the fully adult male, and has the yellow of the under parts entirely free from markings on the jugulum which are present in the type (an immature male changing to spring plumage) and in two of the three females in the collection.