

All of the specimens collected were in more or less worn plumage, but only one had made any progress with a molt, and on this bird it is only noticeable in the tail, half of which was composed of new feathers.—F. C. LINCOLN, Assistant, Dept. of Ornithology, Colo. Museum of Natural History, Denver.

**Proper Name for the Nashville Warbler.**—The specific name of the Nashville Warbler was changed in the eighth supplement to the A. O. U. Check-List from *ruficapilla* to *rubricapilla* because "*Sylvia ruficapilla* Wils. (1810), is preoccupied by *Sylvia ruficapilla* Lath. 1790." The fact is that *Sylvia ruficapilla* Latham, 1790, is not an original description, but is merely the placing in the genus *Sylvia* of *Motacilla ruficapilla* Gmelin, 1789, and as such does not preoccupy *Sylvia ruficapilla* Wilson.

Hence the name of the Nashville Warbler should be *Vermivora ruficapilla* Wilson, and the reference, *Sylvia ruficapilla* Wilson, Am. Orn. III, 1811, 120, pl. 27, fig. 3.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Abundance of the Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) around Quebec.**—It is surprising to note that this rare warbler has been found very commonly in the woods around Quebec this spring, and even in the parks of the city. Two young ornithologists, P. W. Cook and A. W. Ahern, of this city, shot about fifteen, of which twelve were brought to me. They met with six to eight bands of the warbler, each containing something over a score of birds, and these in different localities, they seemed to be almost as numerous as the Myrtle Warbler. The first specimen seen, which was in company with a small flock of Black-throated Green Warblers, was shot on the 9th of May and by the 18th the species was very common. The last was seen on the 25th.

It has also been noticed that many other warblers were more common this spring than usually, especially the Blackburnian and Bay-breasted.—C. E. DIONNE, *Quebec, Can.*

**Mimicry in the Song of the Catbird.**—Though belonging to a distinguished and accomplished family of singers numbering among its members such delightful songsters as the Brown Thrasher, Mockingbird and more distantly related Carolina Wren, the Catbird figures with a more modest pretention to song and until recently I had supposed its vocal powers limited to its own individual lyrical, and sometimes seemingly labored song. But on July 5, 1912, while working in a meadow adjacent to a small brook with its usual tangle of alder, raspberry and elder I noted with considerable surprise and interest, more so because of the day-light hour, 11 A. M., the song of a Whip-poor-will, somewhat subdued and minor in quality, but clear and distinct nevertheless. It was several times repeated from the nearby thicket. So out of the usual was it at this hour that I went at once to reconnoiter and was not a little surprised to find the



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