

presence of these Mockingbirds. The fact that they were a breeding pair, however, suggests deliberate migration and so late in the season as to derive no guidance from the normal spring movement. This idea is suggested by the breeding Dickcissels that I have found here. One afternoon, in early June, 1899, I searched some ten acres of neglected land that had been my favorite collecting grounds in 1890. There were few, if any, Dickcissels present for I saw none. This was on P. C. 405 and within the present city limits of Detroit. I happened to be in the neighborhood on July 30 and was at once attracted to this field by the songs of about a dozen males and later estimated the colony to consist of fifteen pairs. They never returned to that locality and, with the exception of one bird in Monguagon Township and two in Fairview Village in 1904, none were seen until 1906. Practically all my spare time in 1906 was devoted to a portion of Grosse Pointe Farms and Township and probably the male noted June 10 was the first arrival, and the first female was seen June 24. Three nude young in the nest were located July 29, and a female was flushed from her three eggs August 5. In 1907 I first visited this locality June 30 but found only one pair and their nest containing two fresh eggs. Three additional pairs were present July 7, which was my last visit until 1909-10 when not a bird could be found there nor anywhere in the county.

On consulting available data regarding Mockingbirds breeding north of their normal range I find that from one to several pairs would nest in some locality for a season or two and then disappear, exactly as did the two above colonies of Dickcissels, which seems to place both species here in the class of irregular invaders. Time will probably show that the present occurrences of Mockingbirds in the north are efforts in the direction of permanent summer residence. Last summer was unusually dry and warm here and our local pair may have traveled the whole distance through conditions not materially different from those in their normal range.—
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Townsend's Solitaire in Eastern South Dakota.—A specimen of *Myadestes townsendi* was closely observed at Vermillion, extreme south-eastern South Dakota, on January 9, 1911. Having observed this species at several localities, from Alaska to Arizona, I have not the slightest doubt as to the identification. This species breeds sparingly in the Black Hills, and this individual may have been driven here by a severe west wind which prevailed during the first week of the month.—STEPHEN SARGENT VISHER, *State University, Vermillion, S. D.*

A Remarkable Number of Robins in Maine in Winter.—The winter of 1910-1911 was rather steadily cold in southern Maine. December and January brought little snow, and the ground was bare most of the time during those months; but in February much snow fell. Nearly if not quite throughout the season there were many more Robins in Portland and its