

a Mexican species that I cannot find has ever before been recorded from the United States. It was previously known from Coahuila and Tamaulipas.

I have just received word from my man in Kerr County that these birds are beginning to nest.—JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*

The Tufted Tit — A New Record for Canada.—On May 2, 1914, at the far end of the trees on Point Pelee, Ontario, Mr. J. S. Wallace found two Tufted Tits (*Bæolophus bicolor*) one of which at least was very talkative. He called the writer over and after watching them a short time we secured one.

This bird has been sought at Point Pelee as being the most likely place, ever since the present contingent began to visit the Point regularly, nearly ten years ago. The bird occurs every fall on Belle Isle which lies between Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario, and has been vainly sought on the mainland in Windsor as well as lower down on the Detroit River.

In lower Ontario the Black-capped Chickadee is the only regular visitor of the family and therefore it was quite an extraordinary event that on May 2 and 3 we saw not only the Black-cap and the Tufted but the Hudsonian as well. The latter was a single bird talking away to himself at a great rate and very unsuspecting.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ontario.*

Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila cærulea*) at West Haven, Conn.—On the morning of April 30, 1914, I observed a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher at West Haven, Conn. The bird was very tame and allowed me to observe it for some time, part of the time from a distance of not more than fifteen feet. Six records of this species in Connecticut are recorded by Sage and Bishop in the "Birds of Connecticut" (page 176). This constitutes the seventh record, and the first since 1892.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *West Haven, Conn.*

Three New Birds for Champaign County, Illinois.—Rare visitors are the rule this spring and my list of "An Illinois Ten-mile radius" has been lengthened by the appearance of the rare Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*), the rarer, Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalous xanthocephalous*) and the extremely rare American Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonica*).

Twelve Bohemian Waxwings visited my residence yard on February 26, 1914, the day following a severe northern blizzard. Examined with glasses at sixty feet, each marking was distinctly observed. Cedar Waxwings are not uncommon with us and are noticeably smaller in comparison with their northern Gypsy cousins. After a half-hour's rest they wheeled into the air as one bird and disappeared in the west.

On April 26, 1914, the first American Magpie recorded in Illinois since 1892, was being harassed by a half-dozen Crows in a hedge on the S. S. Love estate, two miles east of Philo. His white markings and strange cries and chattering made of him a conspicuous object. All other Illinois records are winter ones, and this visit was all the stranger because of its occurring east of central Illinois.