

Piairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) in January in South Carolina.

—On January 9, 1922, I saw and thoroughly identified an adult male of this species within a few hundred yards of my house while it was searching for food in a thicket of lavender bushes. I fired at it with my auxiliary but am certain that I missed it, nor could I find it again after searching carefully all the surrounding country day after day for two weeks.

This is the first instance of my seeing this bird in the autumn (or winter) later than October 24.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Mockingbird at Prouts Neck, Maine.—On September 13, 1920, I saw a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*), in the bushes near my cottage at Prouts Neck. Identification was certain, The bird had been seen for several days previously, but was at such a distance that there was some uncertainty as to the identity until the above date.—WM. PEARCE COUES, M.D., *Brookline, Mass.*

An Unusual Mockingbird Record.—During the first week in May 1921, a single Mockingbird lingered in Bushkill for at least one day and maybe longer. Its appearance was heralded by a period of full song from the shrubbery near the house about six thirty in the morning following which the bird was closely observed at intervals during the day. The unmistakable flash of white in the wings and tail against a background of hemlock covered mountains made a memorable picture of rather unusual composition.—EDWIN B. BARTRAM, *Bushkill, Pa.*

A Question Concerning the Distribution of the Long-billed Marsh Wren.—The ecological factors governing the distribution of the Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris palustris*) are simpler than those for most birds. The bird breeds mainly, if not entirely, in cattail marshes, not only nesting, but obtaining all its food in such areas. It is also extremely local in distribution, being found only in certain cattail marshes, and entirely absent in others apparently equally well suited to it.

The cattail marshes are composed of two species of cattail, a broad leaved species (*Typha latifolia*) and a narrow-leaved (*Typha angustifolia*). The broad-leaved species occurs commonly in many places, but the narrow-leaved is more local. Many marshes are composed of the broad-leaved species alone, but I do not remember to have seen a marsh where the narrow-leaved species grows alone. It has been my experience that the Long-billed Marsh Wren is found only in these marshes containing the narrow-leaved cattail. I have noted this for a number of years on the Connecticut coast and have recently observed the same fact in western and central New York, finding the Marsh Wrens abundant in marshes at Syracuse where the narrow-leaved cattail was common, but absent in certain marshes of Cattaraugus County where only the broad-leaved cattail grew.