

Another bird examined contained a large round worm in the abdominal cavity. Other Mynahs were found to be infested with these parasites though none other examined was so markedly afflicted as the individual above mentioned.

Notwithstanding a considerable diversity among the major parasites, attacking them and the presence of other natural and unnatural enemies these vigorous birds not only survive but even seem to increase.

In conclusion, by way of summarizing, it may be stated that the factors which seem to contribute to the success of the Mynah when introduced into a new country are its audacity, hardihood, adaptability, wariness in eluding enemies, its omnivorous food habits and its selection of breeding places. After all, one can not help admiring this bird.—DAYTON STONER, *State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.*

Spinus pinus macropterus, an Addition to the A. O. U. Check-List.—There are five specimens of *Spinus pinus* from San Pedro Martir, Lower California, in the collection of the Carnegie Museum, taken by Mr. A. W. Anthony in April, 1889, and May, 1893. These are obviously different from the common run of specimens and upon comparison prove to be referable to the Mexican race, *Spinus pinus macropterus*, with authentic examples of which they agree well, both in color and size. *S. p. macropterus* averages decidedly paler than *S. p. pinus* in the same condition of plumage, with the streaking less distinct. This record is a new one for Lower California, and brings *S. p. macropterus* within the scope the A. O. U. 'Check-List.' It involves a great extension of range for the form in question, with discontinuous distribution.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Nesting of the Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) in Southern Connecticut.—I was somewhat surprised to see a pair of Slate-colored Juncos June 5, 1922, at Hadlyme, and soon found their nest which contained four young and observed both parent birds feeding young.

Nest was in a ledge of dirt and sheet rock. A little of the dirt was dug out from between two layers of rock and the nest was built therein, composed of fine grasses. As this is the first record of their nesting in Connecticut to my knowledge, I thought it worth reporting. May 9, 1920 I found a nest and three young of the little Saw-whet Owl at Hadlyme.—ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, *Hadlyme, Conn.*

A Dickcissel in Rhode Island in Winter.—On December 20, 1922, a Dickcissel was captured in my Sparrow trap at a bird banding station in Pawtuxet on Narragansett Bay, a few miles south of Providence, R. I. The bird was examined by Edward Howe Forbush who declared that the condition of claws and plumage indicated clearly that it was a wild bird rather than an escaped cagebird. The bird was then taken to Mr. Outram Bangs at the Peabody Museum and compared with skins. Mr. Bangs decided that it was a male bird and probably in its first winter plumage.