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|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| No. 122,796 | banded Jan. 7, 1924 | repeated Jan. 21 and Feb. 19, 1924. |
| " 122,799   | " Jan. 16, 1924     | " Feb. 19, 1924.                    |
| " 122,800   | " Jan. 16, 1924     | " Jan. 20 and Feb. 25, 1924.        |
| " 122,802   | " Jan. 19, 1924     | " April 23, 1924.                   |
| " 122,803   | " Jan. 20, 1924     | " Feb. 22, 1924.                    |
| " 122,805   | " Jan. 22, 1924     | " March 10, 1924.                   |
| " 122,809   | " Feb. 7, 1924      | " Feb. 18, 1924.                    |
| " 122,810   | " Feb. 19, 1924     | " April 11, 1924.                   |
| " 122,811   | " Feb. 22, 1924     | " Feb. 24, 1924.                    |
| " 122,821   | " March 3, 1924     | " April 28, 1924.                   |
| " 122,822   | " March 4, 1924     | " March 10, 1924.                   |
| " 129,772   | " March 26, 1924    | " April 2, 1924.                    |
| " 129,774   | " April 16, 1924    | " April 22, 1924.                   |

In addition to the above we banded 26 White-throats which were never taken a second time. The first White-throat of the season was seen on October 14, 1923; the last one recorded in the spring was on May 3. These records indicate that this was a "neighborhood" group of White-throated Sparrows, such as Baldwin has described ('The Auk,' Vol. XXXVIII, April, 1921) and that some, and possibly all, of the individuals composing this group remained in this comparatively limited area all winter. Very often we saw individuals at our feeding station with a shiny band on one leg and, since we had never taken a White-throat which had been banded at another station, we felt fairly safe in assuming that we had banded these birds. If we had had more time to devote to trapping we would doubtless have secured more returns and our data would be more conclusive.—THELMA R. PERINE AND KEBLE B. PERINE, *Berkeley, California*.

**Vireo bellii bellii at Detroit, Michigan.**—In 'The Auk,' XLII, 1925, p. 277, Mr. Josselyn Van Tyne records an adult female of *Vireo bellii bellii* that he found in the William Brewster collection, now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. This specimen was obtained by Mr. Brewster from Charles K. Worthen, and bears the latter's label, Detroit, Michigan, May 26, 1885. No collector is given. This apparently adds this species to the list of the birds of the state. We have recently examined this specimen and feel certain that a mistake in locality has occurred. Mr. Worthen always removed the collector's label and substituted one of his own, and it is highly probable that in making this substitution an error in locality was made. We are aware of no one that made bird skins in Detroit, Michigan, in 1885. Again, it is very improbable that Mr. Brewster would have failed to record this specimen, as he was extremely acute in placing on record the birds of the United States that came into his hands. Mr. Brewster was perfectly familiar with Bell's Vireo in life from his visit with Mr. Ridgway at Wheatland, in southwestern Indiana.

Under the circumstances it seems to us that Bell's Vireo should not be

added to the avifauna of Michigan on the strength of this specimen.—BRADSHAW H. SWALES and NORMAN A. WOOD, *U. S. National Museum, University of Michigan*.

**The Status of *Amoromyza* Richmond.**—In the 'Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club,' Vol. 45, April 25, 1925, p. 93, Mr. Gregory M. Mathews, has proposed a generic name *Gummyza*, with *Merops samoensis* Hombron and Jacquinot as type. Though the species *samoensis* appears generically distinct from related forms, cognizance of this was taken by Richmond (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 53, Aug. 16, 1917, p. 593) when in a discussion of *Gymnomyza* Reichenow, he erected the genus *Amoromyza* with *Merops samoensis* Hombron and Jacquinot as type. *Gummyza* Mathews, 1925, therefore, is a synonym of *Amoromyza* Richmond, 1917.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum*.

**The Cape May Warbler at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.**—On May 6, 1924, I had the good fortune to see two Cape May Warblers (*Dendroica tigrina*), one in the bright plumage of the adult male, the other a much duller colored individual which was either a female or an immature male, probably the former. My attention was first attracted to the birds by an unfamiliar song, a high pitched, chattering ditty, resembling in its quality of tone the song of the Blackpoll Warbler, but with more variation in tune. The birds were in a cedar tree in bright sunlight, not more than twenty feet away, and I had ample opportunity to study them with binoculars. They appeared to be nervous, quick moving little creatures. The rufous colored ear coverts and the white patches on the wing coverts are conspicuous field marks.

From September, 1922 until September, 1924, with the exception of the summer of 1923, I was in Chapel Hill. During this period I made frequent field excursions and this was the only time that I saw a Cape May Warbler. Apparently this Warbler is an uncommon spring transient, at least in the central part of North Carolina. T. G. Pearson, C. S. Brimley, and H. H. Brimley ('Birds of North Carolina,' 1918.) report the Cape May Warbler as tolerably common at Chapel Hill, April 26 to May 3, 1909. They also state that this Warbler has been taken at Raleigh in the spring in the years 1892, 1909, and 1915, and further note that it has been recorded in spring between April 22 and May 15 from six mountain localities in the western part of the state. They give only two fall records for the state.—KEBLE B. PERINE, *Berkeley, California*.

**Some Notes on the Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) from Luce County, Michigan**—July 23, 1922 is the first date of my finding *Oporornis agilis*. I was in a piece of ground that was covered by forest fire after the lumberman had cut the timber off. Much of this fire-covered ground has grown up to raspberry, and blackberry bushes, where it did not grow up to brush at once. In some places of course both grow at the