

or the latter one of the western races, I wrote to my friend Mr. J. H. Riley, to send me three immature birds of the several members of the *leucophrys* group. Mr. Riley sent the birds and, as I suspected, the one just taken proved to be *Z. l. gambeli*. The capture of this far western bird makes the forty-seventh species I have added to the fauna of South Carolina since 1885.

In the Canadian Alpine Journal for 1912, pp. 66-67, Mr. Riley states that he found *Z. leucophrys* and *Z. gambeli* breeding together in British Columbia and regards them as distinct species in which view I concur.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Dickcissel at Sea.—On September 8, 1925, I was on board the steamer "George Washington," bound from Norfolk, Va. to New York. At about eight o'clock in the morning while the boat was somewhere off the South Jersey or Delaware coast and nearly out of sight of land I noticed a small bird flying alongside of the vessel. The shape and manner of flight placed it among the Fringillidae but the only other definite characteristics I could make out at the time were an apparent reddish brown cast on the upper parts and light underparts. The bird flew with great upward and outward swoops which with the vibration of the vessel made it impossible for me to focus my ten-power glasses on it for more than an instant. Once it lit in the rigging but it was off again before I could reach a point of vantage. Finally, at about ten o'clock, it lit on a canvas covering near the stern of the vessel. After securing permission I mounted the upper works and identified the bird at once as a Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). As I had never met this species in life before I studied it most carefully with my 10 × 46 binoculars at a distance of about 30 feet. The bird was about the size of the English Sparrow, the bill appearing somewhat larger. The back was streaked and not unlike that of the English Sparrow. There was an indistinct yellowish or light superciliary line. A large distinct yellow area covered the middle of the breast and belly, the yellow blending into the grayish throat and flanks. The wings appeared to be dull reddish brown, the tail dark, the outer tail feathers being the longest.

The bird seemed exhausted but when I made an attempt to capture it, it launched off again returning in a short while. I last saw it toward noon when the ship was approaching Sandy Hook. A short time later I could not locate it. It had probably made for the coast or for another vessel.

How this bird found itself so far from its normal migration course and thirty miles off shore it is impossible to say. Its northward flight of perhaps eighty miles during the fall migration showed how completely it had lost its bearings.—EDWARD FLEISHER, *Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

First Record of Macgillivray's Warbler in Indiana.—In 'The Auk' for April, 1925, p. 277, Dr. Earl Brooks records trapping a MacGillivray's