

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

Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*) at Noblesville, Indiana, and says that this is the first time this species has been reported from that state. There is, however, a previous record. Mr. Henry K. Coale, of Highland Park, Illinois, took an adult female at Wolf Lake, Lake Co., Indiana, June 1, 1876. The specimen is now in the British Museum (Sharpe, Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, Vol. X, p. 375).—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

Mockingbird at Schoharie, N. Y.—On May 25, 1924, while making garden on our farm, five miles north of Schoharie, N. Y., my husband and I were attracted by the singing of a bird that I had never before heard. I located him in a cut-leaved maple, facing the sun, head up and throat bulging with his song. He then flew to a tree near where we were and seemed to have little fear of us. After singing for a while he began to imitate the birds about him, then gave a rollicking song and ended by imitating the Chickadee and our Guinea Fowls. As he flew to the orchard I had an excellent opportunity to identify him with my binoculars, and the white wing bars and white outer tail feathers showed that he was, as we suspected, a Mockingbird.

The next day he was there again going through his performance of the day before and was accompanied by his mate. The pair remained until June 5, which was the last day upon which we saw them.—MRS. PERRY E. TAYLOR, *Schoharie, N. Y.*

Regulus calendula Breeding in Michigan.—Dr. Karl Christofferson in the October, 1925, issue of 'The Auk,' tells of finding the nest and young of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet in Chippewa Co., Michigan. He says that bird has never before been found breeding in the state.

Stewart Edward White found it nesting on Mackinac Island in 1889. I quote from his article on the birds of Mackinac Island in 'The Auk,' Vol. X, p. 229.

"*Regulus calendula*. A rare summer resident and a common and early migrant. I found a nest with four nearly fledged young July 20, 1889."

See also Ridgway, 'Bulletin 50, U. S. N. M.,' part III, p. 707-708.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

The Russet-backed Thrush in Missouri.—Among some birds I received in exchange a few years ago, there is a typical example of this Pacific coast race (*Hylocichla ustulata ustulata*), labeled Olive-backed Thrush ♀, May 14, 1896, Dunklin County, Mo., and taken by Mr. O. C. Poling, which, I believe, is the first record for Missouri.

Dr. Oberholser has recorded the Russet-backed Thrush from the extreme southwestern corner of Luna County, New Mexico ('Auk,' XXXV, Oct. 1918, 483), and I have recorded ('Auk,' XXXVII, July, 1920, 465-466) three specimens that I took near my home on Oct. 22, 1901, and May 3, 1902.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*