

feet apart. Thornton W. Burgess has sent me a photograph of a garage in Springfield, Mass., on which, during 1925, five pairs of Tree Swallows nested, each individual box being seven feet from at least one other occupied box. In addition, sixteen feet from the garage still another box was occupied.

These several examples of intimate nesting relations indicate in this species a disposition to nest colonially, and undoubted examples of their doing so are not infrequent. In primitive times they appeared to nest as close together as opportunity afforded. Had a given area of dead stubs had twice or thrice as many available sites, doubtless the birds would have been found nesting much closer together, and yet compartment birdhouses are often occupied by only a single pair of this species at nesting time. To a degree, which I fear is rather inadequate to serve as a basis for a conclusion, I have investigated a number of places where man has succeeded in getting these birds to nest colonially, and the evidence seems to indicate that the determining factor is the adequacy of a nearby feeding area, or areas, be they meadows (old, filled lakes), marshes or water, to furnish the necessary quantity of food for the young at the requisite period.—CHARLES L. WHITTLE, *Cohasset, Mass.*

**Sycamore Warbler in Connecticut.**—On May 18, 1925, Mr. Frank Novak, warden of Birdcraft Sanctuary at Fairfield, found a badly injured bird that, so far as descriptions go, is an adult male Sycamore Warbler, (*Dendroica dominica abilora*). This bird is now mounted and in the collection at the Birdcraft Sanctuary. It was reported to Mr. Forbush and recorded by him in his 'Bulletin' for May 1925, as a Yellow-throated Warbler. On my suggestion to Mr. Novak that the occurrence was of enough importance and interest to be published in a more permanent place, he granted me permission to send a note of it to 'The Auk.'

The bird was evidently injured by flying into wires along the railroad track at Fairfield, and not far from the Sanctuary grounds. The lores of the bird are clearly white, without a trace of yellow. The question of which subspecies the bird really represents, however, is determined by the locality from which it actually came, and since I am informed that occasional white-lored birds are to be found in the range of the Yellow-throated Warbler, it would seem more probable that this bird is such an individual, than a true Sycamore Warbler. Whichever subspecies it represents, it is the first Connecticut record of the species to be backed by a specimen. I believe there are one or two previous sight records of the bird by those who ought to know, but these have not been published.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Fairfield, Conn.*

**Mockingbird at Marquette, Michigan.**—From October 5 to 9, 1925, I observed a Mockingbird (*Mimus p. polyglottos*), in a small garden. This garden at Marquette in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is surrounded by a white pine hedge, twelve feet high. The circumstances under which