

Mockingbird Nesting in Pennsylvania.—A belated record for the nesting of the Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) in Folcroft, Delaware County, Pa., is herewith presented. A nest, with young, was found by the writer on June 4, 1921, in a pear tree, about six feet from the ground. The fledglings left the nest on June 11 and were seen on several occasions subsequently. Through an oversight on the part of the writer, this nesting record, which is rather unusual for Pennsylvania, was overlooked.—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*

A Mockingbird at Plainfield, N. J.—On the morning of December 6, 1929, there being some snow on the ground, I threw the customary bread crumbs under the shelter of a lilac bush for the benefit of the birds. The Starlings came at once to the feast and my sister, who had been watching them, called my attention to a bird with a long tail perched in the bush. Almost at once I recognized a Mockingbird with the white in the wings and tail as distinguishing marks. By this time the bird had flown to a silver-berry bush at the foot of the garden and as he flew he gave us another view of his white wing patches and the white in the tail. I took my field glasses and followed him cautiously and finally came within fifteen feet of him. He seemed quite tame and turned his head several times to watch me. This gave me a splendid chance to examine him at close range and make identification certain. Finally an automobile making an unusual amount of noise passed and the bird flew into a neighboring garden and disappeared.

This is my first record for the bird in Plainfield although I have kept records for the past twenty-five years.—JOHN T. S. HUNN, *Plainfield, N. J.*

Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) in Maryland.—While on a short collecting trip at Plum Point, Calvert County, Md., November 13, 1929, I was fortunate enough to discover a colony of at least eight birds of this species, three of which were taken. They were in an open marsh, almost a meadow, of several miles in area, just back of the shore of Chesapeake Bay. This spot is about thirty miles southeast of the D. C. line, and five miles south of Chesapeake Beach, airline, which is just outside of the Washington area. As far as I can ascertain, this is the first fall record for the region.—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL, *1861 Ingleside Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C.*

Tufted Titmouse and Towhee at Madison, Wisc., in Winter.—On the morning of November 24, 1929, I saw two Tufted Titmice (*Baeolophus bicolor*) feeding around my ground trap and flying back and forth to my window-ledge feeding stand. On November 28 and 29 and December 3 and 8, I observed one of these birds around my trap and on December 12, I was able to catch probably this same bird.

From November 10 to December 2, in spite of occasional zero weather, a male Towhee was feeding almost daily in my ground trap and apparently

seldom left the premises. Since the last date however I have seen nothing of him.—HENRY BUNTING, *Madison, Wisc.*

Song of the Gray-cheeked Thrush.—Aretas A. Saunders in his excellent handbook, 'Bird Song,' states (p. 51) that while most species of American birds sing in migration he has never heard the Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla a. aliciae*) do so, although Bicknell and Gillespie have (Auk, vol. 1, p. 130; *ibid.*, vol. 44, p. 112). The Veery (*Hylocichla f. fuscescens*), he says, probably does not sing while migrating. In May 1929 I was lucky enough to hear both of these species singing in migration, although whether I was observing *H. a. aliciae* or *bicknelli* it was impossible for me to tell. On May 25 I found *H. aliciae* singing in four well-separated places in Germantown, Pa., and two days later an individual was heard singing and was seen by me in one of these places. One of the things I noted down at the time, ignorant of Gillespie's similar comment, was "an emphasis suggesting the White-eyed Vireo." The voices had not the full strength of Bicknell's Thrushes which I have heard during the breeding season but were about equal to the half-voices of the Olive-backed Thrushes whose singing in migration I have noted for three successive years (May 14 to 22, 1927; May 13 to 27, 1928; May 14 to 25, 1929). Philip A. Livingston and the writer heard a Veery singing in the Choptank Swamp, near Henderson, Md., on May 5, 1929. It was a mere shadow of the song given on the breeding grounds and was repeated four or five times only. Though we were moderately close to the singing bird the song was hardly more than barely audible. C. Eliot Underdown on May 12, 1929, in Carpenter's Woods, Germantown, Pa., heard a Veery singing before daybreak.—EDWARD S. WEYL, 6506 *Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia, Pa.*

The Song of Bicknell's Thrush: A Correction.—It is often a duty, though seldom a pleasure, to correct one's own mistakes. It is sometimes a duty to correct the mistakes of others, but though there are occasions when one takes an unholy, if also uncomfortable, pleasure in so doing his duty, on the whole one is tempted to shirk such duties if possible. When, however, an error is perpetuated by being quoted as fact, it is clear that one ought to do what he can to stop it in its mad career through the literature.

The third volume of Edward Howe Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts,' in treating of Bicknell's Thrush (*Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli*) says, under the head of voice, "Song, like that of the Olive-backed Thrush, but once in the course of five or six repetitions, a flute-like *per-pseuo-pseuo* is interpolated," and cites William Brewster as authority. This is a good paraphrase of Mr. Brewster's own description in the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club,' (January, 1883, Vol. VIII, pp. 14, 15), which reads: "The song of Bicknell's Thrush is exceedingly like that of Swainson's; indeed, to my ear, the usual strain, though rather feebler, was