

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