

region and crissum, the flanks and breast streaked with dusky; wings with two white bars formed by the tips of the greater and lesser coverts, tertials edged with ash gray, the black central shafts of the white bars seen in the second (first winter) plumage are barely indicated; tail as in second plumage.

Bill blackish, whitish flesh along the cutting edge and base of lower mandible; tarsi brown, feet and claws brownish yellow, soles yellow.

Compared with the juvenal plumage of *D. virens* the general effect is browner and the stripes on lower surface more diffused while the auriculars are darker and indistinctly bordered posteriorly with buffy. Compared with the juvenal of *D. chrysoparia* these differences are more pronounced, the latter being grayer with a darker throat.

In this individual (No. 6809) a few yellow feathers of the second plumage are appearing while another juvenal collected a few days earlier, sex not determinable, had only just left the nest with tail about one third grown. It is in every way similar to the bird described except that there are no feathers of the second plumage in evidence. As in most of the Compositulipidae the juvenal plumage is only complete for a few days after leaving the nest which accounts for the scarcity of this plumage in collections.—
ALLAN BROOKS, *Comox, B. C.*

The Mourning Warbler in Maryland.—On the afternoon of May 7, 1932, I heard an unfamiliar song in a tree on the lawn of a cottage on Oldfield Point, Elk River, Md. On my approach the bird flew to a horse chestnut tree several hundred feet away where he resumed his song. As he perched on the topmost branch and uttered his beautiful, liquid warble, I was able to get close enough to see him very distinctly through a pair of 8 x binoculars. His decidedly black throat and upper breast contrasting sharply with his yellow belly and gray head and cheeks convinced me that he was a Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*). With his head thrown back in song the black on his breast did not appear as extensive as in most illustrations. When I tried to get a closer view of him, he flew to a maple tree in another yard and from there into a dense ravine where I was unable to rediscover him.

I had seen the Mourning Warbler only once before. On May 11, 1930, I saw a handsome male singing on an electric wire on Oldfield Point within a quarter of a mile of my second observation. When I came within about fifty feet of him, he disappeared into the same ravine in which my second Warbler took refuge two years later. The observation of this species twice in three years in such a limited area may possibly indicate that the Mourning Warbler is a more regular migrant in this part of the country than is generally believed.—J. WILLCOX BROWN, *Montchanin, Del.*

The Hoary Redpoll in Ohio.—On March 16, 1931, the writer, while accompanied by Mr. Robert H. McCormick, collected a Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*) at Little Cedar Point, Lucas County, Ohio.

The bird was engaged in feeding in several weedy patches along the margin of an extensive marsh area, a half mile south of the Lake Erie shore. This individual was exceedingly active, darting rapidly back and forth between weedy patches and several fence posts or mounting to some telephone wires or tree tops to emit repeatedly from three to five rapid indescribable notes which recalled at the same time those of both the Purple Finch and the Goldfinch. On March 29, 1931, another solitary individual was observed for a few minutes in the same locality.

The specimen, when first reported (Auk, XLIV, p. 229), was referred to *Acanthis linaria linaria*. Collections of the latter species received recently by the Ohio State Museum, made obvious the fact that a mistake had been made. The re-determination as a Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*) has recently been verified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. The species has not previously been recorded for Ohio. The specimen, a male, measured as follows:—length 128 mm., wing 72 mm., tail 58 mm., tarsus 15 mm., and was in excellent condition. The skin is now No. 3807 in the Wheaton Club collection of the Ohio State Museum.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, Department of Botany, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Gambel's and Harris's Sparrows in Tennessee.—At my home banding station, Blossomdell, located in the suburbs of Nashville, Tennessee, there were 101 White-crowned Sparrows banded in the period between February, 1932, and December, 1933. Two of these have been identified as Gambel's Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*). The first individual, trapped in February, 1932, was in adult plumage but after banding was released. This bird No. B 176049 was recaptured January 21, 1933; was then identified by me as *gambeli*, but it was released without verification. On November 23, 1933, the second bird of this sub-species, an immature, was taken in a trap and collected as apparently this race had not yet been recorded in Tennessee. The specimen was sent to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., and identified by Mr. F. C. Lincoln as typical of the race *gambeli*. On February 20, 1934, No. B 176049 was again captured and before releasing, the identification was verified by Mr. A. F. Ganier. As it was in full adult plumage when first taken, it is now at least in its fourth year of age. In size it was noticeably smaller than a *leucophrys* in the trap simultaneously. Wings measured 3.12; tail 2.78; bill .42, distinctly yellowish in color. The bird appeared to be in splendid physical condition.

Another very interesting capture was made on December 10, 1933, when, with three Field Sparrows, a Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) was taken in a simple type of top opening trap baited with millet and sunflower seeds. This bird, an immature male, was collected and the identification verified by Mr. Lincoln. This likewise constitutes a first known record of this species in Tennessee.

The body of the Harris's Sparrow was examined for internal parasites by Dr. Paul D. Harwood of Vanderbilt University, Nashville. He reports