

labeled *marianae*, as the two subspecies were confused with each other so long. Any such specimens will be of help in charting the range and migration of this dark form.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge "Morgan," Savannah, Ga.*

The Second Occurrence of the Ohio House Wren in Maryland.—The Ohio House Wren (*Troglodytes domesticus baldwini* Oberholser)¹ has already been recorded from Washington, D. C., but the only published record of its certain occurrence in Maryland is that of an immature female taken by Dr. Alexander Wetmore² at Cornfield Harbor, near the mouth of the Potomac River, on October 27, 1935.

On May 12, 1936, the writer collected an adult male at Silver Spring, Maryland, one mile north of the District of Columbia boundary. The identification of this specimen was verified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser.

This bird was in full song, and the gonads were considerably enlarged; yet, notwithstanding this, it was doubtless a migrant, as the breeding House Wren of this region is the eastern race, *Troglodytes domesticus domesticus* (Wilson).—ALLEN J. DUVALL, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Eastern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) at Toronto, Ont.—On November 8, 1935, I heard an unfamiliar note coming from the garden. It was an insistent *chip-chip-chip*. The bird could not be seen from the library but, on raising a blind in the bird-room, a bird flew from a honeysuckle vine outside the window. On going into the garden I found a Mockingbird and on examining it at close range decided it was a young bird already showing the effects of city smoke. At this date there had been no severe frost.

The bird was next seen on November 25, after a heavy frost, though there had been no snow. On January 1, 1936, there was snow on the ground and at 10 A.M. the Mockingbird appeared calling loudly, and accepted some currant-loaf put on the frozen surface of the bird bath. The bird was not seen again till the morning of February 12, when the thermometer registered 11° F. It was in good condition but its plumage had become a dark smoky gray. It again accepted currant-loaf but ignored chopped meat and dried currants.

On February 13, at 8 A.M., the thermometer was 11° F. with an east wind blowing, and a light snow was falling. The Mockingbird turned up at 9 A.M., and an hour later was caught and held by a howling easterly blizzard which prevented it leaving the protection afforded by the library walls. I had difficulty keeping the food shelf clear of snow. The bird ate currant-loaf freely; by 2 P.M. the blizzard had increased and there was evident difficulty on the bird's part in keeping clear of the snow and it had to shake itself free at intervals. At 2.30 P.M. I decided the Mockingbird could not last out the storm and, baiting a trap with a lettuce leaf, the bird was quickly secured and released in the conservatory. It was by no means exhausted and flew about without dashing against the glass; at 5 P.M., it was seen to fall to the floor and died soon afterwards. No doubt the sudden change from blizzard conditions was more than the bird could stand. Mr. Clifford Hope found it to be a female with granulated skull and it weighed 51 grams. After cleaning the plumage, signs of immaturity appeared.

There is one previous record of the Mockingbird for Toronto: one seen from November 20 to December 1, 1927, by Mr. Murray Speirs (Canadian Field Naturalist, 1931, p. 205).—J. H. FLEMING, 267 *Rusholme Road, Toronto, Ontario.*

European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*) in Wisconsin.—On May 12,

¹ Ohio Journ. Sci., XXXIV, March, 1934, p. 90.

² The Auk, LIII, January, 1936, p. 86.