

dropped into an extensive clump of beach reeds about two hundred feet back from the shoreline, where I was unable to locate it.

Knowing of no similar observations, I endeavored to determine whether any reliable reports of this nature were available. I have found none involving land-birds, although Mr. Roger Tory Peterson has written me of an observation made by him which might be placed in the same category. He writes, "On one occasion I saw a Spotted Sandpiper rise from the surface of the water. This bird had, oddly enough, a collision with another sandpiper going in the opposite direction, believe it or not! It dropped below the surface of the water, rose up, rested for a moment and then flew."—VINCENT EVERETT SHAININ, *Columbia University, New York City*.

Bullock's Oriole in Thibodaux, Louisiana.—On February 1, 1939, I observed a strange female oriole in a garden in the town of Thibodaux, Louisiana. On February 5, it was found dead. The bird was a female Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullocki*) the first of its species to be recorded for Louisiana. Identification was made by Professor George G. Williams of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, and confirmed by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C. The specimen is now in the Louisiana Department of Conservation Museum in New Orleans, Louisiana.—AVA R. TABOR, *Thibodaux, Louisiana*.

Hosts of the Cowbirds.—A few of the records of the parasitic cowbirds in the oölogical collection of the A. M. N. H. represent additions to the scrupulous lists of known hosts published by Dr. Herbert Friedmann in his monograph, 'The Cowbirds' (1929), and in supplementary articles in the periodical literature. The new or unusual hosts are:

Mimus l. longicaudatus.—A nest of this mockingbird found near Lima, Peru, on February 6, 1913, contained two eggs of *Molothrus bonariensis occidentalis* and two of the host. This is an addition to the several species of mockingbirds known to be parasitized by the Shiny Cowbird. The specimens were collected by Mr. R. H. Beck, who at that time was leading the Brewster-Sanford Expedition.

COOPER'S TANAGER, *Piranga rubra cooperi*.—A set of this species taken near Tucson, Arizona, on July 3, 1922, contains two eggs of the Bronzed Cowbird (*Tangavius aeneus aeneus*). This is the second such record for Cooper's Tanager, and the first within the United States. These eggs, now in the P. B. Philipp collection at the A. M. N. H., were collected by Mr. H. H. Kimball.

TEXAS SPARROW, *Arremonops r. rufivirgatus*.—Two eggs of the Red-eyed Cowbird, *Tangavius aeneus involucratus* from the George B. Sennett collection are accompanied by data indicating that they were taken in a nest of this sparrow. The eggs of the host, unfortunately, are not with them, although they may have been sent in separately as there is a set of similar data in the collection. J. B. Bourbois collected these eggs in 1879 at his Lomita Ranch near Hidalgo, Texas. This seems to be the only evidence that the Texas Sparrow is sometimes a victim of the Red-eyed Cowbird.—DEAN AMADON, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*.

Alabama Towhee in northeastern Florida.—Early in the spring of 1938, from March 11 to 28, large numbers of migrating towhees were seen near the mouth of the St. Johns River, in the vicinity of Mayport, Duvall County, Florida. A specimen taken by the writer on March 12 proved to be an adult male White-eyed Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*), the common breeding variety of eastern Florida. A second specimen, however, collected on March 18, was found to be an adult male Alabama Towhee (*P. e. canaster*), normally found in the western part of the State