

1. *M. madagascariensis* (including *Ixocincla borbonica* and *I. crassirostris* of the 'Systema Avium Ethiopicarum' and *M. psaroides* of the 'Fauna Brit. India, Birds,' 2 ed.).
2. *M. leucocephalus*.
3. *M. amaurotis*.
4. *M. siquijorensis*.
5. *M. everetti*.
6. *M. rufigularis*.
7. *M. philippensis*.
8. *M. striaticeps* (not seen).
9. *M. nicobariensis*.
10. *M. virescens* (including *Ixos malaccensis* and *I. maclellandii* of the 'Handlist Malaysian Birds').
11. *M. flavala* (including *Ixos cinereus* of the 'Handlist Malaysian Birds' and *I. castanonotus* and *I. canipennis* of 'Les Oiseaux de l'Indochine Française').
12. *M. criniger*.
13. *M. icterica* (not seen; possibly conspecific with the last).
14. *M. charlottae*.

—H. G. DEIGNAN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**New records of the Colima Warbler from Mexico.**—Specimens of the Colima Warbler (*Vermivora crissalis* Salvin and Godman) are still not so common but that its occurrences in new areas should be recorded. Two individuals have been added recently to the Moore Collection, both of them taken by Chester C. Lamb, one an adult male secured on November 12, 1934, at Rancho Batel, five miles due north of Santa Lucia, Sinaloa, Mexico, at an altitude of about 5200 feet; and the other, a second adult male, taken on November 3, 1941, at Sierra Ozumatlan in north-eastern Michoacan, Mexico, at an altitude of approximately 9500 feet. Both birds have acquired their winter plumage, the feathers being unworn, but the former one (no. 12592 Moore Collection) has lost all of its rectrices. The latter one (no. 30355 Moore Collection) is in perfect condition. The specimen from Sinaloa is the first record for that State, and the Michoacan one seems to be the most south-eastern locality at which the Colima Warbler has been taken.—ROBERT T. MOORE, *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California*.

**Louisiana Water-Thrush breeding in Essex County, New York.**—According to Eaton's 'Birds of New York' (1912) the Louisiana Water-thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) breeds as far north as the southern end of Lake George. On June 7, 1941, during a search along boulder-strewn, rushing streams, I found two pairs along the Warren-Essex County boundary, one pair within Essex County at an altitude of 800 feet. On June 9, I found a pair with young at Port Henry, in central Essex County.—GEOFFREY CARLETON, *The Library, City College, New York City*.

**Redstart breeding in Worcester County, Maryland.**—The Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) occurs only rarely as a breeding bird in the Atlantic coastal plain. Dr. Stone ('Bird Studies at Old Cape May,' 2: 847, 1937) cites two breeding records for the coastal plain of New Jersey. However, it is not until one gets into the higher wooded hill country of the Piedmont province that one finds it breeding regularly, although there are a few breeding localities situated at the edge of the fall-line such as those in the Wissahickon and other valleys in and around Philadelphia.