

In her 'Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region' (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42: 65, March 25, 1929), Miss May Thacher Cooke gives June 2 (1907) as the latest-recorded date for the spring migration of the Veery in the Washington region. Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln has been kind enough to inform me that the species has never before been known to breed in this region and that, to his knowledge, the 1907 record has not been superseded.—LOUIS J. HALLE, JR., 2800 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Sage Thrasher in New York.—On April 12, 1942, while Dr. Charles Evans, Mr. Joseph Taylor and I were driving along the East Manitou Road about a quarter of a mile south of Braddock's Bay, in Monroe Co., New York, we chanced to note an unfamiliar bird feeding in dried portions of a flooded stubble field. The actions of this bird were similar to those of a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*), but its general color was gray. We observed it with 8-power binoculars and 36.5-telescope for half an hour before collecting it, sometimes approaching to within thirty feet. It foraged for a time in one spot, then flew to another feeding area in the open or to a hedge row. Its streaked under parts and brilliantly yellow eye were conspicuous. It was a perfectly healthy Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*).

The specimen proved to be a female. Its plumage was in excellent condition, there being no evidence whatsoever of fraying or soiling such as would result from captivity. The upper mandible was, however, more than normally long, the rather strongly curved tip protruding 3 mm. It was made into a study skin at the Buffalo Museum of Science and sent to Dr. George M. Sutton, of Cornell University, who confirmed our identification and recorded the following measurements: wing, 98.5 mm.; tail, 90; tarsus, 30.5; culmen, 19. It is now No. 12,789 in the Louis A. Fuertes Memorial Bird Collection at Cornell.

Braddock's Bay is the westernmost of a series of small ponds and bays that open into Lake Ontario just west of the mouth of the Genesee River. Gently rolling farmland lies south of the Bay. During the week preceding April 12, the temperature was below average, and westerly winds on the 8th and 9th accompanied an unseasonable snowfall. On the 12th the ground was partly snow-covered and surface water flowed freely over the fields. The day was cool and partly cloudy with a moderate west wind.

Apparently this is the first record for New York State of this distinctly western species. Indeed, we find no United States record of its occurrence east of Cameron Parish, Louisiana, where E. S. Hopkins took a male specimen on January 2, 1926, (*Oölogist*, 44: 72, 1927).—GORDON M. MEADE, *Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York*.

Notes of Mid-South towhees.—We wish to correct the impression given by a brief review (*Auk*, 59: 328, April, 1942) of our article 'Summer range of Mid-South Towhees' (*The Migrant*, 12: 51-57, Sept. 1941). The purpose was not to determine subspecies as no collecting was done. But extensive field study since 1928 shows that, with a very few isolated exceptions, no race of Towhee is present from about May 8 to mid-October, in the region from Reelfoot Lake, at the Kentucky line, to near Vicksburg, Mississippi. This hiatus in the breeding range of the Towhee includes eastern Arkansas if not most of the state, part of western Tennessee, northern and part of central Mississippi, and part of Louisiana. North, east, and south of this area the Towhee is fairly common in summer.—BEN B. COFFEY, JR., 672 North Belvedere, Memphis, Tennessee.