

During the period of observation, several pairs of Yellow-billed Cuckoos were noted in the locality and there were excellent opportunities to distinguish the two species by both appearance and song.—GERALD ROGERS, CAPT. A. C., *Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*.

Blue-breasted Cyornis in the Malay Peninsula: A Correction.—Riley (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 172: 448, 1938) has recorded from Nakhon Si Thammarat, Peninsular Thailand, an "immature male (marked female)" of *Cyornis hainana*, collected by Hugh M. Smith on March 13, 1929. He observes that this seems to be the first record for Peninsular Thailand and might have said also that it is the first record for any part of the Malaysian Subregion.

To the end that error be not compounded by endless repetition, it should be noted that the specimen in question, U. S. N. M. No. 313345, was collected, in fact, at Sakon Nakhon (lat. 17° 10' N., long. 104° E.), a locality well within the species's normal range.

The female recorded by Riley from Bok Pyin, Tenasserim (ca. lat. 11° N.) is correctly identified and represents the most southerly specimen yet known in this direction. On the eastern (Thai) side of the Peninsula, the species has not been found south of Ban Thung Luang (ca. 11° 55' N.). That Riley's undocumented reference to the bird's ranging as far south as Trang is a *lapsus calami* is indicated by his own claim that his record for "Nakhon Si Thammarat" is the first for Peninsular Thailand.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*¹

Cowbird parasitizes Wood Thrush and Indigo Bunting.—The eggs of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*) were found this spring (1943) in the nests of a Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) and an Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) near Crawfordsville, Indiana. It both nests there were two Cowbird eggs and three eggs of the host. Both birds began to incubate the eggs, but, in both cases, the entire set of eggs was later found on the ground beneath the nest. The nests were about two miles apart and both were under observation. Both sets of eggs may have been destroyed by some predator but it is considered possible that the hosts might have destroyed the entire set of eggs in each case to get rid of the parasitic Cowbird eggs. If this was the case, it would be remarkable behavior. This observation is recorded to see if anyone has ever seen a bird destroy her own eggs to get rid of the eggs of another species.—HOWARD H. VOGEL, JR., *Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.*

Three records from western Massachusetts.—As evidence of the eastward and northward trend of bird-life, and as indications of possible future breeding of various species, records of rare stragglers may be of interest. In Berkshire County, the westernmost part of Massachusetts, several birds added to the county list during the past year come under this category. This county, comprising just under a thousand square miles, extends fifty miles from the Vermont line to Connecticut, and is some twenty miles wide. In regard to the number of bird observers as compared to those in the eastern part of the state, the relationship is much the same as that of the southern bird students to those of the North Atlantic states. Here observers are few in number, and such birds may have been overlooked in past years.

The three additions to the county list were the Western Meadowlark, the Lark Bunting and a Tufted Titmouse. The first was found by Professor Sam A. Eliot, Jr., of Northampton and Stanley Clarke of Pittsfield, on July 8, 1944, at the Berkshire Hills Country Club, a favorite haunt of the Eastern Meadowlark. It sang

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