

**Alaska Myrtle Warbler, *Dendroica coronata hooveri*, in Ohio.**—While examining a number of Myrtle Warblers in the University of Cincinnati collection the writers tentatively identified one as *hooveri*. This bird was collected October 9, 1948, by G. Ronald Austing in North College Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio, about 10 miles north of Cincinnati. The sex, unfortunately, was not determinable, but it probably is a male. The specimen was sent to Dr. George M. Sutton who confirmed our identification.

The specimen was also sent to Dr. Alexander Wetmore who wrote as follows: "The Myrtle Warbler is a well marked example of the western form. This is characterized mainly by the distinctly grayish more bright brownish wash of the upper surface. This is one of the principal differences marking the subspecies." Oberholser (Bird Life Louisiana, 1938: 537) noted that "The Hoover Warbler is a winter resident in south-eastern Louisiana from Nov. 26 to April 17, apparently uncommon, but as it is not distinguishable except by specimens in the hand it may be more numerous than our present records indicate."

It seems probable that this race occurs at least casually far east of its normal range. Possibly an examination of other collections will reveal other eastern specimens.

We wish to express our appreciation to Dr. Sutton and to Dr. Wetmore for their examination of the specimen and to Dr. H. Friedmann for reading the manuscript.—EMERSON KEMSIES AND G. RONALD AUSTING, *Department of Zoology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

**Northern Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla tricolora*, in Ohio.**—In the Supplement to the A. O. U. Check-list (Auk, 66: 284, 1949) the Redstart is divided into two races, the Northern form taking the name *tricolora*, breeding northward from Central Ontario and in migration ranging to northern South America. This range seemed to indicate that this form should occur in migration in Ohio. The writers therefore attempted to secure a number of Redstarts during the fall migration of 1949. Six females were taken at North College Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Aug. 31, 1948, and Sept. 12 and 13, 1949. Three of these, together with one collected the previous fall, were identified as *tricolora* and later confirmed by Dr. Wetmore. The other three were *ruticilla*. An examination of other collections will no doubt disclose other fall and probably spring specimens from Ohio. Migration data for this form in comparison with *Setophaga r. ruticilla* need to be determined.—EMERSON KEMSIES AND G. RONALD AUSTING, *Department of Zoology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

**English Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, Parasitized by Cowbird, *Molothrus ater*.**—In Baltimore, on May 4, 1950, I found an active nest of the English Sparrow containing three eggs of that bird and one of the Cowbird. The nest was built between the lintel of a porch and a bamboo awning rolled up against it; the entrance was at the top. All of the eggs had been incubated a few days. Those of the Sparrow were so heavily streaked with olive brown that they looked almost solidly that color; the Cowbird egg was heavily blotched with brown, but much of the white ground color showed. One sparrow egg was broken in being blown; the others have been given to the United States National Museum. Friedmann ("The Cowbirds," 1929: 216) records only three parasitized nests of the English Sparrow.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

**Summer Tanager, *Piranga rubra rubra*, in Winter in Florida.**—On February 8, 1950, the writers had a good view of a Summer Tanager at Clewiston, Florida. We were first attracted to the bird by its continuous calling from a dense laurel oak.