

with glasses for about thirty minutes before returning to camp. Later that day I went out with another group of boys for a longer trip, and this time we found ten birds, all but four of which were adults. We were in camp four days, and during our stay there these birds were one of the most common of the species present.

This location is in the northwest portion of the state, at an elevation of 1500 feet, and is altogether different from the Sunken Lands in eastern Arkansas, where Howell and Wheeler report the bird as a probable resident. This seems to be the first positive record of it as a summer resident in this state.—J. D. BLACK, Winslow, Ark.

A Diurnal Local Migration of the Black-capped Chickadee.—On May 20, 1928, while collecting at the tip of Sand Point (seven miles southwest of Caseville, Michigan), I witnessed a most interesting migration flight of Chickadees (*Penthestes atricapillus*). Sand Point juts out nearly four miles into Saginaw Bay from the southeast, and apparently forms an important point of departure for many species of birds migrating northward across the bay. The day was clear with but little wind. At 9:30 in the morning I noticed a compact flock of over fifty chickadees flitting rapidly through the brushy growth toward the end of the point. Their strange appearance immediately attracted my attention. They seemed very nervous and tense, with necks outstretched and feathers closely compressed against the body. They made no attempt to feed, but kept moving steadily toward the end of the point. Reaching the last tree, a twelve-foot sapling, the first birds flitted upward to the topmost twigs and there hesitated, lacking the courage to launch forth. But the rest of the flock, following close behind, in a few moments began to crowd upon them. Fairly pushed off the tree-top, the leaders finally launched forth, the rest following in rapid succession. They started upward at an angle of fully forty-five degrees. After climbing perhaps a hundred feet the leaders lost their courage, and, hesitating a moment, they all dropped precipitately back to the shelter of the bushes. But once there they immediately headed for the sapling again and repeated the performance. Finally, after several false starts, they continued out over the lake toward the Charity Islands in the distance.

It was a new experience to me to see chickadees fly by day out across miles of open water. Indeed, Brewster, in his classic paper on Bird Migration (Memoirs of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, No. 1), included the Paridae among "birds which migrate exclusively by night" and other writers seem to have accepted this statement.—J. VAN TYNE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Magnolia Warblers in Pelham, Massachusetts, in 1928.—The Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) nesting near the house at Grey Rocks this season differed considerably in his song activities from his predecessors in 1925 (WILSON BULLETIN, XXXVIII, pp. 185-199) and 1927 (*Ibid.*, XXXIX, pp. 236-237). Instead of singing a large part of the time in late June and early July he sang very little. He almost never indulged in "wicky wicky weesy" (I recorded it twice on July 7, once on July 18, and twice on July 23). His "wechy weechy wee" was slightly different from that of the 1927 Warbler, the "wee" being higher and more accented than the "weechip" was. He did not sing regularly in the evening as the others had done, nor did he frequent the west grove. In 1928 the last songs were heard August 4, six days later than in 1925 and about ten days later than in 1927.