

in still other cases no explanation is evident. I am not sure that I have caught them all, but such as I have detected with the help of my own small library I must note here. The authority for *ee-zee-e-ÿp* is really Dwight in Chapman's "Handbook of Birds . . ." (1895 and later editions) and the locality must have been New York or New England or both, not Washington, D. C. The Minot reference should be to H. D. Minot's "Land-Birds and Game-Birds of New England" (1876, Salem, Mass., and second edition edited by Brewster, 1895, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York), with New England for locality. Widmann's locality was presumably Missouri, where he lived, instead of Indiana. The *greadeal* of Miller should be *grea'deal* (with the apostrophe), and his original publication of it was in *The Auk* (1903. 20:68), where he says he adopted it from P. B. Peabody, who lived in Minnesota, while Miller himself lived in New Jersey. Silloway's post of observation at the time seems to have been Illinois, not Massachusetts. Saunders' locality must have included New England as well as New York. Hoffmann's name is misspelled, and his locality was New England, where he lived, as well as New York. Bent lives in Massachusetts, but his ornithological work has not been confined to that state.

I am sorry to have to call attention to these minor errors. I leave it to readers of McCabe's paper to consider how seriously they affect his general conclusions if at all. To my mind they are of little importance in comparison with my more fundamental criticism of this part of his paper, but their occurrence in what seems to be an important contribution to ornithology needs notice as a warning to readers—and also as a warning to other workers in the vineyard!

To close these comments on an affirmative note, I should like to call attention to the renderings of the song by the describer of the subspecies *E. t. alnorum*, and author of the present vernacular name, William Brewster, in his posthumous "Birds of the Lake Umbagog Region of Maine," (1937. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 66 (pt. 3):496). Here we have *quee-quee* and *quee-queer*, and it should be remembered that Brewster was a New-Englander to whom the final *r* would be silent, contributing only the falling inflection to that second syllable. This might take the place of the *ké-wing* attributed to Brewster earlier in this note. And it is interesting that these records of Brewster's were made in the type locality of the subspecies that may have to be restored to the Check-List.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, 9 Francis Ave., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, October 22, 1951.

Swainson's Warbler in Prospect Park, Kings County, New York.—In recent years Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*) has been recorded as breeding in Maryland (Stewart and Robbins, 1947. *Auk*, 64:272), Delaware (Meanley, 1950. *Wilson Bulletin*, 62:93-94), and West Virginia (Brooks and Legg, 1942. *Auk*, 59:76-86). As with many other species, the extension of a breeding range is frequently concurrent with casual observations in areas where the bird has never before appeared. I wish to report the bird from southeastern New York.

On May 5, 1950, during a drizzling rain, Geoffrey Carleton discovered a Swainson's Warbler on the muddy margin of a small pond in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Knowing that it was an unusual species, he watched it for some time. In its search for food it turned up dead leaves in the manner of a Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*). Carleton telephoned Dr. W. T. Helmuth 3rd, who rushed to the scene and observed the interesting bird from about 6:30 p.m. until dark. The warbler infrequently gave a thin, sweet *tsip* but it did not sing.

The following morning several observers carefully searched for the bird in the immediate vicinity of the pond. Eventually, Robert Grant and I relocated it about 500 yards

away, at the base of a bushy slope. To us its behavior seemed like that of a Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) as it investigated the leaves, twigs, and other debris beneath the thick brush. We had a chance to observe it for about fifteen minutes when a passing truck frightened it into flight. No one could find it again.

The weather on May 5 and 6 was mild and rainy. On the 6th there was considerable fog. Weather reports described winds of hurricane force in the Midwest on May 5. The area affected by a large cyclonic low the night before included southern Indiana and West Virginia, a part of the northern edge of the Swainson's Warbler's breeding range.—IRWIN M. ALPERIN, *Linnaean Society of New York, 2845 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn 35, New York, January 1, 1951.*

Clay-colored Sparrow in Massachusetts.—The Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pal-lida*) was added to the list of birds known from Massachusetts when two specimens were collected by Oliver L. Austin, Jr., on September 20, 1930. Since that time, two more Clay-colored Sparrows have been collected and twelve have been banded. All of these records are listed below. Eleven sight records, from 1940 to 1951, have not been included below because the difficulty of identifying fall Clay-colored Sparrows makes sight records unreliable. These sight records were published in *Records of New England Birds*. I am indebted to Oliver L. Austin, Jr., Dorothy E. Snyder, Curator of Natural History at the Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, and Aaron M. Bagg for their help in gathering the records presented here.

SPECIMENS

September 20, 1930. Two adult males collected by Oliver L. Austin, Jr. (1931. *Auk*, 48:126-127), at North Eastham. Specimens now Nos. 17837 and 17838 in the Boston Museum of Science. Identification checked in 1951, by James L. Peters, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

March 24, 1950. An immature, sex unknown, was taken by James Baird at Amherst. The bird was first observed at Amherst by Robert Smart at his feeder on January 17, 1950. The identification was confirmed by J. L. Peters. It is now No. 231 in the collection of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

September 20, 1950. One immature male taken by Oscar M. Root at North Andover. The specimen, identified by J. L. Peters, is now in the Peabody Museum, Salem.

BIRDS BANDED

The first 11 of the following 12 birds listed were banded at the Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham.

October 11, 1930. One adult, C80003, by O. L. Austin, Jr. Repeated October 11 and 12 (twice), 1930 (Austin, *loc. cit.*).

November 3, 1930. One immature, C80542, by O. L. Austin, Jr. Repeated November 3, 4, and 5, 1930 (Austin, *loc. cit.*).

September 29, 1934. One immature, L64783, by O. L. Austin, Jr. and Seth H. Low. Repeated October 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1934.

October 3, 1934. One adult, L64913, by O. L. Austin, Jr. and S. H. Low. Repeated October 4, 5, 7, and 8, 1934.

October 3, 1934. One immature, L64918, by S. H. Low. Repeated October 3 and 4, 1934.

October 17, 1934. One adult, 34-81301, by S. H. Low. Repeated October 17, 1934.