

are patronized by hundreds of sparrows. Gambel's, White-crowned and Chipping Sparrows make up the numerous small flocks, but so far as I know I have never seen an English Sparrow among them.—HERBERT BROWN, *Tucson, Arizona*.

White-crowned Sparrow in Cuba.— I beg to report having secured on March 22, 1911, a female White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*) on the San Carlos estate at Guantanamo. The bird was in fine plumage and not at all shy. This seems interesting to me, as Dr. Gundlach in his long experience on this island never met this species.—CHARLES T. RAMSDEN, *Guantanamo, Cuba*.

The Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) on the Coast of South Carolina.— On April 16, 1911, Mr. J. H. Riley observed, while *en route* to my house, accompanied by Dr. Mearns and Mr. E. J. Brown, a male of this exquisite bird about five miles from Mount Pleasant, and on May 4 I secured a superb male while in company with Dr. Mearns. During all the years I have spent observing birds on the coast this specimen makes the third that I have seen, the migration being more than one hundred miles away from the coast, as it is known to be rare a few miles south of Columbia.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Rare Swallows in Georgia.— It is with pleasure that I report the capture of two Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*) on Sept. 1, 1911. This being the second record for the State.

On Aug. 20, 1911, I saw three Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) on a telephone wire and to-day (Sept. 1) Mr. W. J. Hoxie observed 10 or 12 flying about in a vacant lot in the city of Savannah. The Cliff Swallow is a rare migrant here.—G. R. ROSSIGNOL, JR., *Savannah, Ga.*

A Peculiar Variation in the Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*).— Of an adult female taken by the writer on March 29, 1911, near Mount Pleasant, the outermost rectrices on each side are narrowly tipped with white on the inner webs, while the next rectrix, as well as its fellow, is broadly blotched with white; the third pair have a streak of white extending along the shaft. Mr. W. F. McAtee has recorded¹ a similar case in *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*.

In almost all the spring specimens that I have taken in South Carolina there is a *conspicuous* median stripe of buffy white on the pileum extending past the eye. This median stripe is also present in autumnal specimens, but concealed, and its conspicuousness in spring examples is due to the wearing away of the tips of the feathers of the pileum, as there is no spring moult in this species. The presence of this median stripe is not mentioned by Mr. Ridgway.² —ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

¹ Auk, Vol. XXI, 1904, pp. 488, 489.

² Birds of North and Middle America, Part II, 1902, p. 639.