

The Mockingbird of St. Thomas, West Indies.—Mr. Ridgway recorded *Mimus gilvus* from St. Thomas in the 'Proceedings of the U. S. Nat. Museum,' Vol. 7, 1884, p. 172. This record was based on one specimen, part of a small collection of birds made by Messrs. Benedict and Nye from January 17–24, 1884, during a trip of the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer "Albatross." In 1889 Mr. Charles B. Cory in his 'Birds of the West Indies,' (p. 35) says of *Mimus gilvus*: "Common in St. Vincent, Grenada, Santa Lucia, and St. Thomas." Subsequently Martinique and Nevis were added to its range in the Lesser Antilles. The commonness of the species on the islands of the Lesser Antilles mentioned above seems well attested by the synonymy given by Mr. Ridgway in his 'Birds of North and Middle America,' Part IV, p. 235, but I am unable to find any but the reference given above for the capture of a specimen on St. Thomas, so that the statement that it is common on that island would certainly seem to require confirmation.

In August and September, 1916, Mr. Rollo H. Beck collected on St. Thomas for Mr. Frederick F. Brewster and Dr. L. C. Sanford. The land birds obtained have been generously presented to the American Museum, and in identifying and distributing them I came across a series of Mockingbirds, including 3 young of the year, which are most certainly *Mimus polyglottos orpheus* (L.). St. Thomas is part of the Greater Antilles as far as its avifauna is concerned, so that a race of *polyglottos* is the logical Mockingbird to occur on the island.

The probability of *M. gilvus* occurring there also is in my opinion remote. Mr. Ridgway has called attention to the fact that it is not certain whether the Lesser Antillean *gilvus* is the typical Guiana form or not, but if it is it would be reasonable to suppose that it was introduced, as a distinct form occupies an intermediate island. Even if it should prove to be a distinct form, its occurrence on St. Thomas would not be rendered more probable. So I wrote to Dr. Charles W. Richmond of the National Museum for such information about the specimen of *M. gilvus* from there as he might be able to give me. He has kindly replied in detail. The specimen is correctly identified, but "does not bear an original label, and the data is written in a hand that I recognize as one of Mr. Ridgway's early assistants, so there is a possibility that the bird came over here without a label, or with a lot that came chiefly from St. Thomas, but I cannot find anything to support this suspicion further. If you have to deal with this record in print, I think it would be well to question it as uncertain."—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

Coereba bahamensis at Miami, Fla.—At the bathing beach, Miami, Florida, February 7, 1921, I was trying to locate the author of an unfamiliar warbler-like chipping note in a cocoanut tree when a *Coereba bahamensis* came into full view for a moment at the base of the palm fronds, before it flew.

My first impression was utter astonishment at encountering in the eastern United States a bird the appearance of which was so unfamiliar to me. A yellow breast, differentiated from white throat and belly, bold white eye-stripe contrasted with black, rather large slightly curved bill, and other characters having been noted, I was able to immediately identify my bird with certainty in a text-book courteously loaned me by the director of the Miami Aquarium. Its identity was further verified a few days later at Nassau, Bahamas, where I found the same species common enough.

At Nassau, one of these birds was observed taking a morning bath, fluttering in the dew on the broad leaves of a low plant. This is likely a common habit, but was none the less interesting to observe for the first time.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

The Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albilora*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—I wish to place on record the capture by myself of a young female in full autumnal plumage of this form on the morning of July 13, 1916, near Mount Pleasant. Long before I left home for a swamp (where I collect), a storm was prevailing which increased to hurricane violence before sunset. This bird was carefully examined after being shot and there was the faintest trace of yellow in the supercilary stripe. I, however, waited until I could collect another female of corresponding age to establish the identity to a certainty and found that I had taken the western form of *dominica*. Of the very large series of *D. dominica dominica* that Mr. Brewster collected near Charleston in 1883, '84 and '85, not a single individual showed any tendency towards *albilora*, if my memory serves me correctly, he and I having remarked upon it when the birds were collected.

Mr. Leverett Mills Loomis found the Sycamore Warbler to be a regular fall migrant at Chester, S. C., and noted it as breeding in Pickens County, S. C.

The migration of this subspecies is truly remarkable for the specimen taken by me on July 13, 1916, is the first one I have ever seen since I began to collect birds in 1883.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, South Carolina*.

The Orange-crowned Warbler in Indiana.—On the eighth of May, 1921, I took a female Orange-crowned Warbler, *Vermivora celata*, at Dune Park, Porter County, Indiana. This little bird was industriously exploring the terminal clumps of a thicket of low willows in true Kinglet fashion and I came near passing it by as such until attracted by its very yellowish appearance. Captures of the Orange-crowned Warbler in the east Central States are infrequent and I wonder if this fact is not due in part to the bird being overlooked and not entirely to its extreme rarity.—CHRESWELL J. HUNT, *Chicago, Illinois*.