

I have never seen the Long-billed Marsh Wren in these sphagnum bog haunts of the 'Short-bill'; in fact I know only of one inland locality in which it occurs—a wet grassy area encircling a pond and encircled by willow growth, situated near St. Hubert, about three miles from the St. Lawrence River.

The 'Long-bill,' however, is a rather uncommon summer resident in a few river marshes near Montreal. I have no doubt that further investigation will disclose the Short-billed Marsh Wren in other bogs in this portion of Quebec Province.—L. MCL. TERRILL, 44 Stanley Ave., St. Lambert, Que.

The Short-billed Marsh Wren in Amherst, Massachusetts.—A pair of Short-billed Marsh Wrens (*Cistothorus stellaris*) were seen by us in a South Amherst marsh on July 16, July 27 and August 3, 1921. This bird does not seem to have been previously reported from Amherst. On both dates in July the male Wren sang and in August three birds were seen. They were in a wet meadow with a large brook at one side; the vegetation being a swamp grass. In a neighboring swamp on July 27, a Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi*) was watched at close range for some minutes while he treated us to his odd excuse for a song.—L. B. NICE AND MARGARET M. NICE, Norman, Oklahoma.

The Determination of the Type of the Genus *Cistothorus* Cabanis.—The third edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' gives monotypy as the means of arriving at *Troglodytes stellaris* Naumann as the type of the genus *Cistothorus* Cabanis (Mus. Hein th. 1, 1851 p. 77 note). It so happens, however, that the foot-note in which *Cistothorus* is erected by reference to *Troglodytes stellaris* Naumann, is continued on the succeeding page where a second species, *Cistothorus interscapularis* Nordmann (& *Thryothorus polygottus* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. 34, 1918, p. 59), is mentioned. This, of course, removes monotypy as the reason for assigning *T. stellaris* as the type of *Cistothorus*. The earliest designation for the type that I have been able to find is by Baird, 'Report of the Pacific Railroad Survey, Birds' 1858, p. 364, who designates *Troglodytes stellaris*.

The next edition of the 'Check-List' should, therefore, correct the present statement of type under *Cistothorus*, substituting "Type, by subsequent designation, *Troglodytes stellaris* Naumann (Baird 1858)." —J. L. PETERS, *Mus. Camp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

Mockingbird in Maine.—I was much interested in the article on the Mockingbird in the July 'Auk.' I can add one more record for the state of Maine. Mrs. E. Josephine Runnels of Brunswick, Maine, writes thus: "We first heard the bird singing February 8, 1921, and thought it a Catbird. The next day we saw the white markings and called it a Mockingbird although we could not believe it was one so far north and in February.

However it proved to be, and remained with us till April 8. He stayed in and about a brush-pile most of the time going away for ten or fifteen minutes and then back again. He seemed rather fond of being looked at, not at all shy. He sang a great deal, at first not so loud and frequently. Mr. Runnels put up a feeding board for him. He had been feeding on buck-thorn berries driving away Robins that came to feed on them, and apples that were left on the trees. We put various foods on the board but of all we put out he liked doughnuts best. Would not touch canned fruits or nuts,—that is peanuts or walnuts. We also put out a dish of water from which he drank but we never saw him bathe. When we called him he would often come out of the brush pile evidently to see what the noise was. He disliked the Robins but the Song Sparrows he seemed to enjoy. Both would be singing on the same brush pile at the same time."

Prof. Gross of Bowdoin College identified this Mockingbird and also some who had seen Mockingbirds in the south.—CARRIE ELLA MILLER, *Lewiston, Me.*

The Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*) as a Summer Resident in New Jersey.—On July 11, 1921, I visited for the first time the observation tower on Bearfort Mountain above Cedar Pond, near Newfoundland, New Jersey. The tower is situated on the rocky ridge of the mountain at an altitude of 1400 feet. While on the wood-path immediately below the summit I attracted a number of birds by "squeaking" and among them, to my surprise, was a Hermit Thrush. It suddenly appeared on a branch in front of me and gave me an excellent view, raising its rufous tail in characteristic fashion. Search of the locality the next afternoon proved fruitless, although a brief snatch of the Hermit's song was probably heard in the distance.

A second visit to the region was made later in the month, and on July 23 I had the good fortune to find a pair of Hermit Thrushes in the same spot in which the first bird had been seen. The male sang for several minutes at about sunset. On the 25th at least one of the birds was again seen and a few strains of song heard. On these last two occasions all four call-notes of the species were heard.

That this was a pair of breeding birds there can be no reasonable doubt. Their presence in the same spot during at least the greater part of the month, their evident uneasiness while I was in the vicinity, and the actions of one bird which sat for some minutes with food in its bill, all indicate that they were nesting. Although I had spent considerable time in this region in previous years, the Hermit Thrush had never before been observed in the breeding season and there can be no doubt that as a summer resident the species is rare and local.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*