

Another bird examined contained a large round worm in the abdominal cavity. Other Mynahs were found to be infested with these parasites though none other examined was so markedly afflicted as the individual above mentioned.

Notwithstanding a considerable diversity among the major parasites, attacking them and the presence of other natural and unnatural enemies these vigorous birds not only survive but even seem to increase.

In conclusion, by way of summarizing, it may be stated that the factors which seem to contribute to the success of the Mynah when introduced into a new country are its audacity, hardihood, adaptability, wariness in eluding enemies, its omnivorous food habits and its selection of breeding places. After all, one can not help admiring this bird.—DAYTON STONER, *State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.*

**Spinus pinus macropterus, an Addition to the A. O. U. Check-List.**—There are five specimens of *Spinus pinus* from San Pedro Martir, Lower California, in the collection of the Carnegie Museum, taken by Mr. A. W. Anthony in April, 1889, and May, 1893. These are obviously different from the common run of specimens and upon comparison prove to be referable to the Mexican race, *Spinus pinus macropterus*, with authentic examples of which they agree well, both in color and size. *S. p. macropterus* averages decidedly paler than *S. p. pinus* in the same condition of plumage, with the streaking less distinct. This record is a new one for Lower California, and brings *S. p. macropterus* within the scope the A. O. U. 'Check-List.' It involves a great extension of range for the form in question, with discontinuous distribution.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**Nesting of the Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) in Southern Connecticut.**—I was somewhat surprised to see a pair of Slate-colored Juncos June 5, 1922, at Hadlyme, and soon found their nest which contained four young and observed both parent birds feeding young.

Nest was in a ledge of dirt and sheet rock. A little of the dirt was dug out from between two layers of rock and the nest was built therein, composed of fine grasses. As this is the first record of their nesting in Connecticut to my knowledge, I thought it worth reporting. May 9, 1920 I found a nest and three young of the little Saw-whet Owl at Hadlyme.—ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, *Hadlyme, Conn.*

**A Dickcissel in Rhode Island in Winter.**—On December 20, 1922, a Dickcissel was captured in my Sparrow trap at a bird banding station in Pawtuxet on Narragansett Bay, a few miles south of Providence, R. I. The bird was examined by Edward Howe Forbush who declared that the condition of claws and plumage indicated clearly that it was a wild bird rather than an escaped cagebird. The bird was then taken to Mr. Outram Bangs at the Peabody Museum and compared with skins. Mr. Bangs decided that it was a male bird and probably in its first winter plumage.

The only published record for the Dickcissel in Rhode Island is a bird shot by Lt. Wirt Robinson at Newport in 1888. This record is in Howe and Sturtevant's 'Birds of Rhode Island.' Unpublished accounts of the bird's occurrence in the state include a sight record by Dr. Herbert E. Walter, president of Rhode Island Audubon Society. He found a singing male on Neutaconkanut Hill on the outskirts of Providence "about ten years ago." He was familiar with the bird in the middle west prior to that time.

Our bird was first noticed by Mrs. Frederic H. Pember feeding with English Sparrows, December 18. Its tail was missing. With this mark and its yellow breast it was easily distinguished. It was taken in the government bird banders' sparrow trap December 20. The trap was placed on the ground and baited with the Audubon mixture of small seeds. The bird's gait was a little different from that of the Sparrow. This may have been caused in part by the absence of the tail feathers. Seeds were eaten in a slightly different manner also. During the first part of its confinement it was very restless but soon became accustomed to the large cage and appeared to be very comfortable when taken to Boston for a stay of four days. After its return to Pawtuxet it was released. It remained about the premises throughout the day feeding with other birds, walking about the porch, or seeking shelter beneath it. On the following day a heavy snowstorm came. The Dickcissel has not been seen since. It wears band number 28623.—HENRY E. CHILDS, 864 Broadway, East Providence, R. I.

**Pseudospermestes not a Valid Genus.**—In the classification of the Weaver-birds which I proposed in 1917,<sup>1</sup> *Pseudospermestes* was included on faith, and its systematic position was left in doubt, for although it was said to include two species, no figure had been published of them, and no specimen was contained in any museum of America or of England. The type of the genus was *P. goosensi* Dubois<sup>2</sup> from Kisantu, western Belgian Congo, of which the Berlin Museum was said to have a second example from Ossidinge, Cameroon.<sup>3</sup> The other species assigned to the genus was *Pseudospermestes microrhyncha* Reichenow<sup>4</sup> from Buddu on the west shore of Lake Victoria.

During the autumn of 1921 I had the opportunity of examining both types, but found that neither of them represented valid species. The type of *goosensi* is simply a young *Spermestes poensis* in the brown juvenal plumage. It is not a skin, but a dried mummy, with the tail not yet fully grown, and the remiges, too, with slight sheaths at their bases. At this stage the young of *poensis* is readily distinguishable from that of *cucullatus* by its much darker upper parts, though both of them differ

<sup>1</sup> Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVII, 1917, p. 261.

<sup>2</sup> Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool., Ser. IV, Vol. I, fasc. 1, 1905, p. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Reichenow, Mitteilungen Zool. Mus. Berlin, V, 1911, p. 253.

<sup>4</sup> Orn. Mtsber., XXIV, 1916, p. 168.