

ments of none of which, however, are up to those given by Baird for the type. They further identify the *Progne elegans* of that author, described on page 275 of the same work, as the young of the same species, adding that the male type agrees with the female birds in the British Museum. If they are correct, as is indicated by material from Bolivia in the collection of the Carnegie Museum, recently examined, there can remain no further reason for refusing to accept the name *elegans*, which has anteriority over *furcata* as the proper name for this species—unless, of course, it could be shown that birds from Chile were different. Our No. 50937, marked a female, corresponds exactly to the description of *elegans*, and is quite obviously an immature bird.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**The Great Northern Shrike and Its Song.**—On New Year's Day, 1925, I heard in the park near my home, the call and part of the song of the Pine Grosbeak; it was a startling sound and everything was dropped in order that I might get a sight of the singer, because I had never seen this Grosbeak on the plains. Imagine my surprise when I finally traced the song to a Great Northern Shrike (*Lanius borealis*) perched on the topmost branch of a tall maple; it was very tame and did not fly while I watched it for several minutes, during which time it not only repeated parts of the song of the Pine Grosbeak, but also imitated the call of the Catbird, and sang quite a good deal of the song of the Townsend's Solitaire. I have frequently heard both this and the White-rumped Shrike singing, but these songs have always been "whisper" songs of their own. The singing of this Shrike on January 1 was unique in my experience; it is interesting to note that all the birds whose songs it imitated are likely to be associated with it in its summer range.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

**Bell's Vireo in Michigan.**—There is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge an adult female specimen of Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii bellii*) taken at Detroit, Michigan, May 26, 1885. It bears the label of the C. K. Worthen collection and was later acquired by William Brewster. It is now M. C. Z. no. 220,009. This appears to be the first record of the species for the State.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

**Macgillivray's Warbler in Indiana.**—On May 29, 1924, I trapped a Warbler, new to me and confined it in a cage for a couple of hours for study and observation with Chapman's 'Warblers of North America,' I finally decided that it could be none other than a Macgillivray's Warbler even if this locality is out of its range, being familiar with both the Connecticut and Mourning Warblers the only other two that it might be confused with. The one point that seemed to make its identity positive was that the white eye-ring was not continuous but consisted of a stripe above and below the eye. It bears the band number 80313 and according to the Biological Survey is the first one to be reported from Indiana.—EARL BROOKS, *Noblesville, Indiana.*