

feet apart. Thornton W. Burgess has sent me a photograph of a garage in Springfield, Mass., on which, during 1925, five pairs of Tree Swallows nested, each individual box being seven feet from at least one other occupied box. In addition, sixteen feet from the garage still another box was occupied.

These several examples of intimate nesting relations indicate in this species a disposition to nest colonially, and undoubted examples of their doing so are not infrequent. In primitive times they appeared to nest as close together as opportunity afforded. Had a given area of dead stubs had twice or thrice as many available sites, doubtless the birds would have been found nesting much closer together, and yet compartment birdhouses are often occupied by only a single pair of this species at nesting time. To a degree, which I fear is rather inadequate to serve as a basis for a conclusion, I have investigated a number of places where man has succeeded in getting these birds to nest colonially, and the evidence seems to indicate that the determining factor is the adequacy of a nearby feeding area, or areas, be they meadows (old, filled lakes), marshes or water, to furnish the necessary quantity of food for the young at the requisite period.—CHARLES L. WHITTLE, *Cohasset, Mass.*

Sycamore Warbler in Connecticut.—On May 18, 1925, Mr. Frank Novak, warden of Birdcraft Sanctuary at Fairfield, found a badly injured bird that, so far as descriptions go, is an adult male Sycamore Warbler, (*Dendroica dominica abilora*). This bird is now mounted and in the collection at the Birdcraft Sanctuary. It was reported to Mr. Forbush and recorded by him in his 'Bulletin' for May 1925, as a Yellow-throated Warbler. On my suggestion to Mr. Novak that the occurrence was of enough importance and interest to be published in a more permanent place, he granted me permission to send a note of it to 'The Auk.'

The bird was evidently injured by flying into wires along the railroad track at Fairfield, and not far from the Sanctuary grounds. The lores of the bird are clearly white, without a trace of yellow. The question of which subspecies the bird really represents, however, is determined by the locality from which it actually came, and since I am informed that occasional white-lored birds are to be found in the range of the Yellow-throated Warbler, it would seem more probable that this bird is such an individual, than a true Sycamore Warbler. Whichever subspecies it represents, it is the first Connecticut record of the species to be backed by a specimen. I believe there are one or two previous sight records of the bird by those who ought to know, but these have not been published.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Fairfield, Conn.*

Mockingbird at Marquette, Michigan.—From October 5 to 9, 1925, I observed a Mockingbird (*Mimus p. polyglottos*), in a small garden. This garden at Marquette in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is surrounded by a white pine hedge, twelve feet high. The circumstances under which

the bird was discovered did not permit the taking of the specimen. I am familiar with the Mockingbird, because of residence in Texas, where the bird is abundant. Every possibility of it being an escaped cage bird has been carefully checked, and there is no reason to doubt that this is a bona fide record. This is probably the first recorded presence of the Mockingbird in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and perhaps the most northern record for Michigan or Wisconsin.

The Mockingbird is a rare summer visitant to southern Michigan, where it has been reported about twenty times in as many years. The northernmost record to date is that of Mr. Walter M. Wolfe, who observed one at Beulah, Benzie County, August 15, 1906. Barrows records this in his 'Michigan Bird Life' (1912). In Wisconsin, Kumlien and Holister give Jefferson as its northern limit (Birds of Wisconsin, 1903). The writer did not find it in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, 1902-1912. (Bull. Wis. Nat. History, 1915.)—JOHN N. LOWE, *Northern State Normal School, Marquette, Mich.*

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*) Wintering on the Coast of South Carolina.—I procured on December 27, 1925, in a yard next to mine, a fine specimen of this elusive bird. When first seen it was near the tidal creek by a large number of poles and, as I had no gun with me, I hastened home to get one and upon returning to the place I finally located the bird in a palmetto tree where I secured it.

Of the six examples of this rare coastal bird that I have seen near Charleston since 1907, this is the only one I have taken, the others having eluded me.

The records, all of single birds seen in October and positively identified but not taken, are as follows:

October 16, 1907, October 13, 1922, October 28, 1922, October 11, 1923, October 6, 1925. The specimen taken December 27, 1925, would seem to show that this bird may winter sparingly on the coast in widely separated localities, but at best it is one of the rarest birds found actually on the coast.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mt. Pleasant, S. C.*

Notes from Southwestern Michigan.—*Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*.—CARDINAL.—A pair of these birds have bred near Three Oaks, Berrien Co., Michigan, since 1923. I believe that there are only about five previous records of its breeding in the state.

Vermivora peregrina. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—On July 12, 1923, at Duck Lake, Muskegon Co., I saw a Tennessee Warbler feeding a young Cowbird which was but recently out of the nest. This is the first known instance of this bird breeding in Michigan. On June 23, 1924, I saw another which might have been nesting.

Seiurus aurocapillus. OVENBIRD.—On April 8, 1924, I saw an Ovenbird near Three Oaks; this is an extremely early record for this locality.

Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—On both