

showed no inclination to associate with them. Most of the time while under observation the bird was feeding in a plowed field close to a barbed-wire fence to which it flew and perched occasionally. It allowed me to approach within fifteen feet, from which distance every detail of color and marking was brought out through a good glass, or even with the naked eye.

Just once the bird uttered a note suggestive of that of the Bewick's Wren.—A. SIDNEY HYDE, 1008 S. Lincoln St., Urbana, Illinois.

Singing by Migrant Gray-cheeked Thrush.—The Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla a. aliciae*) is generally regarded as one of our most quiet Thrushes during migration. Most ornithologists state that it rarely, if ever, sings, except on its breeding grounds, and none of my bird associates has ever heard it in song. On May 25, 26, and 27, 1926, we experienced the unusual pleasure of listening to *H. aliciae* in full song within a hundred feet of our house in Glenolden, Pa. Briefly described, the song in question commenced with a slurring "wee-oh," strongly suggesting the beginning of a common variation of the White-eyed Vireo's song. This was followed by two, and sometimes three, high pitched, staccato notes resembling "chee-chee," intermingled with almost inaudible cymbal-like tones. From notes taken at the time, the full song might be represented as "Wee-oh, chee-chee-wee-oh, wee-oh," the latter half suggesting the Goldfinch in tone and execution. The bird was very wary and led me quite a chase before I was satisfied it was *aliciae*, or possibly *bicknelli*. Mathews' 'Field Book of Wild Birds and their Music' gives no illustrations of the Gray-cheek's song, but, quoting Torrey, describes the song of Bicknell's Thrush as "wee-o, wee-o, wee-o, tit-ti wee-o," which is a close replica of the song we heard. We were now in a quandary as to which race it was, but bird-banding solved the problem most satisfactorily. On the 26th a Gray-cheeked Thrush was trapped, carefully measured and identified as true *aliciae*. But was this our songster of the day before? The following morning we again heard the rare song, and the singer now wore a band, so the question of identity was settled.—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*

Notes from the Mt. Marcy Region, N. Y.—The notes here presented were taken in July and August 1926, in the Mt. Marcy region, New York, by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston and myself. We stayed in St. Huberts at the home of Mr. LeGrand Hale who was the guide of Professor Eaton on one of his surveys of the region; and only those notes which may be interesting in the light of Professor Eaton's paper on the Mt. Marcy region (*Birds of New York*, vol. 1, p. 42) are given here. The identifications are visual—not captures.

Among water birds, a family of Loons, not mentioned for the region by Professor Eaton, was being reared on Elk Lake. A family of American Mergansers was also seen there. The Solitary Sandpiper was seen along