

It may be stated as certain that the Dickcissel did not nest at this point in 1926 or 1927, as we have had the area concerned under such observation that so conspicuous a species would have been certain of detection. After some discussion we did not collect specimens as they were not required for definite identification, and we did not care to disturb the possibility of establishment of a permanent colony of a highly interesting bird.

In the sixties of the previous century, Coues and Prentiss<sup>1</sup> wrote of the "Black-throated Bunting," as they termed the Dickcissel, "abundant, especially in the spring" in the District of Columbia. Within fifteen years the birds became rare, and finally disappeared. The latest records known to us for this vicinity are those of Kirkwood<sup>2</sup> who reports a specimen taken by Mr. Resler at Back River, Maryland, October 2, 1880; of H. W. Henshaw, who saw one near the Soldier's Home in Washington, May 31, 1887; of J. D. Figgins, who collected three, two of which are now in the National Museum, at Jefferson, Maryland, August 4 and 5, 1890; of C. W. Richmond, who recorded one near Brookland, a suburb of Washington, in May or June, 1894, and of Col. Wirt Robinson (then Lieut. Robinson), who recorded one near Fort Myer, Va., in June or July, 1894.—ALEXANDER WETMORE AND FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Washington, D. C.*

**Dickcissel in New Jersey.**—On June 11, 1928, I received a letter from Mrs. Hermione Baker Warner of Sharptown, N. J., informing me that her husband, Leland I. Warner, had observed a Dickcissel apparently at home in his alfalfa field on June 10 and 11, 1928, and as I had stated that the species was now rare in southern New Jersey, she thought it worthy of record. This would appear to be another indication of a return of the Dickcissel to its former habitat on the Atlantic coast during the past spring.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

**Spizella taverneri on Migration in Montana.**—I spent the month of September, 1927 at the Montana Ranch Club near Cameron in Madison County, about seventy-five miles south of Bozeman. The ranch was situated on the upper benches of the Madison River valley about nine miles from the river and a half hour's ride below the nearest tongue of Canadian Zone forest at the base of the mountains. Just below the ranch house was a dried-up irrigation ditch which supported a dense growth of rose bushes and willows. On September 4, I flushed some small Sparrows from this place, which were obviously *Spizella*, but I was unable to identify the species positively even with protracted study through high-powered field glasses. They were not Clay-colored Sparrows, which occur only in eastern Montana, nor was I satisfied to call them Brewer's Sparrows, a species with which I was familiar in life, and which also was not supposed to occur in this section of Montana, above the sage-brush belt. In the meantime I was having great difficulties with the State Game Warden in securing

<sup>1</sup> Ann. Rep. Smiths. Inst. for 1861 (publ. 1862) p. 413.

<sup>2</sup> Trans. Maryland Acad. Sci., 1895, pp. 340-341.