

of a previous record for this season. On December 18, 1927 I observed an adult male in Whitemarsh Valley feeding in an old water filled quarry along the half melted edge among a mixture of ice, muck, and decayed leaves.—LEWIS MACCUEN SMITH, *Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Two North American Migrants on Las Tres Marias.—I can establish the presence of two North American migratory birds on the Tres Marias Islands, during my stay there, from December 26, 1929, to January 12, 1930.

I found a specimen of *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli* on the morning of December 28, as I was walking along the east coast of Maria Madre. It was sitting on an almost defoliated Manzanillo-tree, near a lime kiln, and was accompanied by a Zenzontle or Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottos*). While the latter immediately left on my approach, the Finch stayed there, and I was able to shoot him. It was a lean juvenile male and its skin is now at the U. S. National Museum at Washington. This finding is important, because it represents the southernmost spot at which this Finch has been taken although its presence had been established for Mazatlán and San Luis Potosí. If this specimen came from the mainland, or from the peninsula of Lower California, is an open question. The place at which it was found points toward the first possibility. Besides this the dominating north winds from November to February are very favorable for a direct south flight (Mazatlán is about 150 km. distant). I was unable to locate any further specimens of this species.

A brown young female of *Circus hudsonicus* was flying about on the same day in front of the cactus covered slope behind the saltworks. The presence on the islands of this bird, which is so prevalent as a winter guest in Mexico and Guatemala, is not very remarkable.

As the Tres Marias Islands are not a very good winter resort for North American migratory birds (it is only during the two passage periods, especially during the spring migration, that a greater number of species visit the islands as already recorded) it could mean, at least in the case of the *Zonotrichia*, that these birds had been driven off their usual course.—FRITZ HEILFURTH, *City of Mexico.*

Notes from Madison, Wisconsin.—*Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.—On September 14, 1929, I noticed two Stilt Sandpipers and a Baird's Sandpiper among some shore-birds feeding on a pond near Madison. While deciding which species to collect, a hog dashed into the water and put all the birds to flight. The case appeared hopeless, when an incident occurred that seldom happens in field work. Of all the birds to leave the pond, only the three desired returned. I was able, by careful herding, to drop the three in one shot; however, while in the act of recovering them, a wounded Stilt Sandpiper escaped.

Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—A male was taken September 14, 1929. (*vide supra*).