

With the aid of my binocular I could plainly see the scarlet stripe at the base of the lower mandibles, denoting a male bird. It hammered about on the stub for three or four minutes and then flew farther into the woods. I slowly walked after it, but could never again approach within less than one hundred feet of the tree it was in. Finally it flew westward out of the woods and out of my sight.—KARL H. MASLOWSKI, *Cincinnati Society of Natural History Museum, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

**Status of *Mitrephanes phaeocercus pallidus*.**—While examining certain flycatchers in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, my attention was drawn to the similarity between *Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps* Nelson, and *Mitrephanes phaeocercus pallidus* Carriker and de Schauensee (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 87, p. 435, 1935). On closer examination the latter proves synonymous with the former.—RODOLPHE M. DE SCHAUSENSEE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Penna.*

**American Magpie taken near Toledo, Ohio.**—On May 9, 1937, while checking up on new bird arrivals in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, I met Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stearns and Mrs. H. C. Mitchell of Toledo, who informed me that they had just seen a magpie. After some searching, I found the bird feeding along the shore of Lake Erie and collected it. It proved to be a female American Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) in good condition but with the primaries and tail feathers badly worn. The bird weighed 180.5 grams and the ovary measured 11 x 6.3 mm. As far as I can determine, this is the first specimen of this species ever taken in Ohio. The skin has been given to Ohio State Museum.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

**Southern Winter Wren in Virginia.**—Though the Winter Wren is recorded in the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-list as breeding south in the mountains to Georgia, little has been published of its occurrence in summer in Virginia. Dr. W. C. Rives (Auk, vol. 6, p. 52, 1889) thought than an unidentified song heard during the latter part of July, 1888, near the summit of White Top Mountain was possibly this species. He did not succeed in seeing the bird, however, so that the record remains uncertain. In his 'Catalogue of the Birds of the Virginias' (Proc. Newport Nat. Hist. Soc., doc. 7, p. 89, 1890) he writes of this species that "it is probably to be found also in summer near the tops of the highest Virginia Mountains." Harold H. Bailey ('Birds of Virginia,' p. 331, 1913) says "they breed in Giles, Grayson and Washington Counties; probably others in Alleghanian Range."

In our work on White Top Mountain, Virginia, in June, 1936, we made search for Winter Wrens without finding them, and concluded finally that if present, they were rare and local since the woods of this mountain on the whole are too dry to offer them an agreeable habitat. Further search for these birds was one of the objectives of our visit during the first days of June, 1937, to Mt. Rogers, adjacent to White Top in Grayson County, Virginia. In our first search through the heavy woods over the summit of the mountain we failed to find Winter Wrens but on June 3 were more fortunate. Almost immediately on entering the woods we heard the low, sweet-toned, somewhat uncertainly phrased notes of the song of this species coming from dense tangles of fallen trees overgrown with brambles where the birds kept entirely concealed though often only a few feet away from us. After a careful stalk of over an hour we collected one specimen, a male. Search in the U. S. National Museum has revealed two more specimens secured on the summit of Mt. Rogers by Harvey Davis on July 7, 1903, during work for John W. Daniel, Jr., and presented to the Museum by the latter. These were two females, one adult, and the other a