

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 that 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

bird in juvenal plumage recently from the nest. On comparison of specimens it develops that the three skins from Mt. Rogers are the recently described Southern Winter Wren, *Nannus hiemalis pullus* Burleigh (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 48, p. 61, May 3, 1935; Mount Mitchell, 6500 feet, North Carolina). This is an extension of the known range of this race and its first definite report for the State of Virginia. It is of interest to record that the juvenal bird is duller and darker in color above and below than skins of similar age of the northern race, *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*, from Rothesay, New Brunswick, St. Regis Lake in the Adirondacks, and Plateau Mountain in the Catskills of New York.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*, and J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Bohemian Waxwing in Luce County, Michigan.—In spring, 1924, I planted some mountain-ash trees at various places in the yard where I reside, for the purpose of attracting birds. Of these, three are now living, and the berries have brought some interesting observations. Of the birds that I have seen coming for the mountain-ash berries, the Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps*) is of interest. I first saw this species on December 14, 1928, when a flock of ten was feeding on mountain-ash berries in the yard. The supply that season was small, and the birds nearly cleaned up that season's crop. I next saw Bohemian Waxwings on November 18, 1930, when a flock of four was feeding on the berries. Of the '1930' crop, there were nineteen clusters of berries on these trees in the yard; and on November 21, the fourth day of feeding, these four Bohemian Waxwings had finished the fruit here, and moved to a neighbor's home, where is a mountain-ash tree with a good supply of berries. During their stay at my home on the four days, they spent some of the 'resting' time on telephone wires and nearby trees, and at other times went to the woodlands within forty rods to the northeast. The largest number of mountain-ash berries that I saw a Bohemian Waxwing take at one meal was thirty. This flock of four was reduced to two on November 23 which marked my last record for the year 1930.

On March 23, 1931, a flock of three was seen in the orchard here feeding on frozen apples. On March 24 and 25 only two were seen, but on the 26th a flock of nine came to the orchard for frozen apples. In an effort to trap and band some of these birds, I got some mountain-ash berries which I had saved, and placed a trap with some berries in it, on the snow beneath the apple trees. I got only a single bird, which I gave band no. B117255. This was on March 26, which is also my last date for the Bohemian Waxwing that season. While being handled, this bird ejected nine mountain-ash berries. It is the only one of this species that I have banded.

On November 9 and 10, 1931, eight Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) were seen feeding on mountain-ash berries in the yard. The first Bohemian Waxwing was noted on November 12 of that season—1931-32, when three were seen. Only one was seen on the 13th; but on the 14th the flock increased to 16, then to 31 on the 15th when they again cleaned up the season's crop of mountain-ash berries from the trees in the yard. My next record came with a flock of 19 on November 22, 1931, as they passed over the orchard. I next found Bohemian Waxwings on December 14, 1931, at a point three-fourths of a mile south. On this date eight were seen feeding on berries of black alder by the east side of McCormick Lake. Fourteen were seen at this location on December 18 and again, feeding on the same kind of berries, at the southwest corner of the lake shore, a distance of about 80 rods from where they were noted on the last two days. The berries were all consumed where they were noticed on those days.

Since the year 1931, I have secured only two records of the Bohemian Waxwing.