

underparts, gray back, darker-gray head, black tail, and dusky, light gray-brown breast were all noted. On a few occasions, one of the observers was able to approach within fifteen feet of the bird, and all were equipped with eight- or higher-powered glasses. Its actions and notes were distinctly those of a flycatcher. In spite of a light rain, it darted after insects once or twice along the side of the dune. With a restlessness and much jerking of the tail similar to our own phoebe, it occasionally uttered a soft, plaintive *pee-oor*. Having observed the Eastern Phoebe earlier in the day, the larger size of the Say's Phoebe was very apparent to all of us. According to Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, the above constitutes, within the limitations of sight, the first record of this accidental visitor for the State of Indiana.—FRANK A. PITEKKA, *Lyons, Illinois*.

**An abnormal Blue Jay primary.**—On October 24, 1937, at Danby (about ten miles south of Ithaca), Tompkins County, New York, the senior author collected an adult female Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata bromia* Oberholser), in which the seventh primary of the left wing is abnormal (Plate 10, upper figure). This primary has the general appearance of a rectrix, though it is not quite straight. In the folded wing its outer web strikingly protrudes, since the basal portion is not hidden by the primary covert. The inner web is normal both in color and in structure; but the outer altogether lacks the normal blue color, and is about 9 mm. wide for most of its length, whereas it is normally not over 3 mm. wide at the widest point. The outer web has, in fact, much the appearance of a worn inner web, being similarly white and lax at the base. The tip of the feather is worn, with about 4 mm. of the shaft and its barbs broken off. So far as we can determine, the corresponding primary covert is normal. The seventh primary of the right wing is perfectly normal. The bird was in excellent condition. Though not fat, it weighed 99.9 grams. Nothing abnormal about its behavior was noted. The specimen (GMS No. 7819) will be added to the Fuertes Memorial Collection of Birds at Cornell University.

We are grateful to Mr. Richard Weaver for the excellent photograph of the freshly killed specimen.—GEORGE M. SUTTON AND JOHN R. ARNOLD, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

**Hermit Thrush, Swamp and Savannah Sparrows as summer residents in western Maryland.**—It is probably not often that one is enabled to correct or supplement a local list he published thirty-three years earlier. Such is my privilege and pleasure now. In 1904, I wrote a list of 'Birds of Allegany and Garrett Counties, Western Maryland' (*Auk*, 21: 234-250). In it I listed the Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasii* = *faxoni*) as a summer resident without giving specific dates which would bear out that assertion. This for the simple reason that I had lost or misplaced the records or specimens which would have enabled me to do so. Lately I came across a box of ancient skins, one of which furnished the date I searched for so anxiously thirty-three years ago. It is an Eastern Hermit Thrush, female in worn plumage, taken July 22, 1903, on the top of Negro Mountain, near Accident, Garrett County. I well recall the occasion. There were about ten of these thrushes in that Canada-like spot on that mountain, probably two families. I think it has since been recorded from similar places in adjoining West Virginia.

Likewise, I had included the Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*), as a breeder without giving definite dates to warrant the assertion. At this late date I hasten to add them: June 22, 1920, five or more seen and heard in a slough at Oakland, Garrett County (just at the watershed between the Gulf and Atlantic drainage); July 3, 1920, I took three in a large, open swamp on top of Negro Mountain; July 23, 1928,

a few were noted in a similar high, open glade swamp near Accident, all in Garrett County.

The Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) was not given at all in that list. This species clearly has no use for wooded, mountainous regions. But on subsequent visits to this lovely section I found it as a summer resident, but only in the higher and then more-open, agricultural parts, near Accident. Dates are July 8 and 17, 1920.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *River Forest, Illinois*.

**An unfortunate Pine Warbler.**—On April 23, 1937, while Mr. John B. Semple and I were collecting birds in the northern part of McCurtain County, southeastern Oklahoma, we chanced to frighten from the ground a small, dun-colored bird which obviously was in a weakened condition. It flew uncertainly, alighted in a small pine, lost its grip, fluttered to the lower branches, and fell to the ground. Hurrying forward, we caught in our hands a female Pine Warbler, *Dendroica pinus* (Wilson), so helpless that we decided it best to kill it. Examining the specimen closely, we discovered that the right foot was almost completely encircled by a piece of pine bark, which refused to come loose and which, judging from its weathered appearance, had been detached from the tree for some time (Plate 10, lower figure). The bird was very thin and its plumage badly worn. Most of the feathers of the crown were missing. It is our belief that the unfortunate bird had caught its foot in the bark while searching for food, was held captive for some time, finally managed to break free from the tree, but was never thereafter, because of the considerable burden, able to get about normally.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

**A warbler wave of interest.**—When the days during spring migration are clear, we seem to miss in Florida and Alabama many of the warblers that bring so much color and movement to the northern groves and gardens. Apparently these birds fly directly over us, perhaps pausing only when they reach the Appalachians or beyond. However, this year (1937) I am able to report a real warbler wave in Alabama during the first two days of May. Several days of rainy weather evidently caused the birds to settle for feeding and rest. Many species were abundant; the air was filled with warbler songs. The Cerulean, ordinarily an inhabitant of the tree-tops, had joined its relatives in seeking shelter in the lower branches, and with them, was "singing in the rain." During one hour in the early morning of May 1, on the TVA reservation at Florence, Alabama, twenty species of warblers were observed. The following day, along Short Creek, near Guntersville, twenty-five species were found in three hours. The schedule below will show something of their relative abundance (P = present; C = common):—

	Florence	Guntersville	Song
Black and White Warbler . . . . .	C	C	X
Prothonotary Warbler . . . . .	P	C	X
Worm-eating Warbler . . . . .		4	X
Golden-winged Warbler . . . . .	1	6	X
Blue-winged Warbler . . . . .		1	
Tennessee Warbler . . . . .	2	1	X
Nashville Warbler . . . . .	2	1	X
Yellow Warbler . . . . .	C	P	X
Magnolia Warbler . . . . .	C	C	X
Cape May Warbler . . . . .		C	X