

These observations were made in a semi-open woodland-thicket tract bordering the Desplaines River, Deerfield Township, Lake County, Illinois, where the Blue-winged Warbler is a locally abundant summer resident. Though the flight song was observed on both of the above dates, unfortunately no record of frequency was made and the writer can only state that it was given at least several times. Essentially, the flight song was not different from the regular song, which could be interpreted as *zee-zee-zee-zee-zwee'* (rather than the usual inhale-exhale song) with the first four notes often increased to six and the last note decidedly ascending. The quality of the Blue-winged Warbler's notes, amply described elsewhere, need not be detailed any further. The observed flight song can be presented as follows:

tsee-
zee-zee-zee-zee-zee-zee-
tzip-

zwee'-
zee-zee-zee-zee-zee-zee-

zwee'

This pattern, though based on a single continuous performance, obviously consists of two renditions of the song, and on another occasion but the first part of this pattern was given, ending with the first *zwee'*. The notes, though high-pitched, insect-like, and rapidly repeated, particularly the *zee's*, were clear and syllabic, and the song as patterned above took no more than four seconds. The song accompanied normal, direct flight from the higher parts of trees and tall shrubs across more or less open areas.—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Lyons, Illinois*.

A very late Blackburnian Warbler.—On November 5, 1938, while watching a chickadee trying to extract sunflower seeds from some old heads on partially withered plants in the garden of my residence a few miles west of Niagara Falls, Ontario, I was astonished at the sudden appearance of a male Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*) in the low willows, almost at my elbow. The warbler, which appeared to be travelling in company with two chickadees, was remarkably fearless and afforded many opportunities for close observation. It was in and out of the garden repeatedly during the afternoon, and at dusk appeared to settle down for the night in a rather large weeping-willow tree which was still, at this late date, almost in full leaf. The following day, November 6, the warbler and the chickadees were again much in evidence in the garden, and once more at dusk the warbler was seen to haunt the big willow tree. After the week-end, I was not in the garden for several days, but in view of the fact that the Blackburnian Warbler again frequented the garden on November 11, its sudden appearances almost invariably heralded by one or both of the chickadees, it is probable that it had been in the immediate vicinity throughout the intervening period. An examination of the row of low willow trees which appeared to be so attractive to this particular warbler, revealed the presence of numbers of active aphids and innumerable newly laid aphid eggs, and it is probable that these insects and their eggs provided the major incentive for the repeated and prolonged visits of this very late migrant. The writer knows of no other record of Blackburnian Warblers lingering until so late in the autumn in this part of Ontario, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the latest fall-migration dates given by Chapman ('Warblers of North America,' p. 177, 1907) for any of the northern States is five or six weeks earlier than that now recorded from southern Ontario.—R. W. SHEPPARD, *1805 Mouland Ave., Niagara Falls, Ontario*.

Dickcissel in Worcester, Massachusetts.—Considerable local interest was aroused by the occurrence of a male Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*), October 23–29, 1938, at the feeding station of Mrs. Harry T. Gray, 6 Windemere Road, Worcester.