

I have submitted to Mr. Zimmer, who has identified it as *M. t. sanctaemartae* Zimmer. A specimen taken at Marion, Washington County, Maine, on December 1, 1908, and now in the New England Museum of Natural History, Boston, I have identified as *M. t. tyrannus*, the most southern race, which migrates regularly to northern South America, arriving, it is said, in February and March and departing for its breeding grounds about September or October. A specimen, apparently a female, taken near Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the late autumn of 1873, is now in the Princeton Museum. This bird was for many years in the collection of Mr. Thomas Gillin of Ambler, Pennsylvania, who informs me that it was collected by a Mr. Blake of Fox Chase. Mr. Charles Rogers informs me that this bird is also referable to the nominate form. The latest United States record of this species is of an individual seen near Cape May Point, New Jersey, during the first three days of November 1939, by Otway Brown of Cape May.

It is interesting to note that all North American records date from June to December, the majority being autumnal.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Winter range of the Short-billed Marsh Wren.—On April 18, 1939, in a marshy spot not far from the village of Matlapa (near Tamazunchale), in southern San Luis Potosi, Mexico, my attention was attracted by the noisy scolding and intermittent singing of Short-billed Marsh Wrens. Collecting one of these birds, I found it to be in the midst of a molt involving head- and body-plumage. On preparing it, I found the testes to be but slightly enlarged, listed it in my field-catalogue as "*Cistothorus stellaris*," and entered in my diary a note to the effect that Short-billed Marsh Wrens must be wintering thereabouts.

Upon finding that the known winter range of *Cistothorus platensis stellaris* (I have followed Hellmayr in calling this a race of *C. platensis*) included no region to the south of "southern Texas, the Gulf Coast, and southern Florida" (A.O.U. 'Check-list of North American Birds,' 249, 1931), I began to suspect that my San Luis Potosi bird was *C. p. elegans* Sclater and Salvin, a closely related subspecies known to breed as far north as Jalapa, Veracruz, where Dr. Frank M. Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 10: 24, 1898) had found it in early April, 1897. Wishing to ascertain to what race my bird belonged, I wrote Mr. John T. Zimmer, of the American Museum of Natural History, asking if I might borrow pertinent material. Mr. Zimmer courteously replied, stating that the Museum's series of *elegans* numbered but four specimens. In addition to these, he said, there was a male *Cistothorus platensis* from Quijano, Tamaulipas (collected by George B. Sennett, March 22, 1888), "named *elegans* by someone," which he (Zimmer) believed to be not *elegans* but *stellaris*. Visiting the Museum, I compared my San Luis Potosi specimen with the Tamaulipas bird mentioned by Mr. Zimmer, and found them to be practically identical, save that in the latter the rectrices were molting. These two specimens I compared in turn with the four *elegans* in the Museum's series and a single *elegans* collected recently at Jalapa, Veracruz, by Mr. Frederick S. Loetscher, finding the *elegans* to vary somewhat in bill length *inter se*, but to agree in being much longer-tailed than either of our *stellaris*, and consistently *unstreaked* on the rump. The Quijano, Tamaulipas, bird (A.M.N.H. 86090) and my San Luis Potosi bird were, therefore, *C. p. stellaris*, and these two definite records tend to show that the winter range of our United States Short-billed Marsh Wren includes much of northeastern Mexico.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Department of Zoology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*