

Golden-winged Warbler in Maine.—On July 3, 1937, between Sanford and Westbrook, York County, Maine, among second-growth hardwood with some scattered white pine and other evergreens, at least six Golden-winged Warblers (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) were observed and the color characters carefully noted. The song was repeatedly heard, as the birds flitted about in darting flycatcher-like manner.

Forbush (Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States, 3: 209, 1929) records a bird seen three times in June 1924, at Winthrop, Maine, while a footnote by Dr. J. B. May records a specimen taken at Emery Mills, also in York County, on September 6, 1929, and now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. On July 6, 1937, the writer stopped at Emery Mills, at evening and again heard the song. The next morning, July 7, this observation was confirmed. Two birds were seen and their songs were heard. All observations were made with a six-power field-glass and the birds were in plain view many times.—I. T. BODE, *U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

Arizona Hooded Oriole in Kansas.—One of the most remarkable recovery records of a banded bird adds the Arizona Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus nelsoni*) to the avifauna of Kansas. The bird, which carried band No. B 221278, was marked at Los Angeles, California, on January 22, 1939, by J. L. Partin. The band was sent to the U. S. Biological Survey by Dr. F. S. Williams, of Garden City, Kansas, under date of August 10, 1939, with the comment that the bird had been found dead a few days previously (probably about August 5) at a point sixteen miles southeast of Garden City, in Finney County. Dr. Williams states that it was found on the ground close to some bushes and attracted attention because it was recognized as a species strange to the region.

In commenting upon the banding record Mr. Partin advises me that this bird weighed 40.4 grams, being the heaviest individual of this species that he has banded. He adds that although Arizona Hooded Orioles are by no means rare at his banding station in spring, this particular individual is the only one he has banded earlier than March. Nevertheless, the species has been recorded nearby at Pasadena in every month of the year except February and it has been heard during that month (Condor, 34: 208, 1932). The foot with band attached has been preserved.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

The Pine Grosbeak of the Cascade Mountains, Washington.—Brooks in 1922 (Condor, 24: 87) mentioned a breeding Pine Grosbeak taken in the Cascade Mountains at the international boundary that Oberholser had identified as *Pinicola enucleator montana*. This formed the basis of Brooks and Swarth's (Pacific Coast Avifauna, 17: 85, 1925) extension of the range of *montana* west to these mountains in extreme southern British Columbia. Kitchin (Northwest Fauna Series, 1: 19, 1934) is not explicit concerning the breeding of this race, or in fact the breeding of any form of Pine Grosbeak, in the State of Washington, although Brooks (in Dawson and Bowles, Birds of Washington, 1: 71–72, 1909) had given evidence of breeding within the State north of Mount Baker. Jenks (Condor, 40: 33, 1938), who recently surveyed the races of *Pinicola enucleator*, especially urged investigation of breeding material from the Cascade Mountains; he apparently disregarded Oberholser's identification of the Brooks specimen.

Mr. C. Frank Brockman, Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park, has kindly sent me for study a Pine Grosbeak from Mount Rainier, Washington. This bird seems to indicate breeding of the species there. It was a female (no. 177, Mt. Rainier Nat. Park Mus.) taken September 7, 1939, at Yakima Park by