

1. *M. madagascariensis* (including *Ixocincla borbonica* and *I. crassirostris* of the 'Systema Avium Ethiopicarum' and *M. psaroides* of the 'Fauna Brit. India, Birds,' 2 ed.).
2. *M. leucocephalus*.
3. *M. amaurotis*.
4. *M. siquijorensis*.
5. *M. everetti*.
6. *M. rufigularis*.
7. *M. philippensis*.
8. *M. striaticeps* (not seen).
9. *M. nicobariensis*.
10. *M. virescens* (including *Ixos malaccensis* and *I. maclellandii* of the 'Handlist Malaysian Birds').
11. *M. flavala* (including *Ixos cinereus* of the 'Handlist Malaysian Birds' and *I. castanonotus* and *I. canipennis* of 'Les Oiseaux de l'Indochine Française').
12. *M. criniger*.
13. *M. icterica* (not seen; possibly conspecific with the last).
14. *M. charlottae*.

—H. G. DEIGNAN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

New records of the Colima Warbler from Mexico.—Specimens of the Colima Warbler (*Vermivora crissalis* Salvin and Godman) are still not so common but that its occurrences in new areas should be recorded. Two individuals have been added recently to the Moore Collection, both of them taken by Chester C. Lamb, one an adult male secured on November 12, 1934, at Rancho Batel, five miles due north of Santa Lucia, Sinaloa, Mexico, at an altitude of about 5200 feet; and the other, a second adult male, taken on November 3, 1941, at Sierra Ozumatlan in north-eastern Michoacan, Mexico, at an altitude of approximately 9500 feet. Both birds have acquired their winter plumage, the feathers being unworn, but the former one (no. 12592 Moore Collection) has lost all of its rectrices. The latter one (no. 30355 Moore Collection) is in perfect condition. The specimen from Sinaloa is the first record for that State, and the Michoacan one seems to be the most south-eastern locality at which the Colima Warbler has been taken.—ROBERT T. MOORE, *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California*.

Louisiana Water-Thrush breeding in Essex County, New York.—According to Eaton's 'Birds of New York' (1912) the Louisiana Water-thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) breeds as far north as the southern end of Lake George. On June 7, 1941, during a search along boulder-strewn, rushing streams, I found two pairs along the Warren-Essex County boundary, one pair within Essex County at an altitude of 800 feet. On June 9, I found a pair with young at Port Henry, in central Essex County.—GEOFFREY CARLETON, *The Library, City College, New York City*.

Redstart breeding in Worcester County, Maryland.—The Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) occurs only rarely as a breeding bird in the Atlantic coastal plain. Dr. Stone ('Bird Studies at Old Cape May,' 2: 847, 1937) cites two breeding records for the coastal plain of New Jersey. However, it is not until one gets into the higher wooded hill country of the Piedmont province that one finds it breeding regularly, although there are a few breeding localities situated at the edge of the fall-line such as those in the Wissahickon and other valleys in and around Philadelphia.

On June 20, 1941, Mr. Arthur Sigman called my attention to a nest of the Red-start which was situated in a red-maple tree (*Acer rubrum*) a few feet from the banks of the Pocomoke River, in Worcester County, Maryland, and a short distance northeast of the town of Willards. The nest was situated about twenty feet from the ground in a rather substantial fork of the tree and contained several half-grown young. Due to the pressure of time, it was not possible to climb the tree to make a closer investigation or to take photographs. The male bird sang his characteristic song and busied himself with the presence of the observers, while the female was seen feeding the young. Nesting nearby were several other species of warblers including the Prothonotary (*Protonotaria citrea*), Parula (*Compothlypis a. americana*), and Yellow-throated Warblers (*Dendroica d. dominica*), the Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*), and the Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis t. trichas*).—ALBERT E. CONWAY, *West Chester, Pennsylvania*.

Two little-known birds from eastern Brazil.—Among a collection of birds made by Ernest G. Holt in Ceará and Espírito Santo, Brazil, while engaged in the Rockefeller Foundation's investigations of yellow fever, are two species that call for special mention as the specimens yield additions to our knowledge.

Thamnophilus caeruleus cearensis (Cory).

This subspecies, hitherto known (at least in published information), from the unique type (male), is represented by a small series from the type locality. The birds have been identified by direct comparison with the type, with which they agree in the characters given by Cory. Inasmuch as the female has not been known before, the following description may serve to fill this gap:

Similar to the female of the typical race (specimen from Itatiba, São Paulo, used for comparison) but with larger, stronger bill, the crown and occiput lighter and brighter—between Sudan Brown and Antique Brown (as opposed to Dresden Brown); lores, cheeks, and auriculars very slightly paler, clearer gray; the under parts paler, less ochraceous tawny (Honey Yellow darkening on the breast and flanks to between Isabella and Yellow Ochre); the rectrices more suffused with Buffy Citrine, except for their terminal fifths, which are Deep Neutral Gray tipped with white; and the upper wing-coverts Deep Neutral Gray broadly edged with Medal Bronze and with no white terminal spots.

Measurements of the present series are as follows:—5 males: wing, 67–71 (69.6) mm.; tail, 55–61 (58.8); culmen from base, 19–20 (19.4); the type (male):—wing, 70; tail, 57 +; culmen from base, 20.5; 2 females:—wing, 68.5–70; tail, 56.5–59; culmen from base, 19–20. Two of the males and one female have been presented to the U. S. National Museum.

Turdus albicollis crotopezus Lichtenstein.

According to Hellmayr (*Cat. Birds of the Americas*, pt. 7, p. 368, 1934), this race of the White-necked Thrush is known only from Bahia trade-skins. It is, therefore, of interest to find that birds referable to this race occur in Espírito Santo. Holt obtained three birds (a male and two females) at Pau Gigante, in September and October, 1940, which agree quite well with a specimen of *crotopezus* from "Bahia." The agreement is not perfect; the Espírito Santo are a little less rufescent on the back, and they have the axillaries and under wing-coverts a little more ochraceous. One of the males has the sides and flanks tawnier than the others, thereby approaching typical *albicollis*, which is not surprising, as the latter is the