

the specimen was forwarded to Dr. Pierce Brodkorb, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, who identified it as *nevadensis*.

Another specimen of the species, taken six miles south of Vicksburg, Mississippi, on November 9, 1941, was sent to Dr. James L. Peters, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was returned marked '*nevadensis*.' This is considered to constitute the first record for the State of Mississippi of this bird.

Oberholser, in his 'Birds of Louisiana' (Bull. 28, Dept. of Conserv., State of Louisiana, 1938), reports that no specimen of the Northern Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus pinus*) has been taken in that state since 1879, when a single specimen was collected at Mandeville in the southeastern part of the state. Several sight records have been reported but apparently no example has been collected. On March 28, 1942, near Columbia, Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, in the northeastern section of the state, two Northern Pine Siskins were noted in a flock of Eastern Goldfinches. The two birds were collected, one proving to be an adult male; the other, an adult female. While an occasional sight record of this siskin has been reported from the state of Mississippi, so far as I am able to ascertain no specimen has ever been taken within the borders of the state. On January 23, 1942, while I was collecting eight miles north of Vicksburg, a single bird flew to the top of a nearby tree and, after momentary observation, was taken. It proved to be an adult male. The three specimens above mentioned are now in my private collection at Vicksburg, Mississippi.—M. L. MILES, *Vicksburg, Mississippi*.

Hooded Warbler in North Dakota.—The 1942 warbler migration at Kenmare, Ward County, North Dakota, was rich in species (seventeen) for a locality so far west on the Great Plains. On June 1, near the end of the northward flight, I found a male Hooded Warbler singing in shrubby undergrowth on a wooded coulee slope on the Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge, about two miles south of Kenmare. The bird was observed at close range for several minutes, both without and with 7-power binoculars. It behaved as in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., where I have been familiar with the species for several years, the song being vigorous and loud and the movements leisurely.

In spite of its geographical position, the Kenmare area has, in the valley of the Riviere des Lacs and its several prominent coulees, a considerable amount of woodland. This is composed principally of eastern species of plants and is inhabited in summer mainly by eastern birds (some exceptions are Swainson's Hawk, Magpie, Willow Thrush, Long-tailed Chat, and Arctic Towhee), while the surrounding, nearly level upland has a predominantly Great Plains flora and fauna.

This appears to be the first record of a Hooded Warbler for the state. It is interesting to note (Audubon Magazine, 44, Section II, for July–August, 1942) that Hooded Warblers were found north of their usual range in the spring of 1942 in Minnesota and Massachusetts.—NEIL HOTCHKISS, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bowie, Maryland*.

A third record of the American Redstart for New Mexico.—Two occurrences of the American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) in New Mexico have been recorded by Florence Merriam Bailey ('Birds of New Mexico': 633, 1928). A single bird was taken at Kingston, August 24, 1904, and a pair was seen at Shiprock, May 27, 1907. However, the species has apparently not been reported recently from New Mexico. On the morning of September 1, 1941, we saw a single individual at the headquarters of the Jornada Experimental Range near Las Cruces, Dona Ana County,