

plication of the name "*bairdi*" even more doubtful. The type should be re-identified.

The winter range of *vigensis* is indicated by a male (wing 72.2, tail 61.6 mm.) from San Mateo, northern Guatemala, February 10, 1927. This bird is too small and green for *pulverius* and does not resemble either spring or fall plumage of that race. Furthermore, the female from seven miles west of Momostenango now appears nearest *vigensis*. While undoubtedly very gray, it seems too pale on both crown and chest for *trepidus*. It is quite small (wing 64.5, tail 57 mm.).—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, 113 Olive Road, Tucson, Arizona.

**A polydactylous jay.**—June 16, 1948, Dr. Tadeuz Leser of Emory and Henry College, Emory, Virginia, presented to The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., four juvenile blue jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*). These birds appeared to be about a month old. They were the product of a clutch of five eggs; one egg did not hatch. One young appeared to have much difficulty in maintaining a standing position. At times it would fall over, and "hopping" was labored. An examination of its feet revealed that the specimen was polydactylous. Its many toes prevented it from maintaining a comfortable standing position. Each foot had two halluces, and four forward toes, a total of six toes on each foot. These toes were normal with the exception that the middle or third toe of each foot was partially joined to the inner or second toe. The outer or fourth toe was normal. The joint between the tibia and the tarsus displayed abrasions, for the bird rested frequently upon its tarsus in quite the same position as is commonly seen in the Gruiformes. This polydactyl bird appeared normal otherwise, except that it possessed an abnormal, voracious appetite.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

**January song in black-capped chickadee.**—Apropos Mr. Francis Allen's communication (Auk, 64: 616-617, 1947) relative to the *phe-be-be* song of the black-capped chickadee (*Parus atricapillus atricapillus*), in something like twelve years of observation, I have never failed to hear the bird sing in January, on three to seven different days in the month. Certain conclusions, however, seemed inevitable: 1) there was no *phe-be-be* song on days of severe weather or bitter temperatures; 2) the song was almost invariably on days of warming weather, particularly of thawing weather, however slight; this was so common that there is in this region of south central Wisconsin a very definite association of the *phe-be-be* song with thawing weather to such an extent that local superstitions, that the call foretells a period of thaw, have grown up around it. It should be noted that at Sauk City, which lies along the Wisconsin River, the bird is common in its occurrence throughout the year.—AUGUST DERLETH, *Sauk City, Wisconsin.*

**Bewick wren and common rock wren in Douglas County, Kansas.**—In the Museum of Natural History of the University of Kansas, the author found two wrens previously unreported from Douglas County, Kansas.

*Thryomanes bewickii bewickii* (Audubon). Bewick Wren. This bird was stated by Long (Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci., 43: 448, 1940) to be present in Kansas only as an "accidental," on the basis of one specimen obtained but not preserved from "two miles south of Lawrence on April 10, 1920." Four specimens obtained by Dr. Claude W. Hibbard, on March 31, 1945, and March 28 and 29, 1946, from one mile west of the university campus, were identified as *bewickii* by Dr. Alexander Wetmore. Thus, it would appear that eastern Kansas is included in the regular migration route of this bird.