

Chapman corroborated my observation. Circumstances did not permit further investigation to determine whether eggs were laid or young hatched. In April, 1952, I found six nests in Woodlawn Cemetery and in McKennon Park, Sioux Falls. Two contained eggs. One nest held three eggs, the other two. Chapman and I photographed these nests and eggs. Regrettably, circumstances again made it impossible to determine whether the eggs hatched or young were reared.

On May 9, 1953, I was in Woodlawn Cemetery, listening to the call of an adult Pine Siskin, when I heard a hoarse, huskily-articulated *chay-ip*. A moment later I saw an adult Pine Siskin fly from a nearby blue spruce (*Picea pungens*), in which I found a young Pine Siskin perched on the lower bare branches, near the trunk. The young siskin continued its plaintive *chay-ip* even after I pushed the branches aside for a closer look. It was more than half grown and was completely feathered except on the sides under the wings. The bird could fly from branch to branch but not on extended flights. The yellow patch on the wing was just beginning to show, the coloring being heaviest along the shafts of the feathers. The yellow in the tail was faint but unmistakable. The breast was streaked much like the adult but tufts of down indicated its immaturity. Willard Rosine of the Biology Department, Augustana College, substantiated my observations. We photographed the bird and liberated it.

Later we saw an adult Pine Siskin fly into a neighboring spruce. Hearing more calls, we discovered a second young siskin, better able to fly. It escaped into the upper branches before we could examine or photograph it. We were unable to find a nest or nests from which the two might have come.

Unfortunately a heavy rainstorm in the night of May 9 killed what I feel sure was the individual we photographed. I found it next morning under the spruce in which I had discovered it. The specimen is now in the biology laboratory at Augustana College. I found no trace of the second individual.

Further study and observation may reveal how frequently the Pine Siskin breeds in eastern South Dakota and perhaps also something about its adaptation to an environment far removed from its usual breeding grounds in more boreal situations.—HERBERT KRAUSE, *Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 8, 1954.*

First record for eastern Canada of the Black-throated Gray Warbler.—Late on the afternoon of December 7, 1952, while visiting part of the Don Valley, Toronto, Ontario, known as Glendon Hall, I identified a Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*). Such a rarity stirred up much local interest and many persons observed the bird prior to its disappearance on December 17.

The autumn of 1952 was mild, with little snow or cold weather. The tropical air which moderated the temperature in this region during December might have been responsible for the presence of this bird.

Previous to the winter of 1952-53, this species had been recorded about 9 times in the east. However, as reviewed by Griscom (1953. Audubon Field Notes, 7:200), a noteworthy movement of these birds took place along with a general eastern invasion of other western species in that season. The 1952 observations raised the total of Black-throated Gray Warblers seen in the East to about thirteen. It is interesting to note that nine of these were recorded in November and December.

Photographs of the warbler here reported were obtained by C. Molony and A. Van. A copy of a photograph by the former has been donated to the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology.—J. B. FOSTER, *136 Dawlish Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario, March 27, 1954.*