hundred small regalis about 3 inches long, one of which was identified by Mr. Barton A. Bean of the United States National Museum as nothus.

In no case have I found the body of my specimens of *nothus* more compressed than the bodies of *regalis* of the same size caught at the same time. There is great variation with age in *regalis*, and in order properly to compare *nothus* with it one must have specimens of the same size and condition of nutrition. Whenever I have made such comparison the color has been the only obvious difference between the two.

The only way that I can explain the remarkable correspondence in size, between specimens of *nothus* and *regalis* with which they are caught is by supposing them to have been spawned with the *regalis*; and as two species of fish cannot come from the same lot of spawn, I consider *nothus* simply an abnormally colored *regalis*.

Russell J. Coles,

Danville, Va.

## LOUISIANA WATER THRUSH EATING FISH.

On April 2, 1916, a very early Louisiana Water Thrush (Seiurus motacilla) appeared in Central Park, New York City. It was remarkably tame, walking about the edges of some small ponds, and at one time going under a low bridge upon which several persons were standing. The most remarkable action on its part was to dart toward the surface of the water and seize a small fish perhaps an inch and a half in length. The bird did not swallow the fish whole, but pecked it bit by bit, probably consuming all of the flesh.

George E. Hix, New York, N. Y.



Hix, George E. 1916. "Louisiana Water Thrush Eating Fish." Copeia 30, 31-31.

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