

extensive on the greater coverts; wings and tail olivaceous dusky, the outer tail-feathers with white inner webs; bill black; feet dark. It was perfectly silent.—GEORGE E. HIX, *New York City*.

Myrtle Warbler at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in January, 1905.—In 'The Auk' for July, 1904, I gave data of the Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) wintering at Cape Elizabeth. During the past winter I watched the place closely to see if the birds would winter there again. A flock of six, at least, was seen there on Christmas day, 1904, but no more were observed until January 15, 1905, when two were seen in the same locality, about half a mile from where the birds lived in the winter of 1904-1905. January 29, two Myrtle Warblers were seen in the same field. After that the place was visited on several occasions, but not a warbler was seen during February. A Northern Shrike, however, made a stopping place there, and it may be that he had something to do with the absence of the warblers. April 16, one Myrtle Warbler was seen, in full breeding plumage, only two hundred yards from the locality, and I am inclined to think it was one which had wintered there, as not a single individual of the species had been seen in migration up to that date, and it was ten days or more before migrant Myrtle Warblers began to make their appearance.—W. H. BROWNSON, *Portland, Maine*.

Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) Nesting in Lancaster, Massachusetts.—On May 21, 1905, Herbert Parker, Esq., Dr. Ernest Codman, A. E. Harriman and I visited a spruce swamp in the northern part of Lancaster. This swamp covers an area of about forty acres. It is filled with fairly good-sized spruce trees. There are a great many old up-rooted trees throughout the swamp. Calla lilies (*Calla palustris*) are very abundant and there is a great quantity of rhodora (*Rhododendron rhodora*) in the openings.

After tramping for awhile, listening to *Dendroica virens*, *D. maculosa*, *D. pennsylvanica*, *D. blackburnia*, *D. caerulescens*, *D. coronata*, *Mniotilta varia*, and *Compsothlypis a. usneæ*, Mr. Parker said he heard the song of a Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*). We all went to the spot. The bird was in full song; but even then we never suspected that it was nesting. After going a short distance, looking over each up-rooted tree as a matter of form, Harriman flushed a bird out of an up-rooted stump and looking down, discovered the nest with five eggs. The bird was very tame and remained close by her nest, moving her tail up and down like a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*). I told him to shoot her, which he did.

On examining the root we found an old nest a little above the present one, which the bird had evidently used last year. The eggs of this set proved to be nearly three quarters incubated.

Not over two hundred yards from the first nest, Dr. Codman flushed another bird from her nest, which contained five eggs. This nest was

not in an up-rooted tree but sunk in a bank only a few inches from the ground. The bird was extremely tame. She kept moving her tail up and down every step she took. We all sat down not over ten feet from the nest and watched her. After waiting a few moments she went back on her nest. If I had had a camera I could have taken a most interesting picture. I could almost put my hand on her. After a consultation we all agreed that it would be a needless waste of life to shoot her, as we already had secured one bird. We were absolutely positive as to the identity of this one.

The eggs were incubated as much as the first set.

Mr. Wm. Brewster has seen both sets and has identified the bird.—
JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*

The Louisiana Water-Thrush in Philadelphia in Summer.— On June 14, the only day this year, so far, that I have hunted on the Wissahickon Creek, I found two birds of this species (*Seiurus motacilla*) on the left bank of that stream, just above the Valley Green Hotel. With beaks full of food they chirped continually in protest at my presence, and altogether showed plainly that they had young in the immediate vicinity.

A nest recorded by Mr. H. K. Jamison (O. & O., 1891) is the only other breeding record inside the city line with which I am acquainted. It, also, was on the Wissahickon.— CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Crosswicks, N. J.*

The Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) a Resident in Dominica, West Indies.— In a letter dated Barbuda, April 8, 1905, Mr. H. G. Selwyn Branch writes me that the Redstart is a resident in the island of Dominica, and that he has observed it building its nest there. From this it may be inferred that the bird breeds in the island, a locality very far south of its breeding range as now understood.— AUSTIN H. CLARK, *Boston, Mass.*

The Black-fronted Warbler (*Dendroica auduboni nigrifrons*) in Southern California.— I have an adult male of this species in breeding plumage taken on April 1, 1901, by Mr. H. S. Swarth, at Los Angeles, California. The specimen is marked *Dendroica auduboni*, but upon comparing it with several males of *D. a. nigrifrons* in breeding plumage taken late in May and June in the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, I find that the Los Angeles specimen is much more richly colored. As far as I am aware, this subspecies has not been before reported from California.— ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Young Birds Killed by Trains.— On June 13, 1905, Mr. B. W. Griffiths and the writer were walking along the tracks of the Downingtown and Lancaster Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Honeybrook, Chester County, Pa. Inside of a mile we picked up two dead birds from between the tracks— a young Vesper Sparrow, and a young Purple Grackle. The whole side of the grackle's head was torn off, but I could find no marks upon the sparrow.