

we got a good look at him, one on either side, and each at a distance of about fifty feet, and he proved himself a Thrasher. The writer was provided with field glasses, and made a complete identification.

My companion was Mr. David M. Macnaughton of Chatham, N. J., who will corroborate these statements. I saw the bird again in the same locality on February 5, and he was then scratching busily in some dead leaves on a south slope which was clear of snow. I was within ten feet of him before he flew up into an apple tree nearby.

He seemed vigorous and contented, and as he has managed to find a living through two very heavy snows and some very cold weather, his chances for surviving the rest of the winter seem good—barring cats.—R. C. CASKEY, *Morristown, N. J.*

A Carolina Wren in New London County, Connecticut.—While driving along a well traveled road on the afternoon of Dec. 29, 1909, I had the pleasure of meeting a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) and visited with him several minutes as he was not in the least shy. The thermometer registered zero that morning, with a foot of snow on the ground.—ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, *Hadlyme, Conn.*

Wilson's Thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) a common Breeder Near Allegheny, Pennsylvania.—During the spring of 1909, I found the Veery breeding quite commonly in suitable localities near Allegheny, Pennsylvania.—WM. G. PITCAIRN, *Allegheny, Pa.*

Concerning Three Erroneous Georgia Records.—In 'The Auk' for January, 1910, p. 88, Mr. Ridgway cites the late Maj. Bendire as authority for the breeding of *Molothrus ater* in Wayne and McIntosh counties. But the latter must have been misinformed, as if this species really breeds in those counties the breeding range would unquestionably extend northward along the coast to South Carolina, as the Cowbird breeds far north. It is true that I only spent a "part of a single month in each county"—in May, 1891—*not* 1901 as Mr. Ridgway has stated. But a glance at the map of Georgia will reveal the fact that by crossing the Altamaha River from McIntosh County anyone can go into the counties of Wayne and Glynn in less than an hour.

Mr. Ridgway says that "the breeding of the Bank Swallow and Short-billed Marsh Wren on St. Simon's Island is based on eggs actually collected there and positively identified (both by Mr. Bailey and myself)." In his 'Manual of North American Birds,' 1887, p. 463, Mr. Ridgway gives the measurement of eggs for *Clivicola riparia* as $.70 \times .49$, and of *Stelgidopteryx serripennis* as $.72 \times .51$. If there is a person who can differentiate the eggs of these two species by comparison I would like to know where he can be found!

In re the Short-billed Marsh Wren, the eggs collected between the years 1853 and 1865 purporting to belong to this species, were really *albino* eggs