

a flock in Cheesman Park, where the birds were feeding on 'Russian Olives' and snow. After apparently becoming satisfied with food and snow, the birds would rest for a while in the trees, and then suddenly forcibly regurgitate a large quantity of clear fluid, which when it fell upon the snow, deposited undigested seeds. The same habit was noticed with a number of captive waxwings, which I was able to watch through the courtesy of Director J. D. Figgins of the Colorado Museum of Natural History (Denver).

It is highly probable that this queer habit of the Bohemian Waxwing has been spoken of before now; unfortunately I do not have access to avicultural magazines, or to such works as 'Bird Life in Sweden,' where it probably is on record, and hence I am now risking a duplication of a well known fact.— W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*) in Cohasset, Mass.— On December 8, 14, 26, and 31, 1916, and January 9, 1917, I saw a single Orange-crowned Warbler, *Vermivora celata celata* in Cohasset, Mass. This is, as far as I know, the first specimen reported from this town, which is about twenty miles southeast of Boston, on the coast.

In each case it was with Black-capped Chickadees, with Myrtle Warblers near, and usually Hudsonian Chickadees, and Golden-crowned Kinglets. It was usually in small cedars, near the ground.

One point in Mr. Wright's paper in the January 'Auk' is of especial interest in relation to my own experience. He quotes Mr. Wayne as saying that the Orange-crown "never displays its crown patch while here in winter or early spring" and Mr. Wm. Brewster as saying that he has never seen the concealed crown patch shown by a living bird.

My first view of the bird was while observing, at about twenty feet, a Brown-capped Chickadee in a small cedar. (I think these birds are referable to *Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus* rather than *P. h. littoralis*, this winter.) Into my field came a yellowish green bird, which showed distinctly a reddish brown crown patch. In a moment it was gone to shrubbery near by and though I flushed it some half dozen times, I did not again see it at rest. The glimpse of the crown was only momentary, as the bird swung over on its side, showing the entire back but no underparts, but the impression of the reddish crown was very distinct.

On December 8 I had one brief glimpse of the bird in flight.

December 26 I had an excellent study of the bird, in a small scrub oak, under very good light conditions. The streaky breast was seen for the first time. On the 31st, with Mr. Chas. B. Floyd, I had another excellent study. This time the bird was in company with Black-capped Chickadees, Tree Sparrows, Purple Finches, Myrtle Warblers, and a Downy Woodpecker.

Today, January 9, I heard its call note for the first time, very different from the calls of the Myrtle Warbler, louder, clearer, and of different quality.— JOHN B. MAY, *Cohasset, Mass.*