

the north seems rather peculiar.—NATHAN F. LEOPOLD, JR., 4754 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) at Chicago, Ill.—This morning, December 2, 1919, I was greatly interested in observing two Bohemian Waxwings feeding upon berries on the shrubbery right beside the street in Austin, Chicago. They were so tame that one could almost touch them. It is possible that the prevailing cold wave has brought many visitors from the north.—CHRESWELL J. HUNT, 5847 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*) in Massachusetts.—Occasionally the Orange-crowned Warbler is reported from Massachusetts, usually in November, and more than one is seldom seen. On November 20, in company with Mr. Charles Clark of Medford, I found a single bird near the shore of Jamaica Pond, where the species has been found irregularly during the past few years.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, Auburn-dale, Mass.

Fall Records of Mourning Warbler in Western Missouri.—About September 10, 1918, I observed a pair of Mourning Warblers, (*Oporornis philadelphia*) in a tangle of vines and brush, near Lexington, Missouri. At the time, I did not think it unusual, so did not record the exact date. On September 14, 1918, I collected an adult male of this species and prepared the skin for my cabinet. As far as I am aware, these constitute the only fall records for the Kansas City region.—E. GORDON ALEXANDER, Lexington, Mo.

Breeding of the Canadian Warbler and Northern Water-Thrush in New Jersey.—On July 4, 1919, the writer spent most of the day exploring Bear Swamp at the foot of the Kittatinny Mts. near Crusoe Lake, Sussex Co. Earlier visits had impressed us with the strong Canadian element in the flora of this swamp, so a further visit was made in the hope of seeing some interesting birds. Nor were we disappointed. The Canadian Warbler was a common bird, especially in the almost impenetrable clumps of *Rhododendron maximum*, no less than ten males and six females being noted. The only other breeding record for New Jersey was made by the senior author at Budd's Lake. (See 'Auk,' 1917, p. 24).

In the same swamp several singing male Northern Water-Thrushes had been seen on May 30, an ideal nesting place for this species. Four birds were noted on July 4, two obviously a pair together, which by their nervous actions and constant chips of alarm plainly had young in the vicinity. One bird was seen carrying food in its bill, which however, it subsequently swallowed without giving us a clue as to the whereabouts of its brood.

Late in May 1919, the senior author observed at least one pair of Water-Thrushes in a swamp near Moe, between Newfoundland and Greenwood Lake, which by their actions gave every reason to believe that they were

going to breed. There can be no reasonable doubt that this species breeds in northern New Jersey.—W. DEW. MILLER AND LUDLOW GRISCOM, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

Hermit Thrush's Nest in Unusual Location.—At Jefferson Highland N. H., the Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasii*) is a common summer resident. In the season of 1919, six singing males have been within hearing of my home, outnumbering the Robin two to one. And their disposition to sing freely at all hours of the day from an hour before sunrise to a half-hour after sunset, far surpasses that of our local Robins. One pair of Hermits has been located at the wood border below our garden and has been frequently seen in the garden and nearby orchard. When the season of ripe blackberries had come and I was gathering berries on August 9 in the plot of considerable size within our garden, I came upon a nest lodged on several of the canes within about a foot of their tips and *four feet* or so *above the ground*. One fledgling about ready to fly was in the nest, and I surmised that two or three others had probably already flown. The mother bird came and perched on the top of a bean pole standing, perhaps, thirty feet from her nest and showed no excited anxiety over my presence, continuing to hold her perch for some time and quietly giving her hissing call only. The next day when the blackberry plot was visited, the fledgling left the nest upon my approach. This nest rested firmly on several canes and was concealed from casual view by the leaves thickly surrounding it; while clusters of berries hung all about it, so it had not been discovered until on the day named the branches were drawn aside a little in gathering the fruit. The location in the plot of blackberries was on the outer edge southward, the plot having a width of about twenty feet, and was one hundred and fifty feet from the border of the woods, thus well up therefrom in the garden. The male bird continued singing up to August 16 inclusive; on that day I heard him sing a few times at 6 A. M. and again at 12 M., as he had done the preceding day. But this was the last voicing of his beautiful song for the season. Subsequently, an occasional call only was heard, and like his brother Hermits in the neighborhood he was for the most part silent, without even expressing himself in either of his four distinctly different call-notes.—HORACE W. WRIGHT, *107 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.*

Peculiar Nesting of Hermit Thrushes.—How far the nesting of birds may be influenced by friendly contact with man is worthy of careful study and observation by all bird lovers. The peculiar nesting plan of a pair of Hermit Thrushes, near the shore of Asquam Lake, Holderness, N. H., is of especial interest and may lead to other observations of a like peculiarity. In all our previous observations of their nesting, the nests were found among low bushes on damp ground. Mr. F. Schuyler Matthews writes that he has found them on low bushes near the ground. How far the following facts may have been influenced by association with man, can only be conjectured.