

white and yellow on each wing, and the broader band of yellow on the tail were clearly seen. The general body color seemed grayer than the Cedar Waxwing. One bird was also seen January 2 near the same place.
PAUL DENT AND DENT JOHERST, *St. Louis, Mo.*

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) at Rochester, N. Y.

A flock of 65 of these birds was first seen on February 28, 1920, by Mr. Horsey, who then called Mr. Edson and both of us then studied them until we saw clearly all the points which separate them from the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*). We were able to observe the chestnut rufous under-tail coverts, white and yellow on wings, larger size and grayer coloration. The notes, too, are very distinctive, being much louder, and could perhaps be described as a lisped whistle. The flock remained intact for four days and from 65 to 2 were seen every day until March 9. But 2 to 35 birds were noted several days afterwards until March 26, when five birds were seen. They were here 18 days in all.—
W. L. G. EDSON AND R. E. HORSEY, *The Herbarium, Highland Park, Reservoir Ave., Rochester, N. Y.*

Bohemian Waxwings, at Rochester, N. Y.—March 3 was the first day that I had an opportunity to study the waxwings recorded above by Messrs. Edson and Horsey. Thirty of them were in the same crabapple tree in which they were first seen feeding on the fruit. Only eight or ten being in the tree at one time, the others were in the top of a nearby elm. As soon as one would get two or three berries in its crop it would fly to the elm while another bird would fly to the vacated place in the crabapple. As they flew past, some within four feet, their flight seemed to be slightly swifter than the Cedar bird's. I was able to approach within eight feet of the birds without having them show any signs of alarm, but if I moved slowly forward they would watch me carefully, only those on the opposite side of the bush feeding, until I was about six feet from the nearest bird. Then he would leap into the air and fly to the elm to be quickly followed by the others. At this close distance the distinguishing marks were very readily observed. It was very apparent that the birds were larger than the common waxwings and seemed to be nearer two than one inch longer. The body coloration was lighter than in the Cedar bird and the black throat showed much more plainly. The other identification marks such as the chestnut under tail-coverts and the yellow on the tip and lower margin of the primaries and the white on the tips of the secondaries were very clearly seen. The notes, which were to be heard continually, were much louder than those of the Cedar Waxwing and were more like a trill than a lisp.

The next opportunity I had to observe the birds was March 5. Twenty-three individuals were at the same place but five was the largest number seen in the crab-apple at one time.

On March 6 twenty birds were seen in the elm but none were in the crab-apple. Probably they had finished eating, as I did not see the birds until 8:45 A. M. They always fed in the early morning and left the park about nine o'clock.

Only two birds were seen in the elm on March 9.

Then the weather grew warm and the Waxwings were not seen for a day or two and we thought they had gone north. They appeared again, however, and my next date is March 18. A flock of thirty-five was found feeding on a species of crab-apple in a different part of the park, the other bush having been stripped practically clean of the fruit.

On March 23 I found fifteen of the birds feeding at the second place.

March 26, the last day they were seen here, five Bohemians were feeding on this crab-apple in company with three Cedarbirds. The differences were very plain and I fail to see how any one can confuse the two.—RICHARD M. CHASE, *Rochester, N. Y.*

Autumnal Stay of the Parula Warbler in Maine.—The evidence at hand led to the statement¹ in 1882 that the Northern Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana usneæ*) left Portland, Maine, and its vicinity early in September; but observations of subsequent years have shown that it remains up to the very end of the month, at times, some of the males singing in a subdued manner to the last. Possibly stragglers tarry much later, for on October 26, 1914, I came upon a cat at the west end of Portland, which held in its mouth a dead Parula. I could not get possession of the bird, but, as the cat mouthed and played with it, I could see that its neck and feet were free from stiffness and that its plumage was unmatted and clean, suggesting that it had just been killed.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

The Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—On April 30, 1920, I heard the song of a warbler that was new to me, and as the beginning of the song closely resembled that of Bachman's Warbler (*Vermivora bachmani*) I at once tried to locate the singer. This bird was in a ravine of second growth and was so restless that 20 minutes elapsed before I could see it plainly, when I identified it as a male in very high plumage, the yellow of the under parts being very brilliant. The character of the place was so dense that at no time could I get a shot at it, and the bird ceased singing and finally disappeared. The only other previous record for South Carolina is a specimen taken by Mr. Leverett Mills Loomis at Chester on April 30, 1887 ('Auk,' VIII, 1891, 169).—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

¹ Proc. Port. Society Nat. Hist., 1882, p. 7.