

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.