

On January 5, 1920, both birds were feeding about my feet in a little thicket of Japanese quince and allowed me to study them carefully at a distance of three or four feet. To the best of my knowledge and belief they were typical *hudsonicus*.

After that the pair was seen almost daily through January and February, the last positive record being on March 14, 1920. Their husky, wheezy notes, of course, were quite distinctive, but occasionally their "chick-a-dee-dee" seemed identical with that of the common Black-cap. They did not seem to care for the society of the common Chickadee, although once or twice they formed part of a mixed company of Woodpeckers, Chickadees, Brown Creepers and Nuthatches which visited my house several times daily. However, they were never seen at my feeding station where the suet and cracked nuts brought the other birds.

This appears to be the first positive record of this species in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.—WALTER B. BARROWS, *East Lansing, Michigan*.

Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher in Massachusetts.—In the July issue of 'The Auk,' the late Mr. Horace W. Wright of Boston recorded finding a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher on Boston Common on May 18. I can report having found one three days earlier, i. e., the 15th, in West Roxbury, in company with a flock of warblers consisting of Parula, Myrtle, Magnolia and Black and White, in a rather thick growth of hemlocks. This bird fed in the tops of the hemlocks with the warblers and I watched it while in the company of several members of the Brookline Bird Club, for some time. When last seen, it was moving along with the warblers.

The fact that the bird was found in Massachusetts in the Spring is especially worthy of record, as it is found more or less frequently in the Fall.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, *Auburndale, Mass.*

Unusual Visitors at Elizabeth, N. J.—The following records may be worth noting:

Aix sponsa. WOOD DUCK.—A rare bird in this vicinity for many years, until 1916. Now a regular summer resident and a prolific breeder. Earliest appearance of young broods on the water during past three years: 1918, May 12, seven young; 1919, May 11, seven young; 1920, May 23, twelve young. Judging from size and actions the last had been on the water several days. All the pairs nesting near here are not equally early breeders.

Chen hyperborea hyperborea. LESSER SNOW GOOSE.—One bird out of three taken on salt meadows October 29, 1917. Wing measured 14.75 inches.

Olor columbianus. WHISTLING SWAN. An immature bird taken alive, exhausted, October 29, 1916.

Casmerodius egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—A flock seen on the salt meadows August 4, 1917. Previous local record about ten years earlier when a large flock spent all of August and part of September.

Florida coerulea. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—Three immature white birds were found in a small fresh water swamp on August 29, 1920, where they remained until September 12 or a few days later. The greenish yellow legs gave the deciding evidence of their identity. No dark tips could be seen on the primaries of two of the birds, either when wings were closed or extended, and I had opportunity to observe them feeding and preening at close range with glass. In the third bird the dark tips were only faintly discernible when the bird was flying overhead with sunlight coming through the wings. The outer half of the bill in all was much darker than the basal half, and in two the outer half appeared almost jet black. They were relatively tame—tamer than the Black-crowned Night Herons, the Little Greens and the Great Blues with which they associated—and when disturbed they did not leave the swamp (which was relatively small) as did the other species.

Tringa solitaria solitaria. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—A partial albino was seen August 29, 1920. The white was on the outer half of the wings and was fairly evenly balanced. In flight the bird made a striking picture.

Cryptoglaux acadica. SAW-WHET OWL.—One seen February 16, 1919, and another (or possibly the same individual) in the same spot March 21, 1920.

Corvus corax principalis. NORTHERN RAVEN.—Two birds seen on an "island" in the salt meadows May 31, 1919.

Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina. EVENING GROSBEAK.—Fourteen seen December 31, 1916, and the same number in about the same locality February 23, 1920.

Acanthis linaria linaria. REDPOLL.—Abundant here from December 10, 1916, to March 11, 1917, and again from December 1, 1919, to March 21, 1920.

Spinus pinus. PINE SISKIN.—A dozen seen December 31, 1916. One seen January 25, 1920, and another May 9, 1920.

Mimus polyglottos polyglottos. MOCKINGBIRD.—One bird seen and heard May 11, 1919.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

Notes on Five Birds Taken Near Charleston, South Carolina.

Empidonax flaviventris. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—I wish to place on record the capture, by myself, of a third specimen of this rare autumnal migrant on September 16, 1920. This specimen was shot from a clump of viburnum bushes in low, swampy land, and is a young female. For previous records of the capture of this bird by the writer see 'The Auk,' XXX, 1913, pp. 273-274, and XXXVII, 1920, p. 92.

Empidonax minimus. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—On September 8, 1920, I shot a young male of this bird from a viburnum bush within less than a mile of my house. Upon picking the specimens from the jungle I was struck immediately with its small size and horn-colored lower bill and was satisfied that I had at last taken a bird of this species that I had