

brought here from the southwest by a strong, prevailing wind, though the species is a little inclined to vagrancy.—ALFRED PETERSON, *Pipestone, Minn.*

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—On October 13, 1922, I flushed a Bewick's Wren near a hog pen on the planation of one of my neighbors, nine miles from Mount Pleasant. This bird flew into an impenetrable ravine of briars and supple-jacks which precluded an entrance on every side, excepting one, which is a road. I walked up and down this road from the time I flushed the bird at 9.30 A. M., until 1.30 P. M., I saw it plainly at 10 o'clock, but was unable to get a shot at it, as it was in a ditch and was moving rapidly. I went home and returned to the place an hour later and remained until sunset, but did not see the bird again.

While searching a large broom grass field for Henslow's Sparrow (*Passer-herbulus henslowi henslowi*) on the morning of October 28, I saw another Bewick's Wren. This bird was in a small pine tree on the side of a road and near a negro church. It flew to a ravine, where some hogs were tied out, before I could get a fair shot at it and became so wild that I could not find it although I searched the place for hours. This locality is two miles from the place where I saw the first one on October 13.

On October 16, 1907, I saw a bird of this species near my home, but failed to secure it. My friend, Mr. Herbert Ravenel Sass, however, secured a specimen on October 17, 1907, at the Navy Yard near Charleston, which is now in the Charleston Museum. (See Auk, XXXV, 1918, 486.)

Bewick's Wren must evidently be a regular though rare migrant to the coast of South Carolina.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Present Status of the Carolina Wren near Washington, D. C.—Since the winter of 1917-1918, when the Carolina Wren was greatly reduced in number in the Washington region,¹ this species has increased gradually until in the fall of 1921 (after four breeding seasons) it was again fairly common, though still somewhat below its normal abundance.

At Plummers Island, Maryland, on the grounds of the Washington Biologists' Field Club, the Carolina Wren was not found during the summer of 1918, but in the following year once more was established as a breeding bird. By the fall of 1921 pairs were found at short intervals in suitable spots along the banks of the Potomac near the island, and though absent in some places where they have been known were recorded in numerous favorable locations throughout the Washington region.

A sudden heavy snowfall that continued from January 27 to 29, 1922, when the snow reached the unusual depth of twenty-six inches once more proved disastrous to the bird under discussion. The heavy blanket of snow melted slowly and not until February 3 did bare ground appear. On February 5 limited areas on southern exposures were bare, and open

¹ See Auk, 1919, p. 289.