

again. Rats were tried but the largest frightened the Shrike and the smallest remained unnoticed until cut into pieces and the skin removed.

The Shrike became gentle, could be handled and at times was permitted to fly about the room though if anyone but its keeper came near it showed signs of excitement and fright. As the weather grew warmer and the time to migrate approached the bird's restlessness increased and on April 7, wearing band number 69316 on its leg, it was taken to Devereau Beach and released.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, *Auburndale, Mass.*

The Prothonotary Warbler at New York City.—On the afternoon of May 13, 1923 I observed a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) in the Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York. I saw the bird again about six o'clock the next morning as well as shortly before sundown the evening of the same day and I also saw it on both of the following days early in the morning. I observed the bird for long periods at a distance of only thirty-five feet with a pair of twelve diameter binoculars so that there was absolutely no question of the identification. In addition to this, I pointed the bird out to several other observers and during the course of the four days, it must have been seen by twenty or more all of whom concurred in the identification. I think that this is the first record of the Prothonotary Warbler in Bronx County.—CLIFFORD PANGBURN, *New York City.*

Bay-breasted Warbler at Atlanta, Ga.—On May 6, 1923, I had under observation for some time, a Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*). Under powerful field glasses at a distance of only about thirty feet the chestnut markings of the throat, upper breast and sides, the dark forehead, light colored cheeks, wing bars, and white belly were all plainly seen and examined. There was also a Black-poll Warbler, its close relative, not far away. As the Bay-breast is supposed to migrate farther west, up the Mississippi valley, and supposed to be rare south of Virginia, I take pleasure in adding this species to my Atlanta and vicinity list.—EARLE R. GREENE, *108 Orme Circle, Atlanta, Ga.*

Yellow-throated Warbler again at Cape May, New Jersey.—On May 30, 1923 a number of members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological club including the writer went to Cape May on the annual Memorial Day field trip. We were approaching a small group of pine trees near Cape May Point when we were attracted by a song coming from among the trees which might be described as being half way between that of a Yellow Warbler and an Indigo Bunting. We searched some time for the songster without result and had about decided that it really was a Yellow Warbler with a freak song when Mr. John Gillespie, a member of the party, found the bird and announced that it had a back about the color of a Myrtle Warbler. At this moment the bird flew out and lit in another group of pines on the far side of a little lake where it continued to sing as before. Hurrying around the lake we soon located the bird, which proved to be a Yellow-

throated Warbler. It was in the bright plumage of the adult male and identification was further verified by one member of the party who had become familiar with this species in Virginia. It was in almost the exact spot where Dr. Witmer Stone secured a specimen of the same species on July 15, 1920.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*) in Clarendon County, S. C.—On the morning of October 10, 1922, I saw in my back yard a specimen of Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*), and positively identified it. My home is five miles from Summerton, S. C. When first seen the bird was on the ground by the side of an old vine-covered fence; then it hopped along the fence and finally flew into a dense thicket of plum bushes, where I lost it.

This is the only specimen of this species that I have ever seen in Clarendon County; the bird is rare or local in eastern South Carolina and there are only three or four records for the coast region.—E. VON S. DINGLE, *Summerton, S. C.*

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher in Dutchess County, N. Y.—On Sept. 10, 1922 there was a memorable flight of Warblers and other passerine birds near Rhinebeck. We observed 81 species, including 18 species of Warblers and two Philadelphia Vireos, one of which was collected. One particularly large flock of Warblers, Vireos and small Flycatchers was found in a big patch of birches. While looking this flock over, a familiar little figure with a very long tail was discovered, whisking around in the top of a pin oak tree, and further inspection revealed an undoubted Gnatcatcher. As this was the first county record, and the second for the Hudson River Valley, away from the coast, the specimen, a female, was collected, and is now in the American Museum of Natural History.—MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, ALLEN FROST, AND LUDLOW GRISCOM.

Wheatear at Godbout, Quebec.—Some days ago looking over some old notes—I found some on *Saxicola oenanthe*, which may interest many of your readers, and some one may have data which may answer some questions that have puzzled me. In all the publications that I have seen, the bird is mentioned as a rare straggler from Europe. In 1885, I met Dr. Coues in New York, and showed him some skins that I had with me, and although he had covered a lot of territory in North America, including Labrador he told me he had never seen the bird alive, and considered it very rare, while he had no data of its nesting in this country. I kept watch for this bird, as I was almost sure of its breeding with us, and later observations proved I was correct. I herewith present all the data, taken from notes made at the time.

1884, May 17. Two seen, both shot to make sure of the species, male and female, shown to Dr. Coues.

1885, May 24. Two seen (not killed).

“ Sept. 19. Several seen, likely a brood.