

(*Piranga ludoviciana*) and I saw it several times during the month, and learned its song well.—ALICE B. HARRINGTON, *Lincoln, Mass.*

**Bay-breasted Warbler a Regular Summer Resident on Mount Monadnock, N. H.**—In the 'Bulletin of the Essex County Ornithological Club' for 1922, pp. 23-26, the writer presented evidence strongly indicating that the Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) nests in the spruces on Monadnock mountain in southern New Hampshire at an elevation of approximately 1400 feet, although no nest of this species has been discovered there. The observations were made during the years 1921 and 1922.

On July 4, 1923, Mrs. Whittle and I again spent a half day in the same locality where we had seen three Bay-breasts previously. This visit dissipated such slight doubt as we had previously entertained regarding the status of the birds as four different adult males were seen and heard singing while a fifth male was heard nearby. Two males seen at short range, ten to fifty feet distant, were accompanied by their mates and were busy carrying food into the fringe of small spruces bordering a larger growth, no doubt to their young, the nearness of which, in the case of one pair, was painfully shown by the great concern manifested by the parent birds, particularly the female. We did not, however, have time to find either the nests or the young. A more thorough examination of the spruce area in question would doubtless have discovered more nesting Bay-breasts.

The finding of this species three years in succession at nesting time and in such abundance proves it to be a regular summer resident on the mountain. That more were not seen by us in previous years does not mean that others were not present, for during the first two years our attention was focused on a particular spot, no part of the remaining spruce tract being examined.

We thus have this member of the Canadian Fauna firmly established on an isolated mountain which rises 3166 feet above the sea and is separated from the nearest mountain, approaching it in altitude, by a distance of twelve miles. Their occurrence here is of course attributable to the altitude which permits the growth of solid patches of red spruce, often having a border of small trees of the same species, in which the birds love to nest. I am unable to state at this time the exact area covered by the spruces, but it is planned to secure this information and to study the birds more thoroughly another year.

In this patch of evergreens the Bay-breasts occur in such numbers as to perhaps constitute a colony, and it is of interest to note that as long as the present distribution of conifers and deciduous trees is maintained, this group of birds will be able to enjoy complete isolation during nesting time.—CHARLES L. WHITTLE, *Cohasset, Mass.*

**Early Migratory Movements of *Seiurus n. noveboracensis*.**—On July 2, 1923, at 6.05 A. M., there came to our banding station in Peterboro,

N. H., a Water-Thrush (*S. noveboracensis*). This bird remained close about the house for nearly an hour and then was seen no more. It was banded during its stay. The plumage was notably fresh and unworn but did not give evidence to us of being a bird of the year. The early date was interesting. We have never found the Water-Thrush during the breeding season in the Peterboro region, but Mr. Gerald Thayer reports it "a local and uncommon summer resident about Monadnock's northern base, haunting some of the deep woodland bogs . . . and . . . a few of brooks." The northern base of Monadnock is about ten miles from our station, and a little north of west, in direction.

Strangely enough on July 7, 1923, at 6.15 A. M., another Water-Thrush visited our banding station in Cohasset, Mass., twenty miles southeast of Boston, on the South Shore; and on July 7, 1923, between 6 and 7 A. M., a third individual came to the Peterboro station. The second and third birds remained only a few moments, in each case. They were perhaps attracted to the traps by the freshly raked earth, free of vegetation, upon which the traps rest. All three dates were fair mornings following rain, when birds in general were especially active—such mornings as commonly, later in the season, bring south-bound migrants.—HELEN GRANGER WHITTLE, *Peterboro, N. H.*

**Short-billed Marsh Wren at Waterford, N. Y.**—During the entire summer of 1922, a male Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) was singing in a small, almost dry slough at Waterford, N. Y. No female was seen and no evidence of a nest was found. The bird was seen many times with eight power glasses and was heard in frequent song. A nest and set of eggs was taken many years ago at Green Island—only two miles away—and it is now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

This is probably the first record for Saratoga County and that the bird was merely a vagrant is proved by its absence in 1923 as well as prior to 1922.—EDGAR BEDELL, *Waterford, N. Y.*

**Some Recent Records for British Columbia.**—All of these records were made in the Osoyoos district, the extreme southern portion of the Okanagan Valley, just north of the boundary between British Columbia and Washington State, while on a collecting trip with P. A. Taverner and H. M. Laing in the spring of 1922. Osoyoos is in the arid interior east of the Cascade range.

*Steganopus tricolor*. WILSON'S PHALEROPE.—As the status of this species for British Columbia rested solely on a sight record made in 1889, it gave me great satisfaction to meet with the species again and to place it on the Provincial list over unquestionable evidence. A single male was taken near the north end of Osoyoos Lake on May 15, and the female of a pair on May 18. I refrained from shooting the male of this pair in the hopes that the mate of the first male was in the neighborhood. The