

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