

seemed reluctant to leave until he had touched the tree. Two fresh eggs were collected. The nest is a compact cup-like structure of shredded inner bark and other plant fibers, lined with very fine grass and hair.—ERNEST G. HOLT, 312 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.

**Note on the Labrador and Acadian Chickadees.**—The Acadian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*) in juvenal plumage resembles very closely, in the darkness of its plumage and in the absence of rich browns, the Labrador Chickadee, *P. h. nigricans*. Unless this fact is borne in mind there is danger of juvenal Acadian Chickadees in June and July in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia being mistaken for Labrador Chickadees and so reported. The dark juvenal plumage of the Acadian Chickadee is changed according to Dwight, ('Plumages and Moults of Passerine Birds of New York,' 1900.) by a post-juvenal moult in August into the first winter plumage when "young and old become practically indistinguishable." After the change into the first winter plumage, the Acadian Chickadee in its rich browns is easily distinguished from the much grayer Labrador Chickadee.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, 98 Pinckney St., Boston.

**Late Nesting of the Hermit Thrush.**—The following notes relative to the nesting of the Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*) may be of some interest to readers of 'The Auk'. On August 15, 1922, while photographing orchids on Berlin Mountain, situated on the Massachusetts-New York state boundary, I found at the edge of the spruce growths, at an elevation of about 2500 feet, a nest and three eggs of the Hermit Thrush. Madam revealed its location by fluttering forth from her brooding as I passed within a few feet of her. The eggs appeared to be well advanced in incubation, and a subsequent visit indicated that the young birds matured and got safely away. I secured an interesting photograph of the nest and its contents. Breeding Hermit Thrushes are not uncommon on the higher elevations of the Berkshire Hills, occurring more frequently probably where the spruce woods abound. But that which chiefly interested me in this instance was the lateness of the nesting date. Would this late date seem to indicate a delayed nesting, or rather a second brood? Again during the season just past, on July 28, while among the hills of southern Vermont I discovered in a somewhat similar manner another nest of the Hermit, this one containing four eggs well advanced in incubation. A later visit, on August 12, showed the nestlings developing in a rapid manner. Are these late dates indicative of dilatory family raising on the part of the Hermit Thrushes, or of strenuous efforts with second broods?—S. WALDO BAILEY, Williamstown, Mass.

#### Notes from Massachusetts and Maine.

*Uria troille troille*. MURRE.—It has been this museum's good fortune to have acquired recently from Dr. Stanley Cobb of Milton, Mass., a personally collected Murre from Penikese Island, taken on the astonishingly late date of June 26, 1913. It is not sexed. This bird is in full breeding

plumage, and is, as far as I have noted, the fourth trustworthy record for this state, and the only specimen taken hereabouts in this plumage.

The other records are a male taken May 18, 1921, at Essex, Mass., by Mr. A. B. Fuller ('Auk,' July, 1922); an unsexed specimen picked up at Brant Rock, Mass., March 29, 1922, and added to our collection through the kindness of Mr. E. H. Forbush, and a male taken at Westport, Mass., on April 7, 1923, by Mr. S. O. Dexter. This also is in the Society's collection.

*Sterna hirundo*. COMMON TERN.—On a recent excursion to Tucker-nuck Island from October 26 to November 2, 1923, I saw an exceptionally large number of Terns for this late period. Of some dozens seen, all that I could identify proved to be Common Terns, and about one third were immature.

*Coragyps urubu*. BLACK VULTURE.—Through the kindness of Mr. William C. Adams, Director of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission, the Society has acquired a female Black Vulture, taken at Chatham, March 31, 1923.

*Icterus galbula*. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—There is a male of this species from the collection of the late Mr. William Brewster, taken at Ayer Junction, Mass., on November 23, 1893.

*Pinicola enucleator leucura*. PINE GROSBEEK.—From the above collection there is a male Pine Grosbeak taken in Cambridge, Mass., on May 9, 1893.

*Hirundo erythrogastra*. BARN SWALLOW.—On the South Pond, Tucker-nuck Island, from October 26-31 I saw each day three Barn Swallows. On November 1 there were four.

Rowing out in a skiff I not only satisfied myself as to the identity of these birds, but also noted upon the rank growth of water weeds, that reached the surface, myriads of some kind of dipterous insect, for which these belated Swallows were constantly dipping.

*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—Mr. J. D. Smith, the Society's preparator, secured a male Blue-headed Vireo at Randolph on November 10, 1922.

*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*. CAROLINA WREN.—The above collector shot a male of this species on August 8, 1923, at Dark Harbor, Maine.

*Polioptila caerulea caerulea*. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—A male of this species was taken by Mr. Smith at Quincy, Mass., on June 2, 1923.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 234 Berkeley St., Boston.

**Recent Records from Elizabeth, N. J.**—The following 1923 records from the salt marsh lying between Elizabeth and Newark, N. J., seem worthy of record:

*Larus marinus*. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—A single bird, my first local record, over Newark Bay near Elizabeth, March 5, 1923.