

What was undoubtedly the same individual was found in the same place the next day at noon. Later that same afternoon Mr. Charles Johnston of the Linnæan Society found a Philadelphia Vireo in the same place, and reported an ideal study of it. His visit to the Park and his discovery were entirely independent of my own, of which he was entirely ignorant, and consequently I regard his observation as an excellent corroboration of mine. Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy observed another individual most excellently on October 3 near Bronxville, Westchester Co., N. Y., and Mr. George E. Hix found another on September 23, in Van Cortlandt Park which was studied at leisure, and reported at a subsequent meeting of the Linnæan Society. Thus the Philadelphia Vireo was observed four times last fall, whereas there are only eight other records for the immediate vicinity of the City in all previous years. I am much obliged to the gentlemen mentioned for permission to use their observations.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *American Museum of Natural History*.

The Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) in Central Park, New York City.—In view of the appearance of the Cerulean Warbler in the lower Hudson Valley in recent years, the following record for this species in Central Park may be of interest.

On September 15, 1923, a single female Cerulean was seen in what is commonly known as the "Ramble." The bird, in company with several Palm and Black-throated Green Warblers was observed for three or four minutes with 8× binoculars at a distance of about thirty feet. It was leisurely feeding among the smaller branches of an elm at a height of about twenty feet from the ground and did not seem to be in the least alarmed at the presence of the observer.

Apparently there was a large southward movement of Warblers the night before, a total of eight species being recorded in less than an hour, and this bird may well have been one of the Dutchess County breeders.—RUDYERD BOULTON, *University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Black-throated Gray Warbler in Massachusetts.—On the morning of December 8, 1923, I noticed a small bird, which I at first thought to be a Myrtle Warbler, fly out from a half-dead clematis vine which grows on our house here in Lenox. This struck me as being rather unusual, so I followed it up, and had another very brief sight of it,—just enough to show me that it was *not* a Myrtle Warbler, but not enough to prove to my satisfaction what it was.

The next morning my boy brought in this same bird which he had found dead under the same clematis vine. Suspecting its identity, but wishing confirmation, I sent the skin to the American Museum of Natural History where it was examined by Messrs. Miller and Griscom who pronounced it, as I had suspected, a Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*), probably a bird of the year. How this bird came to be in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, about 2500 miles out of its range; and what it was doing

here so late, even in a very mild season, is a matter for speculation. The body was lean, but hardly emaciated. With such a very dull plumaged little creature, the escaped cage-bird theory is out of the question.

At the request of the American Museum of Natural History, I am giving this specimen to the Boston Society of Natural History, as it is undoubtedly an addition to the avi-fauna of New England.—CLARK G. VORHEES, *Sunnyridge, Lenox, Mass.*

Short-billed Marsh Wren at New Brunswick, N. J.—On September 12, 1923, I heard a Marsh Wren scold issuing from a small clump of tall grasses at the very edge of the Raritan River. I immediately recognized the notes as different from those of the familiar Long-billed species. On investigating more carefully I was able to obtain fine views of three Short-billed Marsh Wrens (*Cistothorus stellaris*). On September 15 there were four in the region, three in clumps of tall grass at the river edge, and one in a grassy part of the marshes farther inland. One was seen again on September 18, and one on September 22. I had not been in New Brunswick during the summer, so have not been able to ascertain whether they bred there or not.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *Mayagüez, P. R.*

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher in the District of Columbia in Winter.—On the afternoon of January 1, 1924, I observed a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea caerulea*) in Washington, D. C. The bird, which was a female or juvenile, having no black on the crown, was hopping about in search of food on the limbs of Japanese cherry trees on the southwestern side of the Tidal Basin. The only other winter record for the District of Columbia and vicinity is that of a bird observed by Miss May T. Cooke, of the Biological Survey, at Arlington Farm, near Rosslyn, Virginia, on January 1, 1917 (M. T. Cooke, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XXXIV, 21, 1921).—S. F. BLAKE, *Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.*

Ruby-crowned Kinglet Summering at Rochester, N. Y.—A pair of Ruby-crowned Kinglets were seen about Rochester all of the summer of 1923. They were first observed July 2 and frequently thereafter. I failed to find a nest and probably they were left over at the time of the spring migration.—HAROLD G. DYE, *Rochester, N. Y.*

Bicknell's Thrush in Northern New Jersey.—When compiling data for my recently published 'Handbook to the Birds of the New York City Region,' I was unable to find a single authentic record of Bicknell's Thrush for the northern part of the State. A short time ago Mr. C. B. Isham walked into the Bird Department, and presented the Museum with a male collected by him October 10, 1915, at Orange. While I doubt if this subspecies is particularly rare, it seems advisable to put this capture on record.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *American Museum of Natural History.*