

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.*