

edge of the "Oak Openings" a post-glacial lake beach lying just west of Toledo, is a beautiful swamp forest consisting for the most part of first-growth trees. Here on June 15, 1930, Mr. E. S. Thomas of Columbus, Ohio, and the writer discovered a nesting Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*). The nest was built in a huckleberry bush, about two feet from the ground and contained three Warbler's eggs and one Cowbird's egg. This is the first record for the breeding of this species in northwestern Ohio. It is especially interesting in view of the fact that the Hooded Warbler has never before been seen in Lucas County even as a migrant.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

Wilson's Warblers at Sea.—On the morning of September 3, 1930, the Canadian Pacific S. S. Duchess of Bedford was visited by a large number of Warblers while proceeding west into the Gulf of St. Lawrence just south of Labrador. Land was not in sight because of a fog, though there was a certain degree of visibility for about one hundred yards along the water level.

Wilson's Warblers were by far the most abundant in the flock, but one or two individuals of the Magnolia, Black and White, Cape May, Blackpoll and Ovenbird were distinguished. They were absolutely fearless and fluttered about the decks lighting on the heads, hands, laps or feet of passengers in deckchairs. They were so numerous that deck games and walking had to be halted in order not to collide with a fluttering or perching bird. They were plainly exhausted, some resting with quivering sides, others injuring themselves against the upper structures of the ship and some being seen to even fail to reach the boat fly lower and lower towards the water and be engulfed by the wake of the ship. Many after resting or fluttering about the deck flew over the port rail to the south and were lost to sight in the fog. It was an excellent opportunity to study the more or less rare Wilson's Warbler in the hand. All were in autumnal plumage showing only a hint of the yellow of spring time under the olive appearance of the whole bird. The black cap of the males being just visible through the olive tipped feathers. The underparts also had an olive cast though paler than the back and wings. They appeared suddenly about 10 o'clock and for an hour were the center of attraction.—WM. J. CARTWRIGHT, Williamstown, Mass.

A Late Fall Occurrence of the Northern Water-thrush.—On October 27, 1930, I saw a Northern Water-thrush (*Seiurus n. noveboracensis*) at the Big Spring Pond, near Lexington, Va. I had the bird under observation for fifteen minutes at close range with 8x glasses. Part of the time it was walking along a partially submerged log in open water near the shore. The buffy hue of the line over the eye and the sulphur tinge below were easily distinguished. This date is ten days later than any date given in Wells Cooke's 'Distribution and Migration of N. A. Warblers,' and eleven days later than any record for the Washington, D. C., region.—J. J. MURRAY, Lexington, Va.