

sight and hearing. This date is thirty-five days later than Forbush (Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States, Vol. III, p. 388) records as the latest fall date for Massachusetts, which I believe has been somewhat later than for any previous New Hampshire record.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

The Bohemian Waxwing in Ohio.—On December 31, 1930, I was walking along the Miami River about two miles northeast of Quincy, Logan County, Ohio, with my sister, Mrs. Herman Allinger. In a small side valley we saw a bird which on closer examination proved to be a Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*). It was observed with 8 x binoculars at a distance of less than twenty feet as it was feeding on the fruit of some rose bushes. It was identified by its large size, the gray color of the underparts, the rufous markings about the head and especially by the rufous under tail-coverts. This waxwing was alone and was much tamer than any Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) I have ever seen.—A. LAWRENCE CURL, *Quincy, Ohio.*

Occurrence of the European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in the James Bay Region.—At Moose Factory, Ontario, on October 11, 1931, I saw a flock of seven European Starlings flying about and performing characteristic aerial evolutions. The hour was near noon and an extended snow-flurry was just ending. The birds coursed back and forth over a small refuse heap behind the residence of the district manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, while I watched them at short range for about two minutes with x 6 binoculars. Finally they flew to a small island in the Moose River in front of the settlement and alighted on some low willows. Moose Factory is situated on an island in the Moose River about ten miles up-stream from the southern part of James Bay. The mainland near this post was connected with the outside world by railway early in September, 1931.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Ottawa, Canada.*

The Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) on the South Carolina Coast in Winter.—The first specimen of *Mniotilta varia* ever to be taken in South Carolina in winter, was secured by the writer on Edisto Island, about forty miles south of Charleston, of February 10, 1932. In company with Mr. F. M. Weston, of Pensacola, Fla., I was investigating bird life in a patch of woods about a mile from the salt marshes, and among many other small species, Mr. Weston described this warbler. We watched it with glasses for a few moments, and as the occurrence was so thoroughly unusual, decided to secure it. This was done, and the specimen is now in the Charleston Museum.

We were under the impression that it was the first time it had occurred in winter in this state, but my friend Mr. Herbert R. Sass tells me that he saw a warbler of this species in his garden in the city of Charleston, in December, 1906. Mr. Sass does not collect birds and his specimen was

not secured, so that the Edisto Island bird remains the first to be actually taken in the state in winter.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica caerulea*) in North Dakota.—On May 28, 1931, the writer found on the banks of the James River at Jamestown, North Dakota, a fine specimen of a male Cerulean Warbler.

The bird was seen in the top of a small tree and at a distance not greater than thirty feet at its nearest approach. It remained in the vicinity for several minutes and its song was plainly heard while several very favorable observations were made.—FRANK GILLIS, *Anoka, Minn.*

Sycamore Warbler in Central West Virginia.—On May 8, 1931, I was conducting a high school class in biology on a field trip along the Buckhannon River, in Upshur County, West Virginia. Noticing an unusual warbler feeding in some small white oaks, we turned our glasses on it and found it to be an adult male Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albiflora*), the first any of us had ever seen.

Conditions were perfect for observation, and every member of the class secured a careful look at the bird through 6 x glasses. The white line in front of the eye was carefully checked, and, although no means of taking the specimen were available, we felt positive about the identification.

The Sycamore Warbler has been previously recorded from Kanawha County, West Virginia, but conditions there are much more southern than here. The observation was made in the Alleghany foot-hills, at an elevation of about 1400 feet, and, so far as the writer knows, is the first for the species in this part of the state. Its range is thus extended about one hundred miles northward.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

Wilson's Warbler in Western Virginia.—In view of the paucity of published records of Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia p. pusilla*) for Virginia, outside of the Washington, D. C., region, I would record two specimens from western Virginia. The first I report by the kindness of Mrs. Mary D. Dise of Glen Rock, Pa., who picked up a warbler's wing from a pile of feathers at Craig Healing Springs, Craig Co., Virginia, on October 6, 1930, and sent it to me. It was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as belonging to Wilson's Warbler. She also saw several living birds at the same time. The other is a male, with the black of the crown only narrowly veiled, which I took in a willow thicket at the Big Spring Pond, near Lexington, Virginia, on September 14, 1931.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

A Winter Record of the Meadowlark in Cheshire County, New Hampshire.—The most interesting find of our 1931 Christmas Census was a Meadowlark; the first time I have found this bird present after the southward migration. My companion first noted the bird as it flushed when we were crossing an open mowing. It alighted in practically the same spot from which it arose. We drew nearer and it repeatedly flushed as