

Only in the cattail marshes, both *Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, have these shy and secretive wrens been found. The first one I found was discovered accidentally while I was "squeaking" at a Song Sparrow. Wondering if others could be called by this means, I tried other places. All of my other winter records were obtained by "squeaking" or by an imitation of the Screech Owl's call.

Having selected a likely looking patch of marsh, the observer "squeaks" or "screeches" for a few minutes. If the wren's scolding notes are not heard, another favorable looking locality is tried. Obviously, only a small portion of an extensive marsh can be covered in this manner on an ordinary half day's field trip, and in all probability, nearby wrens which are in the vicinity do not always answer to the calls.

When the small size and shyness of the Long-billed Marsh Wren are considered, and the acres of cattails with their innumerable hiding places are borne in mind, it is remarkable that any individual is found. So, it seems very probable that this species winters in greater numbers than my records would indicate.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

Early Nesting of Bluebird and Mockingbird.—On February 29, 1932, I obtained a nest with three Bluebird eggs. The nest was built in an old coffee pot which was hanging on the side of a barn. Upon blowing the eggs, I found that they were only beginning to incubate.

Due to the extremely warm weather throughout February, it is no wonder that the birds got a little tangled in their nesting dates and that the extremely cold weather which followed caught many of them with nests and eggs to protect. On March 4, 1932, I discovered a Mockingbird's nest that had not been completed. For three days I watched with interest the construction of this nest, and on the third day I became a little alarmed for the welfare of the newly constructed home. The temperature was steadily falling and snow was predicted. Nevertheless work went right ahead, and on March 7, in spite of freezing weather, the bird laid. On March 8, the temperature again went below freezing, and again the bird laid. The following day we awoke to find the ground covered with snow and a temperature of 31° F. That evening I visited the nest and found three eggs. After waiting ten days, I examined the eggs and found them cracked with ants eating the contents. Even though this perverse bird refused to incubate, I consider the fact that she laid in such weather worthy of note.—BERNARD H. STEVENSON, *Waynesboro, Ga.*

The American Pipit at Glen Helen, Yellow Springs, Ohio.—Abnormally early spring weather accounted for the appearance of the American Pipit at Glen Helen, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio on March 8, 1932.

Had it not been for a period of bitterly cold weather from March 5 to 10 these erratic migrants would have gone unnoticed. A group of five was discovered along an unfrozen stream in the limestone gorge of Glen Helen.