

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) prompts me to place on record the migration dates for this species that I have obtained at Fortine, in the extreme northwestern corner of the state. The dates here given record the earliest occurrence of this species in fall and the latest occurrence in spring. Fall arrival: last week of August, 1920; October 15, 1921; October 14, 1922; September 18, 1927; October 26, 1928; September 11, 1929; September 1 (common by September 19), 1930; September 8, 1931. Spring departure: March 16, 1921; March 26, 1922; March 25, 1923; March 20, 1928; April 15, 1929 (flock of about 150); March 26, 1930; April 22, 1931; April 2, 1932.

The earliest fall and latest spring migration dates for this species in Montana contained in previously published records seem to be October 26, 1895, and April 2, 1890 (Cooke, Bird-Lore, xv, p. 17).—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

Notes from the Massachusetts Coast.—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—Driving down Plum Island to the Night Heron rookery toward sunset, May 15, 1932, we saw an Egret flying diagonally toward our destination.

Nyctanassa v. violacea. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—As we arrived at the heronry a Yellow-crowned Night Heron took flight among the Black-crowns circling over the nests.

Somateria mollissima dresseri. AMERICAN EIDER.—On the late date of May 29, 1932, we were astonished to find close to the shore at North Truro nine female Eider Ducks and fifty-five males four or five of the latter in black-headed brown-patched plumage but the rest apparently adults which should have been breeding at this date.

Uria l. lomvia. BRUNNICH'S MURRE.—On May 15, 1932 we found on the sandy road an exhausted Brunnich's Murre which we banded and liberated on the beach but next day found its remains there partly devoured by some animal.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Northampton* and AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*

Notes from the Connecticut Valley in 1932.—*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—This bird is certainly growing more common with us. This year three pairs were observed in May, inspecting likely nesting-places in Northampton. Only one pair, however, nested: Mr. Eliot found the nest, in a burrow apparently dug out by the birds themselves, on June 7.

Thryothorus l. ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—A lone individual was seen in Sunderland April 2 by Prof. and Mrs. W. S. Welles.

Telmatodytes palustris dissaepus. PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.—This bird, hitherto regarded as a mere casual migrant or stray north of Longmeadow where a very few breed, was this year found colonizing a narrow slough in Hadley which runs east and west under the protecting lee of a high north bank, and grows reeds rather than cat-tails. Five or six males were occupying sections of this slough, singing about sixty feet apart.

Cistothorus stellaris. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—This species has notably increased in numbers and distribution. Within ten miles of Northampton, four breeding-places are now known.

Vermivora pinus. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—Not only did two pairs of Blue-winged Warblers nest in southern Longmeadow—a remarkable occurrence—but on May 21 a male was found singing in Northampton, twenty miles farther north. In 1931, one was heard there May 16 and 17 but did not stay.

Dendroica d. discolor. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—A new colony—of this with us a very local species, near the north limit of its range—was found occupying the scrub oaks on some burnt-over rocky ridges west of Florence. Moreover, isolated males were heard singing regularly in late June at two other new places, one in pitch-pine country and one in a cedar-pasture.

Dendroica magnolia. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—Three singing birds were discovered June 21 just west of the Northampton city-line, at an elevation not over 500 feet and in almost spruceless country.

Oporornis philadelphia. MOURNING WARBLER.—The occurrence of five male Mourning Warblers at five different places in Northampton on May 18, 21, 24, 25, and 26, was remarkable. There were only two or three previous records for that city. That these males were different birds was confirmed by their distinctive songs, each one noted down and possessing nothing in common but their throaty tone.

Icteria v. virens. YELLOW-BREADED CHAT.—A pair of Chats bred near the Blue-winged Warblers in Longmeadow.—S. A. ELIOT, JR., Northampton and AARON C. BAGG, Holyoke, Mass.

Notes from Madison, Wisconsin.—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—An Egret was found feeding with Great Blue Herons at the northern end of Lake Kegonsa on August 7, 1932. I was able to get within 150 feet of it, under cover of the vegetation. The position soon became untenable since three small boys opened up a long distance barrage with .22 rifles from the blind on Stoney Point. This is the sole occasion on which I have seen this species in the county.

Thryomanes bewicki bewicki. BEWICK'S WREN.—A bird of this species was found at Pheasant Branch on April 2, 1932. While maneuvering to get a shot, a Screech Owl unfortunately flushed from a small white oak in which it was roosting. The Wren greatly excited finally dashed into a pile of brush. Fearful of losing the specimen I took a shot though the bird was partially concealed. It flew away apparently uninjured and in spite of repeated visits could not be found again.

Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—There was an exceptional influx during the past winter and at its height there were fully a thousand birds in the west end of Madison. They were noted from February 7 to March 23, 1932.

Seiurus motacilla. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—This Water-Thrush was found in Parfrey's Glen, Sauk County, on April 10, 1932. This date represents the earliest arrival in southern Wisconsin of which I am aware.