

Bicknell's Thrush (*Hylocichla minima minima*) in Georgia.—Although known to migrate through the southeastern states, only one definite specimen of this form seems to have been secured in this state. On September 6, 1933, Mr. D. V. Hembree collected a male bird in northern Fulton County, about eighteen miles north of Atlanta. Also three days later, he collected a male Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla minima aliciae*) at the same location. Both of these specimens were sent by me to the Bureau of Biological Survey and identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser. On October 3, 1931, while on a hiking trip up Mt. Enota in northern Georgia with a party of enthusiastic bird students, I carefully examined, measured, and recorded an injured Thrush which was caught by Miss Berma Jarrard and later released. We are satisfied that this bird was a Bicknell's Thrush. There are several records of the Gray-cheeked Thrush from Georgia including four specimens in the Emory University Museum, all verified. Also a bird was found dead near Atlanta on September 25, 1927 which was verified as *aliciae*. However the bird secured by Mr. Hembree as stated above seems to be the only specimen of *minima* taken in Georgia.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

Bicknell's Thrush Taken Near Toledo, Ohio.—On September 29, 1933, a male Bicknell's Thrush (*Hylocichla m. minima*) was collected along Swan Creek about ten miles south of the city limits of Toledo near the village of Monclova, Ohio. The skin, prepared by Bernard R. Campbell, is now No. 6561 in the Ohio State Museum collection. Identification was verified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. As far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the first record for this form for the state of Ohio.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

Gray-cheeked Thrush in West Virginia.—I am informed by Mr. A. B. Brooks, naturalist at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va., that he had under observation during April, 1933, a crippled specimen of Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla minima aliciae*). Careful measurements were made to check the identification, and the specimen was preserved. On October 16, 1933, Mr. Brooks and myself observed near French Creek, W. Va., an individual referable to this species, or to *H. m. minima*. Since the record was made in the field, there was no means of determining positively which sub-species we had.

The only previous record for the Gray-cheeked Thrush in West Virginia was made by Mr. I. H. Johnson. Both this and Bicknell's Thrush doubtless occur much more commonly than observations would indicate.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

Notes on a Red-eyed Vireo's Nest.—*July 6, 1933*; Found: two pieces of tangled ravellings hanging from fork on a beech branch four feet from the ground. It appears like the starting of a nest. The beech stands very near the road and directly in front of the cottage. A pair of Wrens have a home in the next beech a few feet away.

July 8: We have decided it is a nest, for there are a few more ravellings hanging down a foot or so.

July 9, 1933: Late afternoon: We saw both Red-eyed Vireos (*Vireo olivaceus*) working at the nest. The bunches of untidy ravelling hang lower, but there is no bottom to the nest. Birds are absolutely silent.

July 10: Some loose network may be seen forming a bottom to the nest. Several bits of birch bark have been skillfully intertwined on the outside. Both birds work. The ravellings are mostly caught up.

July 11, 6 A.M.: Saw one bird pull a small, short strand of bark from a dead oak twig. He carried it to the nest and was back for another in four minutes. Strangely enough he tried to pull bark from several live twigs before he again found a dead one and got the bark. Same thing was repeated several times. No singing, which is strange when one realizes how talkative Red-eyes usually are. At the end of the day the nest appeared finished. All loose ravellings had been caught up and fastened. A piece of paper $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size is spread across the floor of the nest inside.

7.30 P. M.: Heard strange clicking noise, something like fingernails snapping together. A male Redstart was snapping his bill at a female Cowbird (*Molothrus a. ater*) in the underbrush at left of cottage. The Cowbird appeared quite unconcerned. It moved on a few feet, and so did the Redstart, snap-snapping continually. The Cowbird continued to move, ever toward the Vireo's nest. The Redstart kept about four feet behind her. The Cowbird's movements were very deliberate almost slinking. There was no sound. From bush to bush it went into the oak tree, which stands in front of cottage. Across that it advanced step by step with the Redstart in close pursuit. Suddenly it darted from the oak tree, swept down toward the ground exactly beneath the Vireo's nest and then up into the beech above the nest. Instantly the Redstart was after it and also both Vireos—perfectly silent. The Cowbird disappeared. The Wren, usually such an ardent defender of all branches near his nest, paid no attention whatsoever to this Cowbird. I wondered if he considers it no enemy since it can not enter the hole to lay an egg there. Vireos went across the road after the Cowbird left and "hissed" for quite a time, then they returned to a dead branch a few feet above their nest and sat there about six inches apart for so long I tired of watching them.

July 12: 9.15 A. M.: I saw the Cowbird settling herself on the nest, so I called and scared her off. All day long the male Vireo sang in the tree near by, but never approached the nest. No eggs ever laid in it. The birds simply abandoned it.—MINNA ANTHONY COMMON, *Thousand Island Park, N. Y.*

Lawrence's Warbler in Delaware.—On the afternoon of May 6, 1932, I was on the edge of a small woods near Wilmington, Delaware, engaged in watching a Warbler migration in full swing. I spied one diminutive bird busily moving about which was a new acquaintance for me, and watched it with binoculars carefully noting down its characteristics.