

**Bicknell's Thrush in New Jersey.**—As a supplement to Mr. Charles H. Rogers' note (Auk, XLV, 1928, p. 225) on *Hylocichla minima minima* in New Jersey, I may say that there are in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology the following two skins of this subspecies, both taken at South Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, by W. E. D. Scott: No. 75228, ♀, October 2, 1896; wing, 89 mm. No. 75229, ♀, October 3, 1896; wing, 95 mm.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

**Willow Thrush in New Jersey.**—On the morning of September 10, 1934, a Thrush was found on the Campus of Princeton University, the circumstances indicating that it had killed itself by striking a building within a few hours previously. It was a female, with unossified skull and still wearing a few feathers of its juvenal plumage. Besides comparing it with its relatives in this Museum, I have compared it at the Field Museum (with Dr. Oberholser) and at the American Museum (with Mr. Zimmer and Mr. J. T. Nichols) with specimens, of the same sex, age, and season, of Bicknell's Thrush and of both Veeries, and we all agree in identifying it as *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*, the Willow Thrush, or, more properly, the Willow Veery. I know of no previous record for New Jersey of this subspecies. This specimen is a very small one; wing, 89 mm., just the minimum for *salicicola* and more than half a centimeter under the minimum for *H. f. fuscescens* (*vide* Ridgway, Birds N. & Mid. Amer., IV, pp. 65 and 68).—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoology, Princeton, N. J.*

**Mockingbird at Nantucket, Mass.**—In the January number of 'The Auk' there is a note on the occurrence in summer of the Mockingbird (*Mimus p. polyglottos*) at Woods Hole, Mass. In my own records I find that I saw this species during two widely separated visits to the neighboring island of Nantucket. The first record is for September 1913 and the second for September 1927. Strangely enough the two birds were seen at the same place—near the beach, at the western end of Siasconset village. In 'A Preliminary List of the Birds of Nantucket' (published by the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association) the author, W. Sprague Brooks, says: "There are several records of this bird on Nantucket, and it appears that a pair bred in 1911 (T. S. Bradlee, Auk, Vol. 29, p. 249). Pair found breeding June, 1928, by Miss Ethel Capen and Mr. F. Capen; verified by Mr. G. H. Mackay."—MARGARET H. MITCHELL.

**Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in Benton County, Arkansas.**—On the morning of January 10, 1934, I saw eight Starlings near my house on ground recently burned over. That was the first time I had noted this species in this region. On the 26th of the same month I saw three individuals in an oak grove nearby. They stayed there for several days. I saw none here during the summer of 1934 nor could I find any trace of a nest in the vicinity. On Christmas day, 1934, I saw two individuals in a small patch of oak timber some four miles south of Rogers, Arkansas.—D. E. MERRILL, *Rogers, Arkansas.*

**The Orange-crowned Warbler in the New York City Region.**—Of all the Warblers which occur in the New York City Region the Orange-crowned (*Vermivora celata celata*) is certainly among the rarest and many keen and active field-men in this region have yet to see this species in life. While this bird must be regarded as a rare migrant it is one of the few Warblers which one may expect to meet with in the New England and Middle Atlantic states during the winter months. (cf. Horace W. Wright, Auk, 1917, pp. 11-27.)

It has been my good fortune, to twice meet with the Orange-crowned Warbler during the month of January within thirty miles of New York City. On January 20, 1926, while meandering along the eastern shore of the Hudson River at Inwood Park, New York City, I noticed a small Warbler flitting about the low shrubs of a garden. Careful study of this bird through 10 power binoculars left no doubt as to its identity. This individual appeared to be in perfect condition despite the cold boreal blasts which came across the Hudson and was in characteristic manner restlessly flitting about.

My second winter meeting with this species came on the dull cold day of January 6, 1935, at Old Greenwich, Connecticut. Miss Helen B. Gere, Mr. and Mrs. Murdock and the writer had just finished combing a hemlock grove for a Barred Owl (*Strix varia varia*) which had been observed the week before, when we heard a sweet song. It was on the style of a Chipping Sparrow's chant but had a much sweeter more musical quality. None of us had any idea as to the identity of the songster but a few minutes search brought us face to face with a typical fall-plumaged Orange-crowned Warbler. It was soon joined by two others of the same species and we carefully studied the trio for the next half hour. The birds seemed to prefer the low shrubbery along the marshy edges of a stream and not until disturbed did they take to a small group of white pines on a nearby ridge. Two of these birds were in the typical dull autumn plumage but the third was much more sulphur below and had a gray wash to the head. We can only suspect that the song first heard was given by one of these birds but for the length of our observations we heard only the characteristic call note which is a sharp "chip."—ALLAN D. CRUICKSHANK, *New York City*.

**Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*) in Maine.**—The following notes on the Orange-crowned Warbler may be of interest in view of the fact that this species is uncommon in Maine.

On October 12 and 13, the state was subjected to a severe and unseasonable north-east storm, alternating, in the vicinity of Bangor, between snow and rain. The temperature for the two days ranged between 30 and 40 degrees, and the velocity of the wind on the 13th was about twenty miles an hour. About nine o'clock in the evening of this date, an exhausted and dazed Orange-crowned Warbler fluttered through the door of a department store in the heart of Bangor's business district. It was given to my wife who brought it home in a small cage of the type used in transporting Canaries.

The bird exhibited no fear at all, and permitted me to handle it as much as I pleased, as well as to make a few measurements. There was no question as to the species, and the bird was, I believe, a female of the year. No trace of a crown patch was visible, even by closely examining the feathers, and while this condition is sometimes found in adult females as well as young males, the general plumage indicated a young female. The bill measured .45 in. and the tarsus .65 in.

On the morning of the 14th, the bird made known a very keen desire to leave its close quarters so I removed it to a Canary cage after first taking out the Canary. I placed a twig from an apple tree in the cage and the Warbler quickly gleaned the leaves for insects. It appeared perfectly at home in the cage and made no effort to get out after the first few minutes of exploration.

Desiring to experiment a bit, I put the Canary in the cage with the Warbler. For about fifteen minutes the birds showed no particular interest in each other, even when the Warbler alighted on the Canary's head for a second. However, when the Warbler perched on the food dish, the Canary showed pugilistic tendencies, and it