

Mus., 84: 412, 1937) I listed one female with a wing measuring 99.0 mm., this being a bird taken at 3500 feet elevation on Williams River, October 5, 1936. My attention drawn to this again, I have checked this dimension more carefully to find that it should be corrected to 97.9 mm. The large wing might suggest that this is a migrant individual of *Dryobates p. nelsoni* but the dull white of the breast is quite different from the clear color of the more northern bird so that the specimen represents merely an individual of *medianus* of maximum dimensions.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

**An odd nest of the Carolina Wren.**—On April 18, 1938, I saw an unusual nest of the Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus l. ludovicianus*) in the foothills twelve miles west of Lexington, Virginia. It was located in a small cedar in a ravine at the edge of open woods. The nest was saddled across several small branches near the trunk of the cedar, five feet from the ground. It was a round, flattened mass, six inches deep by nine inches across, completely domed over and with the opening in the side. The lower part of the mass was made of roots and grass, the upper part of green moss. It contained young birds, about one-third grown.—J. J. MURRAY, Lexington, Virginia.

**Wood Thrush nesting in Montreal.**—Subsequent to the publication of observations and notes by Dr. F. R. Terroux and myself, on the occurrence of the Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) in the Laurentian region, north of Montreal (Canadian Field-Nat., 51: 46, 1937) there has been a gradual extension of the range of this species in the Province of Quebec, and in view of its hitherto accepted distribution, additional data concerning this thrush are of interest. Since our discovery in May 1935, that Wood Thrushes were breeding in small numbers in the Laurentians, they have been found nesting, in succeeding years, on the Monteregian Hills, heavily wooded oases, rising above what is otherwise flat agricultural land east of Montreal. Early in June 1939, several were heard and seen on the Island of Montreal. On June 13, a pair was located on the eastern slope of Westmount facing Mount Royal Park, and on the next day I found the nest occupied by the female. It was built in a flowering hawthorn, approximately fifteen feet above the ground, and on June 20, another nest was discovered in the same locality by Mr. L. M. Terrill. Five days later both nests contained three young, thus establishing, as far as I know, the first breeding records of this species in Montreal.—J. D. CLEGHORN, Redpath Museum, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.

**Red-eyed Vireo captures food under water.**—On July 16, 1934, the writer, while engaged in making a survey of the bird population of a tract of beech and sugar-maple forest near Cleveland, Ohio, noticed a Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) plunging into a shallow pool of water at the edge of a woodland brook. This unusual behavior was repeated several times. The bird would work down a small branch overhanging the pool until it was about eight inches above the water. Here attention was fixed at a certain spot in the water below, and shortly the bird would dive in head first as a kingfisher does. It would then fly to a perch in a tree about twenty-five feet away and eat something apparently captured from the water. Once the bird was nearly submerged and had to stop to shake the water off its plumage before eating the morsel. I had always considered the Red-eyed Vireo as among the more resourceful and adaptable of woodland birds, and the foregoing incident served to confirm this impression of the bird's character.—ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.