

twenty-one days from December 1 through February 23, and in such quantities as thirty in twenty-two minutes (December 29), and forty-five—besides some other food—in seventy-two minutes (January 8); forty-five of the berries were found to weigh 4.87 grams. Haws of the cockspur thorn (*Crataegus Crus-galli*) were eaten on six days, chiefly between February 2 and February 20, when honeysuckle berries were becoming scarce. Frost grapes (*Vitis cordifolia*) were eaten on two days through January 8, after which they were unavailable. Seeds of poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*) were eaten on December 22, and seeds of dwarf sumac (*Rhus copalina*) on February 2. The bird also frequently fed on the ground.

The Catbird associated with White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), a small flock of which wintered in the same hollow. This association was first consciously noted on January 19; from that date through February 16, the Catbird was initially found with the White-throats on three-fourths of all the visits paid to it. And although the sparrows also fed heavily on honeysuckle berries—the two species were each other's chief competitors for these—the association seemed to be sought by the Catbird, rather than based merely on the identity of food. The berries were available all over the hollow, and when the sparrows went well up the hillsides for them the Catbird usually stayed apart; but when the White-throats were feeding in lower areas the Catbird often fed among them on the vines, or fed from a vine ten or fifteen feet above while they foraged over the ground below, and a number of times it was seen to follow them when they moved from place to place. After February 16, when the Catbird was roving most widely, however, this association was only occasional.

Only two notes were heard: the mewling one, and the explosive, ratchety one.

Although the bird's extensions of area and hours of activity suggest strongly, when set down on paper, that its departure was finally caused by an exhaustion of food supplies, this was not so clear from actual observation. On February 23, honeysuckle berries were extremely scarce, but they were found by the White-throats on through March 12; a fair number of haws remained on the one thorn tree; poison-ivy seeds were still available; and the ground was free of snow. There was no marked change in the weather to account for the departure.

Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln has kindly checked the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service files for comparable stays in this vicinity, and writes that for Washington, D. C., "there is a late date of departure of December 6 in 1917, while there are at least four winter records as follows: one was noted December 25 to 31, 1883, and one was killed on January 13, 1889. One was noted at the Zoological Park from December 13, 1924, to January 6, 1925. One appeared at a feeding table near the Zoo about February 2, 1925. . . . Your date of February 23 is the latest that has come to my attention for this general region."—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 3201 Carlisle Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

**Wood Thrush nesting in the coniferous bogs of Canadian Zone.**—The Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) was first found nesting in the vicinity of the University of Michigan Biological Station, Cheboygan County, Michigan, by Dr. Frank N. Blanchard on July 4, 1930, along Carp Creek near Burt Lake. On July 2, 1941, Dr. O. S. Pettingill, Jr., found a nest at North Fishtail Bay on Douglas Lake. Both nests were built in balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) in low cedar-spruce-fir bogs. The first nest was twelve feet above the ground and contained three well-developed young. The second was eight feet from the ground, saddled on a horizontal branch two feet from the main trunk. It contained one young

bird which left the nest when approached. Both nests were lined with mud. The second nest was collected after it was no longer in use.

Since 1911, the Wood Thrush has been reported sporadically in the vicinity of the Biological Station (F. N. Blanchard and Theodora Nelson, MS.). In the majority of instances the birds were found in bogs. In 1941, while making a special survey of the bird life in the coniferous bogs of Cheboygan County, I identified four singing male Wood Thrushes in two widely separated bogs. Two of these birds were seen clearly. The bog woods in which the Wood Thrushes were found are frequented by such birds as the Myrtle Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Winter Wren, and Red-breasted Nuthatch,—birds which clearly designate these areas as typical of the Canadian Zone. Eaton (Birds of New York, 1: 41, 1910) has indicated that in New York State the Wood Thrush is a nesting bird of the Canadian Zone in some parts of the State, and Roberts (Birds of Minnesota, 2: 122, 1932) has noted the northward spread of this bird, in recent years, into the Canadian Zone in Minnesota. These conclusions are supported by observations in Cheboygan County, where the Wood Thrush has shown a decided preference for the Canadian with no tendency to inhabit the Alleghenian Zone which is present in much of the county.—OSCAR M. ROOT, *Brooks School, North Andover, Massachusetts, and University of Michigan Biological Station, Cheboygan, Mich.*

**Golden Warbler nesting in Lower Florida Keys.**—While exploring one of the Bay Keys in the Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge off Key West, Florida, on June 15, 1941, with Roger Tory Peterson of the National Audubon Society, a male warbler, in full song, was located. In coloration and song it was similar to the well-known Eastern Yellow Warbler, *Dendroica aestiva aestiva*, but the fact that it was several hundred miles south of the known breeding range of that bird and also certain differences in notes, led us to believe that possibly some West Indian form was nesting in these keys. On June 26, the writer located it again on the same key, and on the 28th the male, female and nest were found. The last was in the top part of a red-mangrove tree (*Rhizophora mangle*) and was composed of seaweed and feathers; it contained one egg, white with brownish markings chiefly about the larger end. On July 10, the egg was found broken, apparently jabbed, possibly by a Red-wing nesting nearby. On July 16, the male bird was collected, and on the 30th the female. Identification of these birds was made by Dr. John W. Aldrich, Biologist of the Section of Biological Surveys, Division of Wildlife Research, of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., who states that they are specimens of the Golden Warbler, *Dendroica petechia gundlachi*, never before recorded in the United States, but known to breed in Cuba and the Isle of Pines.—EARLE R. GREENE, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Key West, Florida.*

**Louisiana Water-Thrush breeding in New Hampshire.**—The following record concerns what is to my knowledge the first positive breeding record of the Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) in New Hampshire. The only other record I know of is a hypothetical sight record made by Mr. G. E. Thayer at Dublin, in August 1901.

I am quite familiar with the Louisiana Water-Thrush from my experience with the bird in Chester Co., Pennsylvania, where I have lived for the past two years. I had never seen the bird in New England until April 22, 1941, when Mr. Samuel Eliot showed me two pairs on the Mount Tom reservation at North Hampton, Massachusetts.