

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.

On May 6, 1941, as I was walking through a heavily wooded hillside on the Rathbun place in Harrisville, Cheshire Co., New Hampshire, I heard the loud bubbling song of a Louisiana Water-Thrush emanating from a bog in the middle of the woods about halfway down this hillside. I crept quietly toward the bog and soon saw the bird perched about fifteen feet up in a slender maple sapling over a pool of stagnant water. There was no mistaking its identity. I studied it for fifteen minutes in good light at a distance of thirty feet with eight-power glasses and there was not a trace of yellow on its under parts which were dull white with blackish streaks down the flanks and on the stomach. A second bird, also a Louisiana Water-Thrush, was seen walking over the muck, turning over wet, soggy leaves, almost under the tree in which the first bird was singing.

On May 20, I went again to the bog on the chance that the birds might have stayed to nest. Quoting from my notes: "—As I approached the bog I heard the male singing and made up my mind that the pair are staying here to nest. This bog is about an acre and a half in area and is filled with uprooted trees blown over in the 1938 hurricane. A sluggish stream flows through this area and water has accumulated in the holes where the roots of the trees had been pulled up. I searched under the roots of these upturned trees for half an hour and finally, as I approached one large mass of upturned roots, I saw one of the water-thrushes walking quietly along at the base of the roots and disappear under a cave formed by an overhanging mass of roots. I crept on my hands and knees under this cave and the bird appeared within six feet of me, chipping excitedly and acting much concerned at my interest in this particular uprooted tree. A ten-minute search failed to reveal the nest."

Then on May 27 I found the nest with four fresh eggs in the roots of this same cave. Again quoting from my notes: "This morning I again looked for the Louisiana Water-Thrush's nest. I looked first under the roots of the upturned spruce tree where the bird had acted so concerned on May 20. I flicked a stick around under the cave but no bird flushed. Then, just to make sure, I got down on my hands and knees and looked under the overhanging roots and there, within four feet of my face, was a Louisiana Water-Thrush sitting on its nest. The nest was placed back about three inches in a hole in the roots where a rock had been and was sunk into the dirt among the roots. I touched the bird before it flew out, disclosing four eggs, white with a wreath of light-brown spots and blotches around the larger end."

There was another pair of Louisiana Water-Thrushes that bred in Dublin, New Hampshire, this spring (1941). I first saw the birds on May 15 in a bog in the woods between Dark Pond and the Dublin golf course. I heard the male singing here all during May and early June and, although I did not look for the nest, I feel sure that there was one.

On July 6, 1941, Mrs. Grenville Clark reported seeing a Louisiana Water-Thrush within a few feet of her in her garden near a lily pond. Her place is about one mile from the bog near the Dublin golf course where I saw the water-thrushes and her bird may well be one of that pair or one of their offspring. Dublin and Harrisville are adjoining towns on the north side of Mt. Monadnock.—JACKSON MILES ABBOTT, *Box 138, Dublin, New Hampshire.*

**Breeding status of Connecticut and Mourning Warblers in Wisconsin.**—On July 7, 1941, while tramping through an extensive spruce and sphagnum bog in Douglas County in the town of Wescott, Wisconsin, we flushed from underfoot a