

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

young bird, which flew for a few feet in the uncertain manner of a fledgling. From a point of concealment close by, after a short wait, we observed an adult Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) feeding the young we had under observation. By watching the old bird we later located three more young. For the record we collected the group. In the same locality on the same date, but on higher ground, we saw and heard several Mourning Warblers (*Oporornis philadelphia*).

The foregoing will be interesting in the light of the following. In referring to *Oporornis philadelphia*, Kumlien and Hollister in their 'Birds of Wisconsin,' (118, 1903) state: "Notwithstanding the general breeding range of the two species, as usually given in works of authority, we are of the opinion that this species never breeds in Wisconsin, although the other does, quite the opposite of the case, as usually given. We think any breeding record of this species for Wisconsin that may ever have been published, must surely refer to *agilis*."

In referring to *Oporornis philadelphia*, A. W. Schorger in his 'Birds of Dane County, Wisconsin' (33, 1931) states: "Contrary to the statement of Kumlien and Hollister, the breeding bird in northern Wisconsin is *O. philadelphia* and not *O. agilis*." In his reference to *O. agilis* on p. 32, he states that "all breeding records for the state are questionable."

Mr. Schorger published the first Wisconsin breeding record for *O. philadelphia* in 'The Summer Birds of Lake Owen' (Auk, 42: 69, 1925) and there have been several unquestionable nesting records published since. It can therefore be stated that both species are known to breed in Wisconsin.—O. J. GROMME, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin*.

**Hooded Warbler in Wisconsin.**—Because of the rarity of the Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) in Wisconsin, the appearance of one in Milwaukee is of ornithological interest. On April 27, while on a field trip sponsored by the Milwaukee Public Museum, an adult male was observed at Lake Park in a well-wooded ravine that has a small creek flowing through it. When first observed the bird was taking a bath. It was not concerned over our intrusion, and after completing its ablution, it flew to a low overhanging branch and proceeded to preen its feathers. It was quite fearless and allowed a group of five to approach close enough to observe its characteristic markings even without the aid of a glass. After completing its toilet, it flew to the ground and started hunting for insects. We watched the bird for perhaps twenty minutes, when another group arrived, all of whom were able to observe its markings.

None of us had ever seen this species before, but the markings were so characteristic, that each and every one identified the bird without difficulty. Besides its characteristic markings, the broad yellow mask extending over the forehead, and behind and below the eyes, set off by a black framework which formed the cap and bib, the bird continually spread its tail, showing its outer white tail-feathers. One member of the party called Mr. Phillips and Mr. Jones of Waukesha, who drove into Milwaukee and managed to take colored motion-pictures of the bird. On April 29 and 30 the bird was again seen by various parties.

The records for this species in Wisconsin are very few. Hoy in his 'Notes on the Ornithology of Wisconsin' records them from Waukesha County. Kumlien and Hollister in 'The Birds of Wisconsin' record them from Jefferson, Dane, Rock, and Milwaukee Counties.—WALTER J. MUELLER, 3043 North Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.