

—despite Forbush's hospitality to a report from Maine (!) in his 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States' (3: 365, 1929)—but Dr. Sharpe's observations, separated by 50-plus years, are so mutually corroborative that they seem to me worth recording.—SAMUEL A. ELLIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts*.

Evening Grosbeak in summer in the Adirondack Mountains.—On the evening of July 9, 1942, I found Evening Grosbeaks close to the Elk Lane Camp, near Blue Ridge, Essex County, New York. They were seen shortly thereafter by Mr. Charles H. Rogers of Princeton, N. J., Mr. Hustace H. Poor of Yonkers, N. Y., and many others. There were three birds, a bright-colored male and two females. The birds appeared again the next morning and I saw a female again on July 13 and a pair on July 15. I obtained a motion picture of the male. The birds were seen on July 20 at Clear Pond, two miles from Elk Lake, but there were no further reports of them up to the time I left the camp on July 26.—EDWARD FLEISHER, *Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Catbird wintering in Bennington, Vermont.—Early in December, 1941, Mrs. Stella Higgins telephoned me that she had a Catbird coming to her feeding station. Although doubting the report, as soon as I had an opportunity I visited her place. Sure enough, there was the Catbird. It seemed hale and hearty. From that time until February 15, 1942, the bird was a daily visitor to the feeding station. I saw it many times. Mrs. Higgins said that its visiting hours were usually about the middle of the morning, between one and two in the afternoon, and just before dusk. An effort was made to locate the place where it spent the night, but without success.

Late in the afternoon of February 15 it came to the feeding station as was its wont. It seemed as active and alert as ever. While Mrs. Higgins was watching it feed, it suddenly flew up from the ground to a height of five or six feet, and dropped back dead. We, being uncertain as to the cause of death, sent the body to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College.

Mr. James L. Peters's report was this: "It was a male in good condition, not overly fat, but with some adipose tissue. No sign of old injury. Death was probably due to a blow on the back of the skull. Though the skull itself was not injured, there was a hole in the skin below and to the right of the occiput, and a small amount of intercranial hemorrhage. The bird might have been attacked by a shrike, or hit something in flying up. Anyway death was due to injury and not to weather conditions or starvation."—LUCRETIOUS H. ROSS, *Bennington, Vermont*.

Second record of the Wood Thrush in Colorado, with other observations.—During the week of May 11, 1942, a number of unusual eastern species of birds were discovered on the campus of the University of Colorado, at Boulder, and since one of these is the first specimen of its kind to be taken in the state, it seems advisable to record them all at the same time. The observations below were made by students of the University, including Miss Luella Hamilton, Miss Verna Mace, Mr. Malcolm Jollie, Mr. William Jaeger and the writer, and by Dr. Gordon Alexander, Head of the Department of Biology. Eight-power binoculars were used, and in every case the birds were observed at such close range that positive identification was possible.

Wood Thrush (*Hyalocichla mustelina*). One adult male was found dead on the campus, May 13. This is the first specimen from the state, there being but one previous observation of the species in Colorado, at Yuma, May 27, 1905 (Henderson, J., Colorado Notes, Auk, 22: 421, 1905). This specimen is preserved in the University Collection.

Black and White Warbler (*Mnotilta varia*). One male was found dead May 13, and one female observed May 15 by Mr. Jollie and the writer. The only previous records from this vicinity are of one seen June 1, 1880, at Boulder (Minot, H. D., Notes on Colorado Birds, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, 5: 181-182 and 223-232, 1880; 6: 89, 1881), and of two observations May 6 and 12, 1933, at Boulder (Alexander, G., The Birds of Boulder County, Colorado, Univ. Colo. Studies, 24: 79-105, 1937).

Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*). One was observed on May 15 by the writer. This species is an "infrequent transient and probable summer resident" (Alexander, *ibidem*) in this area, and observations of it are very scarce.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*). An adult male was observed May 15 by Mr. Jaeger and the writer. R. J. Niedrach and R. B. Rockwell ('Birds of Denver and Mountain Park,' Denver, 1939) cite four records of this species from the state, the most recent being of one near Denver on May 20, 1913.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*). An adult male was observed on May 15 and 20 by Dr. Alexander, Mr. Jollie and the writer. The only previous record of the species from the Boulder region is a specimen in the University collection dated October 16, 1941 (Alexander, *loc cit.*).

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*). An adult male was observed April 29 by the writer. The only previous records of this species from Colorado are of a male taken near Barr Lake by R. J. Niedrach, May 16, 1933, and a male reported near Denver on May 31, 1935 (Niedrach and Rockwell, *loc cit.*).

Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*). Three or more were seen and heard on May 15 and 16 by Misses Hamilton and Mace, Dr. Alexander, Mr. Jollie and the writer. Although somewhat less uncommon than the other warblers mentioned, this species is rarely encountered, and the occurrence of several at once is noteworthy.

It has been suggested that the occurrence of tornadoes in Texas during the week of May 4 may have been responsible for the appearance of some of these individuals some distance from their usual ranges.—FRED MALLERY PACKARD, *University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.*

Hudsonian Godwit in Wayne County, New York.—Through the interest and courtesy of Mr. Nelson L. Drummond of Auburn, New York, Cornell University has recently come into possession of a fine immature male Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*), the only New York specimen of this species in our collection.

The bird was taken by Mr. Drummond himself at Crusoe Lake (not far from the town of Savannah), in Wayne County, New York, on October 26, 1941. It was seen on the 25th "half-heartedly chumming with two yellow-legs" and on the 26th "with five or six small plover." But for old scars toward the tip of the upper mandible it was in perfect condition, though it was not very fat (weight: 188 grams). Eaton, in his 'Birds of New York' (N. Y. State Museum Memoir, No. 12: 322, 1910) lists five 'inland' New York State records, one of these (Ithaca, Tompkins County, Nov. 5, 1878) being from the Cayuga Lake district.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*