

of this species in Lucas County. On June 27, I returned to the same place to ascertain whether or not the Tanager was nesting. I was unable to find it but I did see a White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus griseus*) only a short distance away. The White-eye, a singing male, remained in the same general locality until August 16. During the intervening period it was seen several times by Harold Mayfield and myself. No signs of breeding were found and only one bird was seen. It continued to sing throughout the entire period. This is the third known occurrence of the White-eyed Vireo in Lucas County during the nesting season with no evidence of breeding being discovered. Others were June 19, 1936, singing male, Swanton Township (Louis W. Campbell); and June 3, 1940, Adams Township (Wm. Anderson). My reason for grouping these two records together is to call attention to the fact that the two species, which have the same general distribution in Ohio, were found in the same limited locality near Toledo.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

Whistling Swan at Brookfield, Massachusetts.—From December 30, 1941, to January 10, 1942, North Dakota was in the grip of intense cold, which moved south-eastward. Temperatures dropped in Minnesota on January 1, in Ohio on January 4, in North Carolina on January 6. In Massachusetts they began falling during the night of January 5-6, and early on January 8 touched the lowest point reached in six years. Relief came to Carolina on January 11; to Massachusetts on January 12.

Water birds attempting to winter in the Great Lakes region or New York State must have been caught in ice or forced to fly towards the sea, and some were too weak to reach it. On January 11, a Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*) was found helpless on a street in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Kept over night in its rescuer's bathtub, it was next day photographed and set free on a river pool. On January 12, a Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) was similarly taken from a street in Dalton, Massachusetts, to the Housatonic River. On January 24, apparently too late to be a waif from the same freeze-up but otherwise inexplicably, a female Lesser Scaup (*Nyroca affinis*), stranded on the snow in Westhampton, Massachusetts, was caught by a cat and carried home to Mrs. Nellie Harvey who for three weeks fed it bread and milk and bedded it behind her stove. It then spent another ten days in the zoölogy building at Smith College, and on February 25 was banded 'A538169', taken to Forest Park in Springfield, and turned out of its box. For a minute it failed to realize that it was free; then very suddenly it leaped from the ground into the air—requiring no run over water—and, with surprising vigor, made a high flight westward toward the Connecticut River.

On some vaguely remembered date between January 12 and 24, a Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) was seen by Mrs. Winthrop Gay of East Brookfield, Massachusetts, who lives at the tip of a point that separates Lake Quaboag from the extensive marsh in Brookfield through which flows the lake's outlet-stream; and in this marsh it stayed, with occasional sallies into whatever lake-water was not frozen, while the sportsmen and the game warden who were told of its presence scoffed at the Gays' fancy—"Swans don't come to these parts, 'specially not in winter!" But on March 23 it was spied by Davis H. Crompton, of Worcester, a bird-student of ten years' experience, who made certain of its species (it was not a Mute Swan) and learned all he could about it from Mrs. Gay. Apprised by him, many bird-students went out to the marsh and saw it. From Route 9, on the high, northwest side of the marsh, the white plumage could be seen gleaming in the afternoon sun, but at such great distance that a telescope was necessary

if one would appreciate the bird. From Mrs. Gay's point, vegetation often hid it, but sooner or later it would swim slowly into the winding stream, head held high on long, straight neck, and draw quite tamely near. On March 31, soon after sunrise, I heard it, I think, before I saw it; a whoop, of similar quality to the honks of a lone Canada Goose overhead, but higher in pitch, came out of the marsh two or three times, as if in answer to the goose, before the great, majestic bird swam forth.

April 17, when it had been there twelve or more weeks, was the last day it was seen—by Charles Everett Allen of Spencer. Though late, this is not quite the latest date for Massachusetts, for on April 18–19, 1937, following a great storm from the southwest, a lone swan was on Norwich Lake in Huntington (Bagg and Eliot, *Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts*: 756).—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts*.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher on Martha's Vineyard.—Mr. William Ross Leigh of New York City has a summer cottage at Quitsa, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts—a region of barren, bouldery moors, close to the island's south or ocean shore and just east of Squibnocket where the Hornblower estate has attracted much ornithological attention. He was still living there in early November, 1942. The days were calm and sunny, the nights not unduly cold. On November 4, a bird flew westward past the house, opening and closing its extremely long tail like scissors, and alighted on a bush in the open moor. Mr. Leigh promptly pursued it with an 8-power glass, and often got within fifty feet of it as it sallied after insects, dipping, sailing, and banking gracefully, returning quickly to this or that low perch, keeping to an open, unobstructed area, and showing very little alarm at his scrutiny. Besides the extraordinary tail which it wielded so well in these forays—a black tail, seven or eight inches long, or nearly half the full length of the bird—it had a light gray head, gray upper parts, whitish breast shading into pink below, and black wings with white feather-edgings and a vivid spot of red at the bend.

For five more days it stayed in this nook, fairly shielded from north and west winds, but on November 9, shortly before the weather began to turn wintry, it took its leave, first perching on a gate post and permitting inspection with the glass at twenty feet. Two Arkansas Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) were present, too, that day, but neither species paid any heed to the other. Arkansas Kingbirds are, of course, regular (though still remarkable) visitors to Massachusetts in autumn, but the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) has hitherto been recorded in New England only in April–July: Wauregan, Connecticut, about April 27, 1876 (*Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, 2: 21, 1877); Plymouth and Duxbury, Massachusetts, May–July, 1918 (Minnie K. Batchelder in *Forbush's Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States*, 2: 326); and West Springfield, Massachusetts, April 25–29, 1933 (Bagg and Eliot, *Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts*: 347–349). A late-fall occurrence is, however, interestingly parallel with that of other Scissor-tails recorded in Canada in October, 1924: one found dead on October 2 at York Factory, Hudson Bay, and one taken on Grand Menan, New Brunswick, on October 26 (reported in 1924 in the mimeographed 'Items of Interest' sent out by E. H. Forbush from the State House, Boston, Massachusetts; misdated "1925" in 'The Auk,' 44: 224, 1927). How interesting it might be to have a meteorologist analyze the winds recorded in the month or so preceding these various dates at weather stations between New England and Panama, and