

four eggs in that area. It was in the woods up the slope from the left bank, again about a foot above the ground in a tangle of honeysuckle. It held four nestlings on June 26. On July 3, it held one large and well-fledged nestling that seemed ready to leave. The next time I visited it, a week later, the nest was empty.

On June 26, Miss Rachel Carson found another nest, with three eggs, in the territory of a pair of veeries immediately adjacent to that of the pair referred to in the preceding paragraph. Again, it was about a foot from the ground in a tangle of honeysuckle close to a bridle path. It contained three fledglings on July 3, and was empty on July 10. There were almost always at least four fully-grown veeries in the immediate vicinity of this nest, and though one sometimes chased another briefly they appeared to tolerate one another's presence. Perhaps the additional birds were the young of a first brood produced by the pair responsible for this nest.

On June 26, upstream almost a mile from the nest referred to in the preceding paragraph, I came upon an adult veery feeding two or more young that could hardly have been out of the nest more than a day or two.

Thus, there were at least four pairs of veeries that produced at least 12 young in Washington, D. C. in 1948. Dr. Irston Barnes, Miss Rachel Carson, Miss Shirley Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. William Vogt, and my wife participated in some of these observations. Dr. Barnes tells me that he had observed veeries late in May, 1947, at the site of one of the upper nests described above, and had wondered whether, in view of the late date, they were not remaining to breed.

It must be that veeries have been nesting unobserved in Rock Creek Park since 1942, when the first nesting was reported, and that the small colony observed in 1948 has developed as a result.—LOUIS J. HALLE, JR., 1423 Shepherd St., Washington 11, D. C.

Magnolia warbler at Lexington, Virginia, in winter.—On December 27, 1947, I collected a magnolia warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) in Lexington, Virginia. It was a male in bright winter plumage and was in good flesh with a fair amount of fat on the skin. Except for a January and a February record given by Howell for Florida (Florida Bird Life), this is the only winter record I have been able to find for the United States. I also have a specimen which was picked up alive at Lexington on November 10, 1936, and which died on November 11 or 12.—J. J. MURRAY, Lexington, Virginia.

Hooded warbler in Calhoun County, Michigan.—On May 27, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. N. Theodore Peterson located a male hooded warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) singing along the highway in section one, Emmett Township, Calhoun County, Michigan. The area was a beech-maple woodlot which had not been pastured for many years and had grown up to a rather dense stand of underbrush. On May 30, 1945, at 1:30 p. m. I visited the area and heard the male warbler singing before I had left the car. It required only a short time to observe him about five feet from the ground. During the period of ten minutes which I watched him, he sang from perches three to five feet above ground but at times even sang from low stumps or from the ground. He was quite tame and flew at times to within 15 feet of me. There was no doubt as to the identity of the bird; I had heard and observed them in northern Tennessee.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Harris's sparrows in Massachusetts.—Since April 11, 1929, when a young female Harris's sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) was reported from Hingham, there had been no substantiated reports of this species in Massachusetts until March 29, 1946.