

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.

On that day a male appeared at the feeding station of Mrs. Lionel Sheppard of Ipswich and stayed until May 8.

On December 18, 1946, another Harris's sparrow, an individual in immature plumage, appeared at the feeding station of Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Maddock in Boxford. Until February 21, 1947, it remained in the same neighborhood and then moved to fields and woodland edges in the vicinity of the Boxford post office, where it was last seen on May 11, 1947.—C. RUSSELL MASON, *Massachusetts Audubon Society, 155 Newbury St., Boston, Massachusetts.*

White-crowned sparrows wintering in Maryland and West Virginia.—During the Christmas holidays (1947) five white-crowned sparrows (*Zonotrichia l. leucophrys*) were trapped and banded at McCoole, Allegany County, Maryland. On January 31 and February 1, 1948, 11 more were banded and a flock of at least 21 white-crowns was counted feeding in the snow under pigweed (*Amaranthus hybridus*). On the latter date five others were observed feeding under the same type of vegetation near the Potomac River in Keyser, Mineral County, West Virginia. All birds observed were immatures. So far as is known this is the first published record for this species wintering in Maryland. It has been previously reported in winter from West Virginia in Hampshire, Kanawha, and Cabell Counties (Maurice G. Brooks, 'A Check List of West Virginia Birds,' 1944).—LEONARD M. LEWELLYN, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland.*

NOTES AND NEWS

ON November 10, 1948, William Vogt was awarded the Mary Soper Pope Medal by the Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. The medal is given for noteworthy and distinguished accomplishment in plant science. In making the award the Institute took cognizance of the main theme of Vogt's book, *Road to Survival*, that the renewable natural resources,—forests, grasslands, soils, waters, wildlife and humans—are "inextricable strands of one whole natural fabric." His leadership in conservation education was also noted.

DR. David E. Davis is the new editor of 'The Wilson Bulletin.' He is now at Johns Hopkins University as Assistant Professor in the School of Hygiene and Public Health.