

groups, these birds have been seen from the Goat Peak and Bray towers, in Mt. Tom State Reservation, flying northeastward over and along that section of the Tom Range lying between Whiting Peak and Mt. Nonotuck. Hawks are the absorbing concern of observers on Mt. Tom during these weeks of September, and no serious study has been made of the occasional "chip birds" flying past, either low over the trees or at a moderate altitude above the ridge. A clear impression prevails in my mind that this diurnal northeastward warbler movement along the ridge is sufficiently regular to be the rule rather than the exception. I might add that it was being noticed long before the erection of two frequency modulation transmitters atop the southern, highest (1200 feet) end of Mt. Tom, about a mile south of the observation points.

In connection with such reverse migration, a letter from Allen Morgan, of Hartford, Connecticut, states in part the following: On September 19, 1948, we had a very heavy flight here in Hartford. Landbirds included White-eyed and Philadelphia vireos, eight plus Cape May Warblers, Connecticut Warbler, and Lincoln's Sparrow. Toward noon, four of us, including Mr. and Mrs. Leonard I. French and Doris Purinton, went up to Penwood Forest fire-tower on the Talcott Mountain ridge, eight miles northwest of Hartford, to try for hawks. By the time we arrived there high clouds were coming out of the northwest, but the light to brisk wind at our level was southeast. There was a heavy stream of warblers coming from the northwest across the north-south ridge past us and over the Connecticut Valley. Looking high over the latter we could see, with binoculars, countless individuals and small, loose flocks very high and moving due north on a southeast wind. The migrants seemed to be getting along well until they got into the valley where they flew aimlessly and finally took the course of least resistance—north up the valley, still flying high and obviously migrating. It is the first time I have ever seen such a landbird migration taking place. All the birds that came close enough for identification were warblers, and all appeared to be Blackpolls, *Dendroica striata*.

Mr. Morgan informs me, in a subsequent letter, that a frequency modulation transmitter on Talcott Mountain is about one mile south of the Penwood fire-tower.—AARON MOORE BAGG, 72 *Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Massachusetts.*

Late Nesting of Kentucky Warbler in Washington, D. C. Area.—On June 13, 1944, a nest with four eggs of the Kentucky Warbler, *Oporornis Formosus*, was found by the writers on the grounds of the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland.

This nest was observed daily until hatching of the eggs occurred on June 20, seven days later. This nesting is the latest date (June 19) that unhatched eggs of this species have been observed in the District of Columbia area. The latest date previously recorded was June 15, 1879, as mentioned by M. T. Cooke in 'Birds of the Washington, D. C. Region' (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42: 59, 1929).—JOHN H. FALES, W. M. DAVIDSON, and C. C. HILL, *Silver Spring, Maryland.*

Connecticut Warbler at College Park, Maryland.—The Connecticut Warbler, *Oporornis agilis*, is a fairly common fall migrant in the area of College Park, Maryland, and Washington, D. C., reaching maximum abundance in late September and early October. However, as a spring migrant it is rare, choosing a different route of migration to its breeding ground.

Hampe and Kolb, 'Preliminary Report of the Birds of Maryland,' list this species as rare in spring in the Washington, D. C.-Baltimore area (including College Park). Likewise, Cooke, in her 'Birds of the Washington, D. C. Area' has only six records