

measured about one and three-fourths inches in depth; there was no vegetation about the nest other than the rhubarb plants. In cultivating, the ground had been thrown toward the row, thus the nest was situated on a slight ridge where hard dashing rains were not likely to flood it, and the large leaves of the rhubarb afforded ample protection from the sun.

I wrote to Mr. Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, Indiana, regarding this unusual nesting and in reply he stated that he did not recall ever having heard of a similar nesting, and suggested that I publish a note concerning it. However, since receiving Mr. Butler's letter, I find in *Bird-Lore* for July-August, 1918 (vol. xx, page 302) an account of a robin's nest that was found in an orchard, placed in a clump of clover. I am aware of no other records of ground nest of this species.

BEN. J. BLINCOE.

August 13, 1924.

#### KENTUCKY WARBLER IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN

About the 28th of May, 1921, while going by a small body of water, I heard a musical song coming from a nearby evergreen tree. Up on a horizontal branch of a tree was a male Kentucky Warbler. It was a very active bird feeding on insects among the branches of the trees.

I watched the warbler for a few minutes and then went to another place looking for new arrivals for the year. As I returned to the place where the Kentucky Warbler was, on my way back home, I was successful in seeing the bird again. Also saw it on the two succeeding days near this place.

That was my last observation of the warbler until May 14, 1922, when out on a bird walk, I found one a short distance north of the place where I saw it in 1921.

I have not been successful in finding it since.

It does not seem to go much over 20 feet high in the trees while feeding or any other time during my observation of this beautiful bird.

I was within a few yards of this bird, so had a very interesting observation.

OSCAR M. BRYENS.

McMillan, Luce County, Mich.

#### THE WESTERN HOUSE WREN NESTING IN CENTRAL OKLAHOMA

Until the spring of 1924 we had known the Western House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon parkmani*) in Norman, Okla., only as a transient from mid-April to mid-May and again in October. The only breeding records for the State are three from the northern border—Enid and Kenton. This spring we had placed a box for the Texas Bewick Wrens in a plum tree instead of on a pole as usual. On April 16 I saw one of these birds go to the house and peck vigorously at the entrance as if trying to enlarge it. Although I at once changed the size of the hole, I never saw these Wrens return to the box.

On April 21, to our surprise we heard a House Wren singing on the

grounds, something we had never before heard in Oklahoma. The singing was continued for nearly a month. On the 27th we noticed two birds about the woodpile. Soon it was evident that the little house was the attraction; early in May the Wrens were seen examining it, popping in and out, twittering and singing. On May 11 I felt twigs inside; the next day Jennie was observed building assiduously while Jackie sang. May 16 was the last date on which we heard the song and May 21 was the last time we saw Jennie. Upon opening the box a few days later we found eight fresh eggs; these were finally collected when it was evident that the parents had disappeared. Could the birds have deserted their nest and migrated after all at the regular time? Or perhaps they fell victims to the neighbors' cat.

MARGARET M. NICE.  
Amherst, Mass.

#### THE CEDAR WAXWING IN TENNESSEE IN SUMMER

As a spring migrant the Cedar Waxwing occasionally lingers into the first week of June at Nashville. However, prior to the present (1924) season I had but one record later than June 7. This was the occurrence of two birds on June 16, 1922.

In 1924, on June 14, a flock of eight flew over my home. No more were seen until the 27th, when two birds appeared. These birds were also seen on June 30 and daily from July 8 to 11 inclusive. On the 13th, 15th and 17th lone birds were seen.

All these occurrences were in the immediate neighborhood of my home, situated in a suburb but thinly settled. It was thought worthwhile to keep a sharp lookout for any evidence of nesting, even though the locality is so far outside the normal range of the species. None was found and the birds themselves did not again appear, though daily watch was kept.

In behavior these stragglers were quite restless and although they remained for days in a restricted area yet they kept continually on the move throughout the day, passing from tree to tree in a manner that reminded one somewhat of migrating warblers. This is the way "singles" of this species act when seen in winter and it has always seemed to me that they were searching for a flock of their kindred.

HARRY C. MONK.

Nashville, Tenn., August 28, 1924.

#### THE BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER IN TENNESSEE IN WINTER

On December 3, 1923, while passing through Centennial Park near the boathouse, my attention was attracted by what I thought was the call note of the Brown Creeper. Failing to see the bird I turned to look it up and was considerably surprised to find a Black and White Warbler. The bird was busily gleaning the trunk and larger limbs of an elm tree and was so engrossed that I was able to approach to within six feet of it. It worked with all a warbler's energy and apparently found plenty to eat. The food was taken entirely from the bark (all trees were bare) and no visits were made to the "twiggy." The bird ap-