

**The Blue-gray Gnatcatcher in Southeastern Pennsylvania.**—In Mr. Stone's 'Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey,' page 148, the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila carulea*) is said to be a "Rare summer resident in Southern New Jersey, and much less common in Southern Pennsylvania. Only a rare straggler in the Delaware Valley." In a footnote on the same page: "This species may have bred here formerly, as there is a very young bird in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, obtained near Philadelphia many years ago by Wm. Wood."

I believe the following list is a complete summary of specimens either seen or captured in this vicinity (southeastern Pennsylvania):

One shot at Chestnut Hill, Pa., Sept. 3, 1880, by Dr. W. L. Abbott. (Stone's Birds of E. Penn. and N. J., p. 148.)

One found dead at Frankford, Pa., Apr. 19, 1904, by Richard F. Miller. (Auk, April, 1907, p. 222.)

One seen at Swarthmore, Pa., April 25, 1905, by Dr. Spencer Trotter.

One (probably the same bird) seen at Media, Pa., May 1, 1905, by Philip H. Moore; May 2, by Lydia G. Allen, and May 7, by Alice Fussell. (Cassinia, 1905, p. 67.)

One seen at Wayne, Pa., May 18, 1907, by Leonard S. Pearson. (Auk, Oct. 1907, p. 447.)

One female shot at Wayne, Pa., April 18, 1908, by L. S. Pearson. (Specimen now in collection of Mr. Witmer Stone, Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.)

One male shot at Wayne, Pa., May 2, 1908, by Alfred C. Redfield. Same bird seen by L. S. Pearson on same date.

This makes a total of seven records — one fall capture, three spring captures, and three specimens seen in spring.—LEONARD S. PEARSON, *Wayne, Pa.*

**The Hermit Thrush as a Summer Resident of Long Island, N. Y.**—

Late in the afternoon of July 13, 1908, while walking along the road between Holbrook and Patchogue, L. I., about two miles from the latter place, I heard a Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasii*) singing at a distance of about a hundred yards from the road. After stalking it for more than half an hour I was able to secure a good view of the bird with an opera-glass and complete the identification, although the song, with which I was familiar, had been unmistakable from the first. Meantime the bird had been singing continually, except when I would disturb it by approaching too closely. I am quite certain that I heard one other Hermit Thrush singing in the vicinity at the same time.

The locality is densely grown with young white oaks (*Quercus alba*) reaching a height of perhaps twenty or twenty-five feet, together with a few scattered pitch pines (*Pinus rigida*). The underbrush is composed largely of short blueberry bushes. The place is only forty feet above sea level, and three miles distant from Great South Bay.

This seems to be the first adult Hermit Thrush observed on Long Island during the breeding season, though there are two previous records for

immature birds (Dutcher, Auk, III, 1886, pp. 443, 444, and Braislin, Auk, XXIV, 1907, pp. 186-189). Dr. Braislin, in the reference just cited, says, "Further investigation will probably show that the Hermit Thrush is, though rare, a regular summer resident on Long Island."—FRANCIS HARPER, *College Point, N. Y.*

**Records from Bloomington, Indiana.**—Those who have copies of 'Birds of the vicinity of the University of Indiana' may be interested in the following notes giving additions to the data contained in that paper. All are from the migration record of Dr. W. L. Hahn for the spring of 1908. The Redwinged Blackbird arrived on March 3, one day earlier than previously recorded; the Chipping Sparrow, March 15, one day earlier; the Tree Swallow, March 29, 7 days earlier; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, March 22 (authority of H. Green), 15 days earlier; and the Mockingbird, February 19, 34 days earlier. The last record is particularly interesting as an indication that the bird may remain at Bloomington during the winter. Certainly winter conditions are no more unfavorable at Bloomington than at other localities where the bird is resident, and we may confidently expect that before many years, the Mockingbird will be added to the already long list of winter birds of Bloomington. In this connection I desire to record the fact that Mockingbirds were rather common in Benton County, Ind., a locality considerably north of the known breeding range, on September 12, 1906.—W. L. McATEE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**New and Unpublished Records from Washington.**—In preparing a standard list of the birds of Washington (now numbering, roundly, 375 species) we have not hesitated to accept, on occasion, the first-hand testimony of competent ornithologists, even when unsupported by specimens. A few of our own records, likewise, depend upon the binocular instead of the gun, but when this is the case, the fact is clearly stated.

My thanks are due to several gentlemen, notably to Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the Biological Survey; to Mr. A. W. Anthony, of Portland; and to my colleague, Mr. J. H. Bowles, of Tacoma, for permission to publish many of these presumed "first records." It may well be in some instances that previous publication has been overlooked, in which case the writer would esteem it a favor to be corrected. A list of the birds of Washington prepared by Professor O. B. Johnson, then in charge of the department of Zoölogy in the University of Washington, appeared in the 'Report of the Governor of Washington Territory for the year 1884' (published in 1885). This list enumerates 273 species, including some which appear below; but inasmuch as it was confessedly "popular" (the East-side records especially being partly based on hearsay or inference) and employed only vernacular names, it cannot, unfortunately, be cited as authority.

***Pinicola enucleator alascensis.*** ALASKAN PINE GROSBEAK.—Common breeders in the balsam belt of the Mount Baker district; definitely observed south of the 49th parallel. (Allan Brooks, *in epist.*, Jan. 17, 1907.)