

posed to regard the observation as something of a record. In addition, Mr. Wm. Dutcher, who for many years made a particular study of the birds of Long Island, informed me that up to about ten years ago, when he ceased active field work, he had never seen a Black-throated Green Warbler on Long Island.

A further investigation, however, revealed the following two records: by Mr. A. H. Helme of Miller Place, L. I. (Abstr. Proc. Linnæan Soc. of N. Y., Nos. 13-14, 1900-1902, p. 19) that the Black-throated Green Warbler "has been found breeding on Long Island"; and by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in 'Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter' (1908 edition, pages 400-401) where he writes: "It was perhaps due to the same cause (cold and wet season) that so many black-throated green warblers spent June and July 1907 in the woods on our place (Oyster Bay, L. I.); they must have been breeding though I only noticed the males.... The black-throated green warblers have seemingly become regular summer residents of Long Island.... [This bird] as a breeder and summer resident is a newcomer who has extended his range southward." The bird is not mentioned in the earlier (1905) edition of Mr. Roosevelt's book.

Correspondence with these gentlemen elicited the following replies. From Mr. Helme: "The Black-throated Green Warbler is now one of the most abundant breeding warblers in the vicinity of my home. This year there have probably been not less than fifteen to twenty pairs breeding within a circle of three miles from my house. They have greatly increased in numbers during the last ten years. A few years ago I collected a very pretty set of four eggs near Miller Place. This is the only nest I have been able to find, except a couple of old nests that had done service at an earlier date." From Mr. Roosevelt: "Of course my observations of birds around here have been rather fragmentary. Formerly I never found a Black-throated Green Warbler in summer; but both last summer and this summer they have been among our common warblers thruout the nesting season, and have evidently nested and brought up their young here. In June and July the males were singing in many different places for a radius of certainly six miles from my place."

These facts would seem to prove that within comparatively few years the Black-throated Green Warbler has extended its range into the northern parts of Long Island at least; and since inquiry among ornithologists has indicated that the present status of the bird on Long Island is little known, I have incorporated in this form what information I could gather on the subject, with the idea that it might be of interest to readers of 'The Auk.'—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *New York City*.

Carolina Wren in Rhode Island.— During the past summer (1908) there have been at least two, and possibly more, Carolina Wrens (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) resident at Kingston, R. I. They were not noted until late in July, but were then occasionally seen and constantly heard about until September. There is some reason to believe they bred there this

year, but unfortunately the evidence is not certain enough to establish a record. A lady and gentleman noticed a pair of small birds which had a nest in a hole in an apple tree rather late in the season. They did not think they were Chickadees, and no House Wrens were seen in the village this summer. The matter did not come to the writer's knowledge until after the young had flown. Residents of Kingston say that the Carolina Wren has been seen in the village before, but not for several years. The writer is certain from personal observation that it could not have been there in 1907.—LEON J. COLE, *New Haven, Conn.*

The Carolina Wren (*Thyothorus ludovicianus*) at Falmouth, Maine.—On October 3, 1908, a male Carolina Wren was taken at Underwood Springs, Falmouth, Maine, by Mr. Arthur H. Norton, and is preserved in the collection of the Portland Society of Natural History. It had been seen in the vicinity for some weeks previous to its capture, first attracting my attention on August 18, 1908, near the shore at Tawn landing, about an eighth of a mile from Underwood Springs. It was then associated with Robins, Chipping and Song Sparrows. It gave one form of its song, and its alarm note several times. It disappeared in a few moments, but returned to the same locality for two succeeding mornings, at about the same hour of the day.

It was not seen or heard again until about the middle of September, when its song was heard several times, but the bird was not seen. On September 22 it was seen in the same locality of its first appearance, and that day gave several variations of its song, and was very active and alert. From that time it was watched with great interest each day until the day it was taken.

During this period it was constantly in company with large numbers of Robins, Cedar-birds, Chipping, Song and White-throated Sparrows, Warblers, Vireos, Kinglets, Chickadees, Thrushes, Nuthatches, Brown Creepers, Purple Finches, Juncos, and Downy Woodpeckers: it seemed never to leave their proximity, though keeping near the shore, in shrubs and tangles about the vacant cottages.

It evidently remained within the small range of Tawn landing and Underwood Springs, a range of about an eighth of a mile in length and of small width, as it could be found at any time in some part of this section, with the same band of migrants.—MRS. ERNEST BREWER, *Woodfords, Maine.*

Capture of the Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) on Long Island, N. Y.—On Sept. 12, 1908, I secured an immature female of this species, at Freeport. The bird associated with a few Long-billed Marsh Wrens in the reeds bordering a small pool of water, where the salt marshes join the mainland.—J. A. WEBER, *Palisades Park, N. J.*

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila cerulea*) in Washington County, N. Y.—On Aug. 12, 1908, I collected an adult female of this species, in a