

There are a number of Myrtle Warblers, a few Song Sparrows and Chickadees nearby and which occasionally alight in the trees which he seems to consider as his especial property. This apparently troubles him not a little and he usually drives the intruders away after watching them for a minute or two.

I thought this item might be of interest, as the Cardinal is almost never recorded in New England, and in the course of twenty years of bird study in this vicinity I have never had the fortune to meet with one before.—FRANK A. BROWN, *Beverly, Mass.*

Dendroica discolor and Dendroica vigosri in Eastern Massachusetts in Winter.—January 2, 1909, I shot a Prairie Warbler at South Yarmouth, Mass. The bird was on a dead pine that had fallen to the beach from the sand bluffs and was probably in company with several Myrtle Warblers that were in the vicinity. Unfortunately the bird was so badly mutilated that I did not save it. Mr. F. H. Kennard was with me at the time, and the next day in the same town saw at close range another bird of the same species. This bird was among a mixed flock of Pine and Myrtle Warblers, Red-breasted Nuthatches, Kinglets and Chickadees.

There were somewhere between 25 and 50 Pine Warblers in this flock, in both adult and first winter plumage.—F. B. McKECHNIE, *Ponkapog, Mass.*

The Carolina Wren at New Haven, Conn.—The Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) was reported as a rare resident at New Haven from about 1901 to 1904, but so far as I am able to ascertain none have been seen here since the severe winter of 1905–06 until December, 1908. On the 25th of December, Mr. A. W. Honywill, Jr., saw one of these birds in Edgewood Park. Four days later, on the 29th, I was attracted by the loud song of a Carolina Wren and succeeded in positively identifying two individuals. These birds were in the same locality as the one seen on the 25th. On January 2, 1909, I took a Carolina Wren only a few hundred yards from the above mentioned Park, thus absolutely proving the presence of the birds in this locality.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *New Haven, Conn.*

Breeding of the Louisiana Water-Thrush in Philadelphia.—The status of the Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) in Pennsylvania is, to say the least, peculiar. Common in the southwestern counties, it grows scarcer in the east, and though found regularly in the valley of the Susquehanna, and even in company with *S. noveboracensis* on the tops of the Alleghanies, the general opinion of our ornithologists seems to be that it is one of the rarest breeders in the southeastern area. For many years this idea has prevailed and it is with the hope of fixing the correct status of the Louisiana Water-Thrush that this article is written.

Beyond a doubt, the bird is rare within the counties of Delaware, Chester, Bucks and Montgomery, but in Philadelphia it would seem to claim a place as a regular summer resident — at least in the Wissahickon Valley.

During the period between 1885-1890 the late Harry K. Jamison did a vast amount of field work in this territory and in his note books (now in the author's possession) I find records of the finding of two nests and the observation of many birds. And even prior to this time at least two sets were taken there by a collector named Preble. In 1904, Mr. Chas H. Rodgers records in 'The Auk' his observations of a pair which evidently had young at this locality.

These seem to constitute the only breeding records of this species prior to the year 1908, when I decided to investigate the region in search of the birds. With this object in view I made several trips to the Wissahickon Valley in Fairmount Park and observed Water-Thrushes each time. On May 26, several were seen, and again on June 7, full-fledged young of at least two pairs were noted in company with the parents. At my suggestion my friend R. F. Miller searched through the region several times in late June and July and on every trip observed Water-Thrushes. On summing up the birds noted, we estimated that at least five pairs bred along the creek within a stretch of three miles.

In view of these data it would seem that though undoubtedly rare in the surrounding country, the Louisiana Water-Thrush may now claim, and probably always could claim, a place among the regular summer residents of the County of Philadelphia.—RICHARD C. HARLOW, *Pennsylvania State College*.

A Spring Record for Bicknell's Thrush on Long Island.—In looking over the series of Gray-cheeked Thrushes in the Brooklyn Institute Museum a few days ago I noticed one specimen that seemed very small. A careful examination showed it to be a typical example of Bicknell's Thrush. It is a male in nuptial plumage and was collected by the writer on the divide north of Jamaica May 22, 1900.—GEO. K. CHERRIE, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Albino Robins.—A record of an individual albino of any variety of bird would be of value only as illustrating the fact that albinism, partial or complete, may occur in any avian species: it would, however, be of considerable interest, and of some importance could one follow the varied fortunes and vicissitudes of any given albino bird.

This is denied us through the relative uncommonness of pure albino forms, an uncommonness which seemingly substantiates the idea that all such forms must perish early, probably long before any opportunity to breed and transmit the peculiarity is possible. Consequently any observations on a succession of albinos emanating from the same locality are worthy of record. Hence this record of experiences had during the summer of 1908, concerning albino robins, and of observations communicated to the writer by obliging friends.

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. H. Felger of Denver, the writer is enabled to state that three pure albino robins were seen in City Park, Denver,