

**Another Record of the Philadelphia Vireo from Long Island, N. Y.**

—On the morning of September 4, 1911, at Freeport, Long Island, I was "beating out" a tract of bushes on a salt marsh, in hope of seeing again a Migrant Shrike which I had flushed there the night before. The small growth fairly teemed with birds, but much to my disappointment the shrike was not to be found. When about to leave I noticed, feeding in the top of one of the taller bushes in company with some Red-eyes, a pair of small Vireos that I did not recognize. I collected one of the little fellows and great was my joy when unpacking the skin to find it to be a fine female specimen of the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphica*).

This bird, which is probably the fifth record from Long Island, and first since 1901, is in the collection of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute.—HENRY THURSTON, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

**Bachman's Warbler in Camden Co. and Breeding in Chatham Co., Georgia.**—Under the above title Mr. Isaac F. Arnow records in 'The Auk,' Vol. XXV, October, 1908, p. 479, Bachman's Warbler (*Vermivora bachmani*) breeding at Savannah. These eggs, three in number, were found by Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol, Jr., who, however, was extremely doubtful as to their identity, as he saw no bird.

Mr. Rossignol sent me the eggs for positive determination and, upon their reception, one glance was sufficient to disprove Mr. Arnow's identification, for they are unmistakably and unquestionably eggs of Swainson's Warbler (*Helinaia swainsoni*). I, however, compared them critically with two sets of *Vermivora bachmani* representing extremes—largest and smallest—that were in my collection, and which I took near Charleston, and the difference was appreciable at a glance. Mr. Arnow says that the eggs of Swainson's Warbler are without gloss. The fact is the eggs are often *very* glossy. Mr. Rossignol had nothing whatever to do with the identification of the supposed eggs of Bachman's Warbler, as he was merely the owner, and I may add that my identification is free from bias.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Dendroica aestiva Captured by a Spider.**—In the early part of September my friend, Otto Helwig, while crossing a piece of brush land on the edge of town, flushed a Yellow Warbler, which flew against a big spider-web stretched across a bush, and became entangled with wings spread out against the web. As the bird struggled to free itself, the spider (a large black one with yellow markings) ran down the web and at once began to bind its victim, by running back and forth across its body and wings and weaving its silken strands from side to side, completely tying the bird to the web. At this point Mr. Helwig stepped up, the spider dropped into the bush, the bird was released, soon revived and flew off.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

**The Louisiana Water-Thrush and Broad-winged Hawk in Southern New Jersey.**—In Mr. Stone's recent work on New Jersey birds the

general impression is given that the Broad-winged Hawk is a very rare summer resident of southern New Jersey, while it is said that the Louisiana Water-Thrush is entirely absent, or at least no records of it have been secured. It is with the idea of giving additional information on this subject that I record the following.

I have several records of the Broad-winged Hawk in summer from Clementon, Dennisville, and Bennetts, and on May 27, 1908, saw a pair at Ludlam Lake near Dennisville which had a nest nearby, judging from their actions.

The Louisiana Water-Thrush is undoubtedly a rare summer resident but nevertheless in three successive trips near Bennetts, Cape County, I have found one or two pairs each time during the breeding season, and David Harrower has also observed them in this vicinity. This information is given solely with the object of increasing the records extant of the birds in this locality.-- RICHARD C. HARLOW, *State College, Pa.*

**Western Records of the Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*).**-- A recent note in 'The Auk' on a Catbird taken at Nampa, Idaho, reminded me of a specimen in my collection taken at Sparta, Oregon, August 11, 1906, where several were seen at the time. This is the farthest west I have ever seen the species but I have found them common all over the Snake River valley from Nampa, Idaho, east to Pocatello, Idaho, and north of Bois  in the foothills where they breed in considerable numbers.-- STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon.*

**An unusually late Nesting Date of the Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*).**-- On August 20, 1911, I flushed a Catbird from her nest near Fort Lee, N. J. The nest contained two newly hatched young and one egg. Believing this to be an unusually late nesting date I thought it worthy of record.-- J. A. WEBER, *Palisades Park, N. J.*

**Capture of the Carolina Wren at Portland, Maine.**-- It is my wish to place on record the taking of a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*) on November 3, 1911, since it is, I believe, but the second of its kind ever seen in this vicinity. The bird flew into my sunroom where I secured it by casting a light cloth over it, and placed it in a canary cage swathed about with mosquito netting to prevent its fighting the bars. The bird was active, seemed in good condition, and, with the coming of night, slept serenely; but it died unexpectedly in the morning when I was out of the room. It had taken a little mockingbird food and a little soaked cracker, but showed no liking for either. Mr. Arthur H. Norton, who prepared the bird's skin for the Natural History Museum, states that it was an old female and died apparently from natural causes.

I find that my neighbor had watched this bird in her garden the day before its fatal visit to my house. Bowdoin Street is on the southwestern