

larly inhabited this region. This belief was due the identifications of a local oölogist, who sent out sets of eggs, taken here, labelled as *Penthestes a. atricapillus*.

The truth is that the species found with us is the Carolina Chickadee (*Penthestes c. carolinensis*). In order to prove this statement the writer has made a careful study of specimens from various parts of the region and has yet to find one *Penthestes a. atricapillus*. Breeding birds were examined as follows: A nest found May 1, 1915, was built in a cavity made by the birds in the top of a decayed fence post. This post stood in a creek valley and was at the side of a lane which wound about the base of a steep wooded hillside. The female bird was captured on the nest and proved to be *Penthestes c. carolinensis*.

A second nest, discovered May 8, was built in a cavity at the top of a fence post which stood on the border of a field and at a public roadside. The female was lifted from six slightly incubated eggs and carefully examined; she was a typical specimen of *Penthestes c. carolinensis*. Locality: One mile north of the West Virginia line.

A third nest, found on May 9, was situated in a top of a fence post. This stood on the border of a village. The birds were seen to change places on the nest and one was captured and examined. It proved to be *Penthestes c. carolinensis*. Locality: Blacks ville, West Virginia, a small town lying on the Mason and Dixon Line.

Breeding birds were examined in the region of Washington, central Washington County, and also found to be *Penthestes c. carolinensis*.

In order to further establish proof as to the species found here I have asked two West Virginia ornithologists to inform me as to the species found in their respective regions. Rev. Earl A. Brooks of Weston, West Virginia, who has studied the bird life of many parts of his state, says that *Penthestes c. carolinensis*, is the species inhabiting the hill country of northern West Virginia. He informs me that only in the higher mountain regions has he found *Penthestes a. atricapillus*.

Mr. George M. Sutton, ornithologist at Bethany College, in the Panhandle of northern West Virginia informs me that the species found there, since his arrival a year ago, is *Penthestes c. carolinensis*. He adds that only once has he noted the Black-cap: in the late fall of 1914.

Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd in charge of the birds at the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa., tells me that there is a specimen of *P. c. carolinensis* in the museum collection which was taken near Washington, Pa. He says that he is not surprised to learn that the Carolina Chickadee dwells in this region.—SAMUEL S. DICKEY, *Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Penn.*

Winter Birds at Wareham, Mass.—It may be of interest to record at Wareham, Massachusetts, during the past winter, the following species:

VESPER SPARROW, *Poæetes gramineus gramineus*, two.

CHIPPING SPARROW, *Spizella passerina passerina*, three.

FIELD SPARROW, *Spizella pusilla pusilla*, rather common.

CATBIRD, *Dumetella carolinensis*, one.

BROWN THRASHER, *Toxostoma rufum*, one.

All were present throughout the entire period, with the possible, though hardly probable, exception of the Vespers, which were not found until February 26, 1915.—C. A. ROBBINS, *Onset, Mass.*

Notes on some Manitoban Birds.—Taking E. T. Seton's list of Manitoban birds in the 'Handbook of the British Association,' Winnipeg, 1909, as a basis, the following observations appear to be worthy of record.

Sterna caspia. CASPIAN TERN.—On June 22, 1914, I found about 120 pairs of Caspian Terns nesting on a small shoal in a remote part of Lake Winnipeg. Laying had commenced shortly before for there were many single eggs and the full clutches which were tested were fresh or nearly so. The only other species nesting on the shoal was a single pair of Herring Gulls, they had evidently taken toll of the Terns eggs. Later in the summer photographs of the birds nesting were obtained from a blind, they proved to be very shy, no doubt the absence of bushes from the shoal and consequent conspicuousness of the birds, partially at all events, account for this. Both sexes incubate. Seton gives no record of this species.

Phalacrocorax auritus auritus. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—In Chapman's 'Birds of Eastern North America,' the number of eggs laid by this Cormorant is given as 2-4. On Lake Winnipeg I found many fives and sixes and also several sevens, the frequency of these occurrences made it certain that they were true clutches and not the product of more than one bird.

Marila marila. GREATER SCAUP DUCK.—As there appears to be no definite record of this species nesting in Manitoba, I may state that it was undoubtedly the most plentiful breeding duck, mid-way up the west side of Lake Winnipeg. Full clutches were not found till the middle of June.

Lobipes lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—Noted on the Dauphin River near Lake St. Martin on August 16, 1914, and also on a shoal in Lake Winnipeg, September 4, 1914.

Tryngites subruficollis. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—Two secured on west shore of Lake Winnipeg, September 5, 1914.

Squatarola squatarola. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Seton has no autumn records. Several birds of this species were frequenting the mouth of the Mossy River, Winnipegosis, at the beginning of October, 1914.

Ægialitis meloda. PIPING PLOVER.—A nest of this species found on June 18, 1914, on the shore of Lake Winnipeg contained four eggs. Young of this species were subsequently seen at other points on the same lake.

Perisoreus canadensis canadensis. CANADA JAY.—A curious superstition that I found prevalent among the Indians in various parts of