

dozen males were in full song and there can be little doubt that nesting had begun. This point is about forty miles from the original place of nest discovery in Oscoda County, and nearly as far from Grayling, Crawford County, near which place I found the bird nesting in 1918. The Clare County locality is on the western watershed of the lower peninsula, the Muskegon flowing into Lake Michigan. The altitude is approximately 600 feet above the Lake or about 1200 feet above sea-level.

Three weeks later, June 20, 21, 22, I found this warbler nesting in numbers in the Michigan National Forest, in Iosco County, about 20 miles southeast of the Oscoda County discovery and about forty miles northeast of the Clare County station noted above. Colonies were found at two different points within two or three miles of each other, and twenty-five or thirty pairs in all were located. After our return one of the forest rangers reported a third colony a few miles farther away. The single nest found contained one egg of the warbler and three eggs of the Cowbird, while a fourth Cowbird egg lay on the ground just outside the nest. Subsequently the warbler laid another egg and apparently removed one of the Cowbird's. Here the birds were found among young Jack pines on land which had been burned just five years before. The altitude is less than 100 feet above Lake Huron, or between 600 and 700 feet above sea-level, which upsets our previous belief that the nesting grounds were restricted to the higher Jack pine plains. This region is drained by the Tawas River which is not a tributary of the Au Sable but empties directly into Lake Huron.

So far as we now know Kirtland's Warbler is restricted in the nesting season to an equilateral triangle of about forty miles on a side, with its points in Crawford, Iosco and Clare Counties. A more extended notice may be looked for in a later number of 'The Auk.'—WALTER B. BARROWS, *East Lansing, Mich.*

**Female Bay-breasted Warbler in Male Plumage.**—An adult female Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) was taken at South Chicago, Ill., on May 21, 1915, that is of more than ordinary interest. The cheek patches and forehead are gray instead of black, otherwise the specimen is in the plumage of the adult male. The ovaries and undeveloped eggs were prominent and showed no sign of disease. The bird was also under-sized as the following measurements show: length (skin), 4.40 in.; wing, 2.60 in.; tail, 2 in. The small size was evident in life which led to the capture and careful examination of the specimen.—H. L. STODDARD, *The N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.*

**Bewick's Wren and the Cape May Warbler in Kansas.**—**Thryomanes bewicki bewicki.** BEWICK'S WREN.—This species has not, so far as I am aware, been included in any of the lists of Kansas birds outside of Goss's 'History of the Birds of Kansas,' 1891. Snow's 'Catalogue of

the Birds of Kansas,' fifth edition, 1903, does not mention this bird, nor do the more recent lists of Bunker, 1913, and Douthitt, 1919. It may be of interest, therefore, to note that on April 10, 1920, I shot a specimen of Bewick's Wren, about two miles due south of Lawrence. The bird was actively flitting about in some thorn bushes bordering a main road, a short distance from the Wakarusa river. The identification was verified by the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington.

Goss classifies this species as a very rare summer resident arriving about April 1, saying that it begins laying in May and leaves about the first of October. To which particular part of Kansas his remarks pertain is not stated, but it is probably the southeastern portion. Harris, in his 'Birds of the Kansas City Region,' 1919, states that the northward extension of the range of Bewick's Wren "has probably already reached the extreme south and east borders of the county, as it has been regularly seen in the adjoining county (Johnson) since 1907." The reference is to Jackson and Johnson Counties, Missouri.

**Dendroica tigrina.** CAPE MAY WARBLER.—This species is not mentioned in any of the Kansas lists but a record for May 11, 1912, is given by Harris in his above-mentioned work as being obtained "over the state line in Johnson County, Kansas." On May 17, 1920, I observed a Cape May Warbler in the company of four Black-polls, in the outskirts of Lawrence. These birds were in some tall, neglected thorn hedges between a pasture and a cultivated field. A few days later Mr. Jean Linsdale, a careful and accurate observer, reported to me that he had seen a Cape May Warbler on the 15th of the month, about three or four miles northwest of Lawrence.—CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *Department of Zoology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.*

**Sociable Water Ouzels.**—In the late afternoon of July 2, 1916, at Fort Bidwell, Modoc County, California, I was standing on a bridge over a small stream flowing southerly from Bidwell Peak into Upper Lake, in the little village built up about this old military reservation. Upper Lake, which is alkaline, lies close against the timbered Warner Mountains on the west that form part of the divide between Sacramento River and the great arid interior basin. The stream is partly diverted for local irrigation purposes about the village, and many small deciduous trees flourish along its banks and tributary ditches. Just above the bridge, the stream makes a right-angled turn and inside this angle stands the village bank, built of brick, having a wooden lean-to or shed in the rear, projecting slightly over the water, here flowing rapidly under overhanging trees.

Looking downstream from the bridge, a Water Ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*) was noticed standing on a stone in midstream, facing first one way then another, bowing and dipping and evidently in search of food, for suddenly it ran into and under the water, brought out something in its bill and flew upstream, made the sharp turn and disappeared back of