

Andes of Merida, Venezuela, by the same collectors. (See Hellmayr, *Verhandlungen Ornith. Gesellsch. Bayern*, vol. 14, Dec., 1920, p. 284.)—B. H. SWALES, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

A Third South Carolina Record for the Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*).—I shot on October 18, 1922, in a live oak hammock within a quarter of a mile of my house a very fine adult female of the Bay-breasted Warbler in winter plumage. When I first saw it among a lot of Redstarts (*Setophaga ruticilla*) I believed it to be a Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) and, as I had not seen one of the latter birds in autumn for many years, I collected it. Upon reaching home I at once compared it with autumnal specimens of *D. striata* taken by me on Sullivan's Island, S. C., on October 6, 1887, as well as with a bird taken in my yard on November 14, 1906, and found after critical comparison that I had at last taken an undoubted Bay-breasted Warbler, which is the first example ever taken on the coast. Mr. Leverett Mills Loomis¹ secured at Chester two specimens in nuptial plumage of *D. castanea*, one on May 14 1887, and the other on May 5, 1888.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Wintering of the Yellow Palm Warbler at Prattville, Ala.—Every January or December since 1913, eight or ten Yellow Palm Warblers can be found in roadside hedges some two miles east of this place though during February and March I have failed to find them. Their regular time of spring migration is from April 10 to May 20 and the autumn flight from September 20 to October 15.—LEWIS S. GOLSON, *Prattville, Ala.*

Grinnell's Water-Thrush in Colorado.—A single individual of this subspecies of Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*) was seen and studied in Washington Park, Denver, Colorado, for several days in May, 1922. It was first seen along a water course heavily lined with bushes, on May 21; the same individual (apparently) was noted in the same neighborhood for several days thereafter. Dr. W. H. Bergtold was with my son and myself when the bird was first discovered, and confirmed the diagnosis, which is a satisfaction to me, because of my relatively unfamiliar acquaintance with Water-Thrushes, and because of the rarity of the subspecies in Colorado, there being, probably, not more than ten previous records for the entire State, and but one, in the past, for Denver.—MRS. L. K. ROBINSON, *1130 South Franklin St., Denver, Colo.*

Rock Wren in Minnesota.—Late in the afternoon of May 13, 1922, I saw a Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*) on the rubble in the old Indian pipestone quarry, one-half mile north of Pipestone, and shot it for the State University Museum. Available records make no mention of Minnesota specimens, so this is perhaps the first. The bird was probably

¹The Bay-breasted Warbler is an excessively rare bird in the South Atlantic States. *Auk*, VIII, 1891, 170.

brought here from the southwest by a strong, prevailing wind, though the species is a little inclined to vagrancy.—ALFRED PETERSON, *Pipestone, Minn.*

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—On October 13, 1922, I flushed a Bewick's Wren near a hog pen on the planation of one of my neighbors, nine miles from Mount Pleasant. This bird flew into an impenetrable ravine of briars and supple-jacks which precluded an entrance on every side, excepting one, which is a road. I walked up and down this road from the time I flushed the bird at 9.30 A. M., until 1.30 P. M., I saw it plainly at 10 o'clock, but was unable to get a shot at it, as it was in a ditch and was moving rapidly. I went home and returned to the place an hour later and remained until sunset, but did not see the bird again.

While searching a large broom grass field for Henslow's Sparrow (*Passer-herbulus henslowi henslowi*) on the morning of October 28, I saw another Bewick's Wren. This bird was in a small pine tree on the side of a road and near a negro church. It flew to a ravine, where some hogs were tied out, before I could get a fair shot at it and became so wild that I could not find it although I searched the place for hours. This locality is two miles from the place where I saw the first one on October 13.

On October 16, 1907, I saw a bird of this species near my home, but failed to secure it. My friend, Mr. Herbert Ravenel Sass, however, secured a specimen on October 17, 1907, at the Navy Yard near Charleston, which is now in the Charleston Museum. (See Auk, XXXV, 1918, 486.)

Bewick's Wren must evidently be a regular though rare migrant to the coast of South Carolina.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Present Status of the Carolina Wren near Washington, D. C.—Since the winter of 1917-1918, when the Carolina Wren was greatly reduced in number in the Washington region,¹ this species has increased gradually until in the fall of 1921 (after four breeding seasons) it was again fairly common, though still somewhat below its normal abundance.

At Plimmers Island, Maryland, on the grounds of the Washington Biologists' Field Club, the Carolina Wren was not found during the summer of 1918, but in the following year once more was established as a breeding bird. By the fall of 1921 pairs were found at short intervals in suitable spots along the banks of the Potomac near the island, and though absent in some places where they have been known were recorded in numerous favorable locations throughout the Washington region.

A sudden heavy snowfall that continued from January 27 to 29, 1922, when the snow reached the unusual depth of twenty-six inches once more proved disastrous to the bird under discussion. The heavy blanket of snow melted slowly and not until February 3 did bare ground appear. On February 5 limited areas on southern exposures were bare, and open

¹ See Auk, 1919, p. 289.