

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,<sup>1</sup> 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 Plummers 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

<sup>1</sup> See Auk, 1919, p. 289.

feeding grounds were once more free to the Wrens. Ten days after the storm winter conditions again were normal. On February 5 at Plummers Island in company with Dr. A. K. Fisher I saw a pair of Carolina Wrens searching through leaves and other drift lodged by last year's freshets in willows above a small channel of the river, an unusual habit as it brought the birds out in the open.

Observations during February and March show that the Carolina Wren has again decreased in this region though those that remain are somewhat greater in number than was the case in the spring of 1918. The supposition advanced in my former note that decrease in this species was due not to cold but to the heavy blanket of snow that buried the normal food supply, seems substantiated. At the present writing (April 10, 1922) there is one pair of Carolina Wrens on Plummers Island and three or four more along the Potomac within a radius of two miles, while occasional pairs have been noted in recent excursions near Mount Vernon and elsewhere in the Washington region.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Thrush Killed by Red-Squirrel.**—Near the Ste. Anne River in the Gaspé Peninsula on July 12, 1922, my attention was attracted by the excited *pit, pits*, of Olive-backed Thrushes. On investigation I found two of these birds flying about a Red Squirrel who sat erect on a fallen tree, holding in his fore-paws a partly eaten Thrush in the spotted juvenal plumage. The squirrel's face was smeared with blood and it was altogether a most lamentable spectacle.

The destructive character of the Red Squirrel is well known, but it seems best to record this instance of his criminality.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *98 Pinckney St., Boston.*

**Additional Notes on Birds of the Labrador Peninsula.**—The period from June 16 to September 12, 1922, was spent by me on the southern coast of the Labrador Peninsula. The following notes are based on observations which I made during that time.

Dr. C. W. Townsend has kindly reviewed the manuscript of these notes.

1. **Alca torda.** RAZOR-BILLED AUK.—The colony of this species at Perroquet Island, Bradore, P. Q., is considerably larger than was realized in 1921; I think that this is due in part to actual increase in the size of the colony, in part to inadequate observation in 1921. On July 11, 1922, I recorded 400 Razor-billed Auks as seen by me in this colony. The actual population of the colony must be much greater than that.

The colony of this species on Bald Island, near Betchewun still exists. On July 30 I saw at that island 30 or more Razor-billed Auks, including a recently hatched young one.

2. **Sterna paradisaea.** ARCTIC TERN.—About 2000 Terns were found nesting on the Perroquet Islands of Mingan on July 26. Most of them were Common Terns (*S. hirundo*), but a number of Arctic Terns were seen and were distinguished by their darker underparts and longer tail-