

15. *Bombycilla garrula*. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—These birds were relatively common with us during the winter of 1921-22.

16. *Vireo belli belli*. BELL'S VIREO.—The nesting record was reported in 'The Auk' for October, 1922.

17. *Vermivora pinus*. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—An individual seen May 12.

18. *Vermivora celata celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—One specimen collected on October 16, to establish identity. Half a dozen of these Warblers had frequented a five acre patch of twenty foot willows which formed a tangle along the edge of the Yahara River from October 9, at least, when they were first observed. I did not see them after the 16th. The only other Warblers in the thicket were a few Myrtles and one or two Maryland Yellow-throats.

19. *Dendroica cerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.—Several nesting birds heard singing in Baxter's Hollow on June 15.

20. *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*. GRINNELL'S WATER-THRUSH.—Typical specimen collected May 4.

21. *Oporornis agilis*. CONNECTICUT WARBLER.—Two individuals seen May 27, another on September 17, all three along the river bottoms of the Wisconsin River.

22. *Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*. BEWICK'S WREN.—The finding of the nest of this bird was reported by me in 'The Auk' for October, 1922. I observed one other specimen besides the nesting pair.

23. *Baeolophus bicolor*. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—One bird seen on December 26. It may well be that this bird is extending its range. One or two other records have been reported from the state during the present winter.—WARNER TAYLOR, 219 Clifford Court, Madison, Wisconsin.

**Two Unusual Winter Records for the Chicago Area.**—On December 17, 1922, a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) was seen by Mr. Benjamin T. Gault and the writer in the DesPlaines River valley at River Forest, Illinois. This bird acted quite at home although the ground was covered with snow and the river under several inches of ice.

Then on January 21, 1923, Mr. Gault, Mr. W. D. Richardson and the writer observed six Myrtle Warblers (*Dendroica coronata*) at Dune Park, Porter County, Indiana. One of these warblers was collected and was found to have been feeding upon the dry fruit of the poison sumac (*Rhus venenata*). This, I believe, is the first winter record for the Myrtle Warbler in this section, though of course they winter in the southern counties of the State. Spring migrants rarely reach us before the first of April.—CHRESWELL J. HUNT, Chicago, Illinois.

**Red Squirrel Eating Young Hairy Woodpecker.**—April 16, 1922, when in a thin wood I heard a female Hairy Woodpecker making a great fuss as they do when one invades the vicinity of their nest. As I neared the place I saw the nest hole about twenty feet up in an elm stub. About