

throated Warbler. It was in the bright plumage of the adult male and identification was further verified by one member of the party who had become familiar with this species in Virginia. It was in almost the exact spot where Dr. Witmer Stone secured a specimen of the same species on July 15, 1920.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*) in Clarendon County, S. C.—On the morning of October 10, 1922, I saw in my back yard a specimen of Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*), and positively identified it. My home is five miles from Summerton, S. C. When first seen the bird was on the ground by the side of an old vine-covered fence; then it hopped along the fence and finally flew into a dense thicket of plum bushes, where I lost it.

This is the only specimen of this species that I have ever seen in Clarendon County; the bird is rare or local in eastern South Carolina and there are only three or four records for the coast region.—E. VON S. DINGLE, *Summerton, S. C.*

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher in Dutchess County, N. Y.—On Sept. 10, 1922 there was a memorable flight of Warblers and other passerine birds near Rhinebeck. We observed 81 species, including 18 species of Warblers and two Philadelphia Vireos, one of which was collected. One particularly large flock of Warblers, Vireos and small Flycatchers was found in a big patch of birches. While looking this flock over, a familiar little figure with a very long tail was discovered, whisking around in the top of a pin oak tree, and further inspection revealed an undoubted Gnatcatcher. As this was the first county record, and the second for the Hudson River Valley, away from the coast, the specimen, a female, was collected, and is now in the American Museum of Natural History.—MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, ALLEN FROST, AND LUDLOW GRISCOM.

Wheatear at Godbout, Quebec.—Some days ago looking over some old notes—I found some on *Saxicola oenanthe*, which may interest many of your readers, and some one may have data which may answer some questions that have puzzled me. In all the publications that I have seen, the bird is mentioned as a rare straggler from Europe. In 1885, I met Dr. Coues in New York, and showed him some skins that I had with me, and although he had covered a lot of territory in North America, including Labrador he told me he had never seen the bird alive, and considered it very rare, while he had no data of its nesting in this country. I kept watch for this bird, as I was almost sure of its breeding with us, and later observations proved I was correct. I herewith present all the data, taken from notes made at the time.

1884, May 17. Two seen, both shot to make sure of the species, male and female, shown to Dr. Coues.

1885, May 24. Two seen (not killed).

“ Sept. 19. Several seen, likely a brood.

- 1886, Nov. 9. Three seen.
 1889, Sept. 30. Five seen.
 " Oct. 17. Several seen.
 " Oct. 19. Several seen, possibly same brood.
 1891, July 2. Two seen.
 " Aug. 7. Several seen, seven or eight.
 " Sept. 14. Several seen.
 1892, Sept. 14. Five seen.
 1894, Sept. 9. Small flock seen, likely one brood.
 1898, May 30. Two seen.
 " June 4. Two seen, likely same pair.
 " Aug. 6. Seven seen, and after that frequently until—
 " Nov. 7. Last seen.

After 1898, I had little time to devote to these observations, and was also confined to the house, as the result of an accident to my right leg. But recently I noticed the bird again and shot one, Aug. 14, 1921, out of five seen.

- 1922, June 6. Pair seen.
 " Aug. One brood, of six birds was seen at different times during the month.
 " Nov. 4. Last bird seen, single.

It may be noted there are several arrivals of the bird in May and June, and three departures in November. Now what puzzles me is by what route do these birds come and leave. At these dates, Greenland and the adjacent coasts of Baffin Land, Ungava and Labrador are in the grip of winter, and storms, and what could they feed on during such long flights? Are there no records from the Prairie Provinces or Western States? It is not likely that all the birds I have seen here would return to winter in Europe. I think this is a most interesting problem and worth investigating.—NAP. A. COMEAU, *Godbout, Quebec.*

Nesting of the Hermit Thrush at West Brookfield, Mass.—Late in the afternoon of June 25, 1922, while driving on a lonely, wooded cross road leading from the historic Foster Hill road, I noticed a bird leave the rocky bank just after I had passed. On investigation, I found a nest on the ground not three feet from the road. It was woven from pine needles and contained four greenish blue elongated eggs.

The bird had flown into a group of hemlocks across the road where it remained silent and invisible.

The pine needle lined nest on the ground and the slightly elongated eggs made me hope that I had found a nesting Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasii*), although this bird is recorded as a migrant in this locality.

The next day I revisited the spot. The bird left the nest, flew to a pine tree, perched for an instant, then disappeared among the pines. The light was wrong for my glasses and as the bird had flown into an inclosure where deer and buffalo are kept, it was impossible to follow it.