

- 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.

Two of the eggs had hatched. Stealing up to the nest a half hour later, I saw the bird on it; but she flew swiftly into the game preserve as before. A third egg had hatched and half the shell was still inclosing the young bird. I left at once.

At my approach the following day, the bird flew to the stone wall by the wire fence, about eight feet from the nest where it lingered a moment, turning about in its distress, then flew swiftly into the evergreens of the deer park. The light was good so that I was able to see all the distinguishing markings of the Hermit Thrush and the slight lifting of the tail as well.

The egg shells of the third nestling had been removed from the nest. The fourth egg had not hatched.

As I left the next day for my summer camp, I do not know the fate of the young birds; but so far as I have been able to ascertain, this is the first record of the Hermit Thrush's nesting in this part of Worcester County.
—CLARA EVERETT REED, *Brookfield, Mass.*

Some Unusual Occurrences in Eastern Vermont.—The following notes are submitted as being of general interest.

Colymbus auritus. HORNED GREBE. On January 23, 1922 after a strong northwest gale a specimen of this species, in healthy condition, was caught on a snow-covered meadow in Woodstock Vermont. It was kept alive for a few days but was finally killed and mounted and is now in the collection of Mr. W. H. Moore of Woodstock.

Larus philadelphia. BONAPARTE'S GULL. An adult male of this species was shot at Taftsville, Vermont, August 2, 1918 and is now in the collection of Mrs. A. B. Morgan of Woodstock.

Puffinus griseus. SOOTY SHEARWATER. Prof. Leland Griggs of Dartmouth College gives me a record of a Sooty Shearwater "captured by some Dartmouth students on the Connecticut River near Hanover, N. H., in the late fall of 1919." The bird was kept alive in a greenhouse for a few days and then liberated. The boundary line between Vermont and New Hampshire is somewhere in the Connecticut River, the courts have not yet decided just where. Therefore possibly this record should be recorded in New Hampshire as well as in Vermont.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa. LEACH'S PETREL. Prof. Leland Griggs gives me also a record of a Leach's Petrel taken at Fairlee Lake, Vermont in the fall of 1902 or 1903. He writes "I killed it myself while it was flying up from the lake." The bird is now in Prof. Griggs' possession.

Phalaropus fulicarius. RED PHALAROPE. An immature specimen of a Red Phalarope was shot at Woodstock, Vermont by W. H. Gillingham, November 10, 1916 and is now in Mr. W. H. Moore's collection.

Coturnicops noveboracensis. YELLOW RAIL. An immature male of this species was captured at Windsor Vermont, October 20, 1913 and is now in the collection of Mrs. A. B. Morgan of Woodstock.

Buteo swainsoni. SWAINSON'S HAWK. An adult male Swainson's Hawk in very dark coloration was taken in Hartland, Vermont, on May 23, 1915, and is now in Mrs. A. B. Morgan's collection.