

Three of the six 1923 males were located along the Wappingers another by the Casparkill and two were in woods with swampy ground or ponds very near. The presence of water is probably more than a coincidence and seems to indicate a preference for such conditions. The Cerulean Warblers were last noted August 22, 1923.

The following records for 1923 north of Poughkeepsie have been supplied by Maunsell S. Crosby, all being males and noted in moist woods near water. Hyde Park May 12 (2); 13 (2); 19 (3); 20 (2). Not visited after this date. Camp Meeting Woods, Rhinebeck, one bird May 18, 29, 30, June 2, 17. This bird is interesting in that it may be the same individual as one observed in that place in June, 1922, for, instead of having the usual song, a buzzy slightly rolled "cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-chee" suggesting one of the songs of the Golden-wing, it gave a peculiar Veery-like ending, "cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-churr-churr-churr," though it occasionally used the other shorter song. No other Cerulean Warbler heard here has had such a song. Leacote, Rhinebeck, one bird May 22, 28, June 14. On June 25 a Cerulean crossed Crosby's lawn in a leisurely way from east to west, singing as it went though its nearest regular station at Camp Meeting Woods was a mile and a half away. Another Cerulean was heard singing in the Charles Woods, Barrytown, on June 27, where it had never been found before.

To summarize: six males and at least three females have been noted in 1923 in the original Wappingers region southeast of Poughkeepsie, and seven more males north of Poughkeepsie, a total of 13 males. They were still in every locality in which they were found in 1922. On the whole the species seems to have made an encouraging increase and it is to be hoped that it is really established. It would be interesting if observers in other parts of the Hudson Valley would make diligent search for it.—GEORGE W. GRAY, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) Breeding in Alabama.—I am in possession of a communication from Mr. Lewis S. Golsan, of Booth, Alabama, that constitutes the first authentic record, so far as I am able to ascertain, of the nesting of the Redstart within the boundaries of Alabama. Though the bird has been repeatedly observed in the State during the breeding season, the nearest approach to a definite nesting record is Avery's unqualified statement ('American Field,' Vol. XXXV, p. 55, Jan. 17, 1891) that it "Breeds" near Greensboro. Therefore I deemed the matter of sufficient interest to make a special visit to Mr. Golsan and inspect for myself the nesting site.

The nest, apparently completed, was discovered by Mr. Golsan on May 6, 1923, in Bridge Creek Swamp, about two and one-quarter miles southeast of Booth in Autauga County. It was placed about twenty feet above the ground in the small fork of a red maple limb and only a few yards from the public roadway through the swamp. Visiting the place again on May 12, Mr. Golsan found the female Redstart sitting on the nest, which she

seemed reluctant to leave until he had touched the tree. Two fresh eggs were collected. The nest is a compact cup-like structure of shredded inner bark and other plant fibers, lined with very fine grass and hair.—ERNEST G. HOLT, 312 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.

Note on the Labrador and Acadian Chickadees.—The Acadian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*) in juvenal plumage resembles very closely, in the darkness of its plumage and in the absence of rich browns, the Labrador Chickadee, *P. h. nigricans*. Unless this fact is borne in mind there is danger of juvenal Acadian Chickadees in June and July in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia being mistaken for Labrador Chickadees and so reported. The dark juvenal plumage of the Acadian Chickadee is changed according to Dwight, ('Plumages and Moults of Passerine Birds of New York,' 1900.) by a post-juvenal moult in August into the first winter plumage when "young and old become practically indistinguishable." After the change into the first winter plumage, the Acadian Chickadee in its rich browns is easily distinguished from the much grayer Labrador Chickadee.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, 98 Pinckney St., Boston.

Late Nesting of the Hermit Thrush.—The following notes relative to the nesting of the Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*) may be of some interest to readers of 'The Auk'. On August 15, 1922, while photographing orchids on Berlin Mountain, situated on the Massachusetts-New York state boundary, I found at the edge of the spruce growths, at an elevation of about 2500 feet, a nest and three eggs of the Hermit Thrush. Madam revealed its location by fluttering forth from her brooding as I passed within a few feet of her. The eggs appeared to be well advanced in incubation, and a subsequent visit indicated that the young birds matured and got safely away. I secured an interesting photograph of the nest and its contents. Breeding Hermit Thrushes are not uncommon on the higher elevations of the Berkshire Hills, occurring more frequently probably where the spruce woods abound. But that which chiefly interested me in this instance was the lateness of the nesting date. Would this late date seem to indicate a delayed nesting, or rather a second brood? Again during the season just past, on July 28, while among the hills of southern Vermont I discovered in a somewhat similar manner another nest of the Hermit, this one containing four eggs well advanced in incubation. A later visit, on August 12, showed the nestlings developing in a rapid manner. Are these late dates indicative of dilatory family raising on the part of the Hermit Thrushes, or of strenuous efforts with second broods?—S. WALDO BAILEY, Williamstown, Mass.

Notes from Massachusetts and Maine.

Uria troille troille. MURRE.—It has been this museum's good fortune to have acquired recently from Dr. Stanley Cobb of Milton, Mass., a personally collected Murre from Penikese Island, taken on the astonishingly late date of June 26, 1913. It is not sexed. This bird is in full breeding