

leaving the other undisturbed. The bird collected on November 16, while lacking the spotting on the abdomen and ventral region, has a much lengthened appendage on one secondary feather while the other is profusely spotted on the abdomen.

My belief is that the albinistic birds are descended from an albinistic parent for in all these years that I have been observing these abnormal birds I have always left undisturbed one or more that plainly showed albinism and each season from one to four birds would appear with the greatest regularity at the *same* place showing that this strain is descended from the birds left undisturbed by me from year to year. This makes 24 uninterrupted years that I have observed these birds.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Bohemian Waxwing at Jackson, Mich.—On March 11, 1923, in company with Randal McCain I saw two flocks of Bohemian Waxwings, one of thirty, the other of sixty individuals. These birds stayed in the vicinity of Jackson until early in May in broken companies, sometimes feeding on the American holly placed in winter porch boxes, sometimes on the berries of vines and shrubs throughout the city.—EDITH K. FREY, *Jackson, Mich.*

White-eyed Vireo at Madison, Wis.—A White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus griseus*) associated with Golden-crowned Kinglets, was observed in a densely leaved seedling apple tree on October 21, 1923. On shooting, the bird appeared to have vanished completely. While attempting to be philosophical, a fluttering object was by chance observed to strike the ground at a considerable distance on my right. The potential leaf proved to be an immature male Vireo of the above species.

While it is useless to speculate on the presence of this always rare Wisconsin species at so late a season, its presence probably represents a case, recognized in recent years as not uncommon, of immature birds wandering north of the breeding grounds in autumn.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wis.*

Philadelphia Vireo in the New York City Region.—In my recently published 'Handbook' to the birds of this region I discoursed at some length on the extreme local rarity of this Vireo. Two days after the appearance of this book or to be exact, on September 16, 1923, I discovered one on the "Point" of the Ramble in Central Park, New York City, in some low bushes where I had found one two years previously. It was very leisurely in its movements, and was only 25 feet away at about the level of my eyes when I spied it. It objected strongly to my presence, and scolded me harshly, gradually working nearer as it did so. A big wave of migrants had arrived overnight, and the scolding attracted a crowd of Warblers. At one time an adult male Tennessee Warbler was less than two feet from the Vireo, affording a faultless opportunity for comparison.

What was undoubtedly the same individual was found in the same place the next day at noon. Later that same afternoon Mr. Charles Johnston of the Linnæan Society found a Philadelphia Vireo in the same place, and reported an ideal study of it. His visit to the Park and his discovery were entirely independent of my own, of which he was entirely ignorant, and consequently I regard his observation as an excellent corroboration of mine. Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy observed another individual most excellently on October 3 near Bronxville, Westchester Co., N. Y., and Mr. George E. Hix found another on September 23, in Van Cortlandt Park which was studied at leisure, and reported at a subsequent meeting of the Linnæan Society. Thus the Philadelphia Vireo was observed four times last fall, whereas there are only eight other records for the immediate vicinity of the City in all previous years. I am much obliged to the gentlemen mentioned for permission to use their observations.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *American Museum of Natural History*.

The Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) in Central Park, New York City.—In view of the appearance of the Cerulean Warbler in the lower Hudson Valley in recent years, the following record for this species in Central Park may be of interest.

On September 15, 1923, a single female Cerulean was seen in what is commonly known as the "Ramble." The bird, in company with several Palm and Black-throated Green Warblers was observed for three or four minutes with 8× binoculars at a distance of about thirty feet. It was leisurely feeding among the smaller branches of an elm at a height of about twenty feet from the ground and did not seem to be in the least alarmed at the presence of the observer.

Apparently there was a large southward movement of Warblers the night before, a total of eight species being recorded in less than an hour, and this bird may well have been one of the Dutchess County breeders.—RUDYERD BOULTON, *University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Black-throated Gray Warbler in Massachusetts.—On the morning of December 8, 1923, I noticed a small bird, which I at first thought to be a Myrtle Warbler, fly out from a half-dead clematis vine which grows on our house here in Lenox. This struck me as being rather unusual, so I followed it up, and had another very brief sight of it,—just enough to show me that it was *not* a Myrtle Warbler, but not enough to prove to my satisfaction what it was.

The next morning my boy brought in this same bird which he had found dead under the same clematis vine. Suspecting its identity, but wishing confirmation, I sent the skin to the American Museum of Natural History where it was examined by Messrs. Miller and Griscom who pronounced it, as I had suspected, a Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*), probably a bird of the year. How this bird came to be in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, about 2500 miles out of its range; and what it was doing