

"Protonotaria citrea at Concord, Mass." Mrs. Lidian E. Bridge noted that "this bird was identical in plumage with one shot by Mr. Kennard in Auburndale last May, which specimen is in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History."

I had never recorded this bird, and the above note had escaped my notice for all these twenty years until recently called to my attention by Mr. Forbush's office, which seems to check up on everything.

For the sake of accuracy, perhaps, I ought to record this Prothonotary Warbler—a fine singing male—as collected on June 20, 1890, or 17 years before Mrs. Bridge says it was! I had first seen the bird on June 16 when I watched it for some time on the banks of the Charles River at Auburndale, Mass., and again in the same locality on June 19 and 20, and only collected it after I had made sure that it was a lone bachelor, and had no mate.—FRED H. KENNARD, *Newton Centre, Mass.*

Nesting of the Sycamore Warbler.—While the Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albiflora*) is a common summer resident, few there are who know it and fewer still who have found and recognized its nest. Mrs. Harry Bucklin of Brazil is indeed fortunate in her knowledge of and acquaintance with this bird. In her collection I found last summer the first Sycamore Warbler's nest I ever saw. In conversation I learned she knew the haunts of these birds and for several years past had observed their nests. After the season was over, on two occasions she was able to secure the nest. One of these (A) she has; the other (B) she kindly presented to me. Both nests were taken at Pennyroyal, Clay County, Indiana, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Bucklin. They were both built in the same Sycamore tree but three years apart.

Nest "A." Built about 35 or 40 feet above the ground in a flat crotch, on an approximately horizontal limb of a large sycamore tree. The birds were seen building on April 26, 1924, but they are usually seen first about the middle of April. One date is April 16. The nest measures as follows:

Outside diameter 2.50 inches; inside diameter 1.65; outside height 2 inches; inside depth 1.75 inches.

The heavier frame was composed of shreds of grapevine bark, bits of the covering and coarser fibre of weeds, mingled with which were many small pieces of cotton cord or ravelings. The nest was lined and its entire bottom was composed of the soft down obtained from dry sycamore balls. In fact the nest really had no foundation for the bottom, the lining material reaching through to the limb. It was taken after the young had left.

Nest "B." The birds were first seen April 17, 1927. The nest was built about May 14. It was about 75 feet above the ground in a crotch of small branches toward the end of a sycamore limb which was not strong enough to bear one's weight. It was so hidden by the foliage that it could not be seen until some of the leaves fell this autumn. Then it was secured but was mashed against another limb so that its measurements doubtless are only approximately correct.

The nest is composed of weed and other vegetable fibres, the shredded bark of grape-vine, a few horse hairs; lined with down from plants, including that from the ripened sycamore balls. The bottom of the nest was cushioned entirely by the latter.

Measurements (approximately): outside diameter 3 inches; inside diameter 1.50 inches; height, outside 2.75 inches; inside depth 1.45 inches.

The Sycamore Warbler is well named. It is partial to sycamore groves and frequents the sycamore trees along streams, especially their smaller tributaries. Its food is largely obtained from the sycamore. In a sycamore it builds its nest and lines it with the down from the last year's sycamore balls.—AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Water-Thrush in Pennsylvania in Winter.—About noon today (January 22, 1928) I saw a Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*) along Mill Creek near the outskirts of Doylestown, Pa. The identification was beyond question. I had the bird in view with a glass, in strong sunlight, for about fifteen minutes, and followed it, sometimes within thirty feet, for a distance of 200 yards or more as it fed greedily along the bare edge of the little stream, the banks of which were softened on this cold day by the hot rays of the January sun.

The occurrence of the Water Thrush so far north in the latter half of January is certainly most unusual and so far as I know unique.—GEORGE MACREYNOLDS, *Doylestown, Pa.*

Bicknell's Thrush in Northeastern New Jersey.—I notice in the 'Birds of the New York City Region' (Ludlow Griscom, 1923), the statement (page 373) that the author was unaware that a specimen of Bicknell's Thrush (*Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli*, now said to be more correctly called *H. minima minima*) had ever been taken in northern New Jersey. I am, therefore, calling attention to the following specimens, all males collected by W. E. D. Scott at South Orange, Essex County, N. J., in 1896, and now in the collection of the Princeton Museum of Zoology:

W. E. D. S.	13394	September 29;	wing 91 millimeters.
"	13410	" 30;	" 95 "
"	13427	October 3;	" 92 "
"	13525	" 15;	" 93.5 "

I may say that I used color as well as measurements in identifying these skins.—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoology, Princeton, N. J.*

Recent Records for Maryland.—During a visit to Ocean City, Maryland, on December 30 and 31, 1927, we observed a flock of five Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) amid the dunes of the outer beach, feeding at times alone or again in company with Horned Larks. The birds were rather wild and flew at any alarm so that it was difficult to approach them. A specimen taken has been placed in the collection of