

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

the U. S. National Museum. The Snow Bunting, according to Kirkwood<sup>1</sup> has been recorded February 6, 1892, at Calverton, Maryland, and on February 10, 1895, near Melvale, and in Druid Hill Park in Baltimore. Eifrig<sup>2</sup> records one November 16, 1901, and three February 8, 1902, at the foot of Wills Mountain near Cumberland. There is further record in the files of the Bureau of Biological Survey of a flock seen by S. E. Piper near Cabin John, west of Washington, February 22, 1905. Reported to Biological Survey by A. K. Fisher.

The species thus seems to be of unusual occurrence in Maryland though possibly continued observations on the Atlantic coast may record it there in greater abundance than supposed.

During the period of our observations, which covered the region near the outer beach from a point about five miles north of Ocean City to one three and one-half miles south, we recorded approximately thirty Ipswich Sparrows (*Passerculus princeps*), their abundance being such that on one occasion we observed ten congregated in an area not more than thirty feet square where they fed on the seeds of grass on the slopes of a dune. Their comparative abundance on this occasion suggests that the smaller number seen in this same vicinity on December 3 and 4, 1926, when the species was first definitely recorded for Maryland<sup>3</sup> may have been due to the fact that only a part of the usual winter population had, on that earlier date, arrived from northern regions. The number found in 1927 indicates that the species is maintaining fair numbers.—ALEXANDER WETMORE AND FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Washington, D. C.*

**Additional Notes from Wayne County, Ohio.**—In 1896, Oberholser published 'The Birds of Wayne County, Ohio' and in 1912 'Some Ohio Birds' by Gossard and Harry was printed. Since that time little has been published on the avifauna of the county although several additions have been made. The following notes cover species found in the years 1925-1927. These birds are all new county records.

1. *Sterna hirundo*. COMMON TERN.—Fairly common migrant in May.
2. *Chlidonias n. surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.—Common migrant during the second week of May.
3. *Chaulelasmus streperus*. GADWALL.—Three birds seen on May 1, 1926, near Shreve, Ohio.
4. *Marila collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK.—Fairly common throughout the spring.
5. *Chen hyperboreus* subsp. SNOW GOOSE.
6. *Chen caerulescens*. BLUE GOOSE.—On October 28, 1925, a large flock of Canada, Snow and Blue Geese flew over the town of Wooster. Snow Geese have been collected several times at the different lakes in the county but I know of no other record for Blue Geese.

<sup>1</sup> List Birds of Maryland, 1895, p. 329.

<sup>2</sup> Auk, 1902, 212.

<sup>3</sup> See Wetmore, A., Auk, 1927, p. 257.