

and examination revealed the fact that the four outer primaries of one wing and five outer primaries of the other wing, were pure white.

It seems rather remarkable to think that this bird which probably nested about three thousand miles from here, should return to the same field to winter for two years in succession; yet it would be even more remarkable for two different individuals with such similar and distinctive markings to occur in the same locality in two successive years.

This specimen is now in the collection of the Division of Entomology and Zoology of Clemson College.—GEORGE E. HUDSON, *Clemson College, S. C.*

Mockingbird at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.—A dead Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) was found on the street of a thickly settled section of this city on the afternoon of Friday, May 18, 1928. The bird was picked up by a schoolboy and turned over to Professor J. F. Kob of the Harrisburg Schools who in turn brought the specimen to me for examination. While I was very much interested in securing the bird for preparing into a scientific skin, it happened that Professor Kob had promised it to Mr. Boyd P. Rothrock, Curator of the State Museum, Harrisburg. I believe the bird to be a migrant which no doubt killed itself by flying into a wire. Several persons suggested the possibility of the bird being an imported one which was released or escaped from a cage. I am not in accord with this supposition, however, in view of our Game Laws prohibiting the retaining in captivity of any protected bird of the same family as those found in a wild state in this Commonwealth, unless authorized by special permit from the Board of Game Commissioners.—LEO A. LUTTRINGER, JR., *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

Some Wintering Birds for Massachusetts.—The past winter has been mild and open more than the average for this region. When winter failed to materialize in December, a number of birds lingered on. A Great Blue Heron was found beside an open brook on December 25; a Kingfisher on the 26th. An adult Bald Eagle was noted frequently during the second and third weeks of December.

For several winters past one or more Mockingbirds have wintered here, so it was not surprising to find one this year. It had a curious habit of coming to a certain barn to flutter against the windowpane. The owner was convinced the bird had discovered some corn hung inside from the ceiling to dry, but it refused to enter the wide open door. It must have been seeking its own reflection. For a number of days this was kept up, the bird flying well up the pane, only to strike against it and flutter down to the sill.

Every year one or more Duck Hawks linger about the Mt. Tom eyrie until driven out by deep snows or excessively severe weather. This year was no exception and a bird has been there all winter with the possible exception of a few weeks.

Reports of more Evening Grosbeaks have come in this winter than usual. While there has been some fluctuation, most flocks have remained fairly localized. One such, numbering from twelve to seventeen, began to come to a neighbor's yard in late December for the seeds of several box elders. Not a single cluster was left. We suggested feeding with sunflower and other bird seeds. The Grosbeaks promptly found them and have been coming daily all winter. They alternate between feeding on the ground board and roosting in trees about the place. They leave about four o'clock in the afternoon for the night roost, either a large white pine not far off, or else a tall growth of pitch pine half a mile away. Promptly at seven o'clock they are on hand for "first call to breakfast."

In taking the Christmas Census on December 26, 1927, we discovered a Song Sparrow and White-throated Sparrow mingling with a flock of Tree Sparrows. They were feeding on the ground in a tangled brush heap on the banks of Fort River, a small stream running close to Old Hadley. We visited the location again on February 11 and found the Tree Sparrows in the same tangle. It was not until we imitated the songs of both White-throat and Song Sparrow that they came out to show themselves. Neither bird was there on March 14. Have had previous records of both species wintering.

On February 11 in exploring a woodland, dislodged a Winter Wren from a low stone wall edging the road. Appeared oddly out of place amidst the snow. Found it once again on February 22 a quarter of a mile away, this time down among the bare roots of a clump of dead tree stumps. They afford protection from the chill winds and storms, as well as food possibilities among the roots or on the bare ground over which the stumps arch.

I am indebted to Dr. Frederick A. Saunders for what I believe to be our first wintering record of the Myrtle Warbler. Prof. Saunders is spending a sabbatical half year at Mt. Holyoke College. Near the Zoological Laboratory he noticed a Myrtle Warbler one day in early March feeding on privet berries. Students of the Laboratory gave him the description of this bird which they had seen near there earlier in the winter. Altogether he has four different records in the five weeks he has been here. Incidentally, he brought his traps along and during that time has banded 135 Purple Finches, 80 Tree Sparrows, 5 Pine Siskins and 3 Song Sparrows. Four days previous to its capture by Dr. Saunders, one of the Finches was banded by Mr. Thornton Burgess at Springfield. It took the bird, therefore, some four days to traverse the ten or fifteen miles to the north.

Robins winter sparingly in this region every year. Mr. Burlingham Schurr made an interesting discovery at his farm in Granby during the winter of 1925-1926. One would expect to find the birds roosting at night in some dense hemlock or pine clump, well up in the tree. On the night of January 4 Mr. Schurr went out with his flashlight to examine

a trap set for some marauding animal. On kneeling down close beside a spreading ground juniper (*Juniperus communis* var. *depressa*) the rays of his light revealed three Robins roosting side by side in the midst of the juniper. Presently they became alarmed and flew out. On several subsequent occasions he found them, always in the thick junipers close to the ground, viz. January 10, 15, 26, 29; February 3, 8, 11, 13, 18. Their winter diet he noted to be berries of the juniper, cedar and barberry.—AARON C. BAGG, 72 Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

Winter Notes from Southeastern Wisconsin.—*Marila affinis*, LESSER SCAUP DUCK; and *Harelda hyemalis*, OLD SQUAW DUCK.—A sub-zero spell of weather visited southern Wisconsin the second week in December, 1927, after which the following was noted.

In a walk along the Lake Michigan shore north of Port Washington, Wisconsin, a track of some interest was observed in the new fallen snow. It looked like that of a crippled Gull that had some difficulty in flying, and was unable to rise into the air. The wing marks seemed rather short for a Gull, and after following the track for fifty yards, a Lesser Scaup Duck was found hiding under a tuft of dead beach grass. The bird was alive and quite vigorous, but in very poor flesh. Its left foot was encased in a ball of ice almost four inches long and three inches thick. With this heavy impediment it had been unable to fly. Marks along the beach indicated that the bird had been in the vicinity for probably two days, and had once been followed by a fox to the water's edge.

With great care, the ice was removed from the duck's foot. The bird was taken to the Milwaukee Zoo where it lived for eight days.

About a mile beyond where the Scaup was picked up, and on the same day, a tuft of feathers was noticed sticking through the ice of one of the recently formed caves. Upon examining it to see what bird had met its death, the feathers moved and a pair of eyes blinked at me. Here was an Old Squaw Duck completely encased in ice; only the head free. The bird was buried alive in its icy tomb.

An attempt was made to liberate it, but the task was most difficult, for the only instrument at hand suitable for the work was a pocket knife. An hour and a half were spent digging the bird out. A few drops of water and some shreds of meat were forced down its throat in an effort to stimulate life, but the emaciation of the creature together with the shock of its rescue were too much, and it died five hours after being freed.

Strix varia. BARRED OWL; *Bubo virginianus* HORNED OWL, and *Astur atricapillus*, GOSHAWK.

The Milwaukee chapter of the Isaac Walton League has established a thousand acre wild life refuge near the headwaters of the Milwaukee River, fifty-two miles north of the city. On this refuge numbers of Wild Ducks and Pheasants have been raised and liberated. In order to protect this game, it was necessary to set traps for marauding Hawks and Owls. From September 15, 1926 to February 20, 1927, forty Horned Owls were