

They called a solicitous note at intervals. The four nestlings filled the nest full; they appeared to be asleep, and were without movement of any kind. Their backs which were all I could see without disturbing them, had the scapulars showing a light yellowish brown, with some few pin feathers. Not wishing to disturb the birds any more than was necessary we left them.

On visiting the nest on June 17, we found it empty. The two parent birds were still in evidence but nothing was seen of the young. This breeding took place on the Walter Lupig farm towards the western part of the Island. It is my pleasure to see that Miss Capen gets the credit of this most interesting find.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

**Thryomanes bewickii in New York City.**—On April 10, my brother observed a Wren in Central Park, New York City, which passed so quickly he was unable to determine the species. On the 13th of April, a Wren, probably the same individual, was seen by two other observers, but it was not until April 20 that the bird was positively identified as *Thryomanes bewickii*. This, according to all authorities, is the first record of Bewick's Wren in New York State. The little visitant from other parts seemed to like Central Park, for he stayed with us until May 15, favoring us daily with his sweet, Song Sparrow-like warble, always uttered *sotto voce*, as if a little awed by the noises of a great city; and he obligingly showed himself to the many bird lovers who came from all over the city to see him. We were sorry to have him leave us, and hope he will repeat his visit next year.—ETHEL A. CAPEN, *New York City, N. Y.*

**Black-capped Chickadee in Southwestern Illinois.**—Two examples of *Parus atricapillus atricapillus* have been taken by me in English Township, Jersey County, Illinois. The first, a male, was secured on November 28, 1925. The second, also a male, was shot on April 9, 1928. *P. carolinensis*, of course, is the breeding form.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois.*

**Fuertes' Latest Work.**—In the July number of the Auk 1928, Mr. R. Heber Howe discusses the early work of Louis Agassiz Fuertes. We have in our possession two exquisite small paintings representative of the artist's latest work. More than any of Fuertes' paintings that we have seen, they combine the truly artistic as well as the scientific qualities. Special attention has been given to the details and the background.

One represents a Lake Erie scene showing seven Canvasbacks flying in the foreground, coming in to a rush-lined shore. White foamy crests of the wind-swept lake cover the lower half of the picture; the upper half a gray leaden sky revealing the on-coming gale. In the mists are dimly seen other flocks of Canvasbacks scurrying to safety. The artist called it "Storm on Lake Erie."

The second painting portrays a "Winter Scene on the Hudson River." Resting on the ice edging the river in the foreground is a wintering flock of

Old Squaws; others swim, dive, disport in the water, or fly above it. Every conceivable attitude is accurately depicted. Two pairs of Golden-Eyes can be distinguished to the left, one pair flying, the other swimming. In the background rise the snowclad hills, reflected in the water. Winter reigns supreme. But the large flock animates it all. One can almost hear the call notes.

These two small paintings are gems of Fuertes' artistry, faultlessly executed. They were painted in 1926 and sent to the writer upon completion, with a letter intimating that both were scenes that the artist had long wished to put on canvas. They clearly indicate how long and how accurately he could carry an impression of this kind, once made.—AARON C. BAGG, 72 *Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.*

**Bird Weights.**—If the author of "Taking Body Weights of Birds" (*Auk*, July 1928, p. 334) will consult Bergtold's 'Incubation Period of Birds' he will find in it the weights of about 244 different species and subspecies of birds, given on the authority of about twenty-five different writers.

It may also interest him to learn that there is described in 'The Condor' of May 1922, p. 12, a set of scales which is portable and can be used in both field and study.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colorado.*

**Food of *Bonasa umbellus*.**—In the preceding issue of 'The Auk' [45 (3), pp. 330-333] Mr. R. A. Johnson states: "Comprehensive studies on the food habits of the Ruffed Grouse have apparently not been made." However, more work has been done along this line of study, than this statement would indicate. Consequently a list of some of the papers available for reference is presented below:

Forest and Stream. 9 (10), p. 185, October 11, 1877. [Examination of 3 stomachs taken in September, November and December.] 17 (7), p. 329, November 24, 1881. [Examination of a number of crops from Maine.] 23 (11), p. 207, October 9, 1884. [Examination of 2 crops from Canada.] 23 (12), p. 227, October 16, 1884. [Examination of several crops.]

Gross, Alfred O. Diseases of the Ruffed Grouse. *Auk* 45 (3), pp. 423-431, July 1925. [Crop contents of 5 individuals, 3 taken in November.]

Gross, Alfred O. Progress Report of the New England Ruffed Grouse Investigation Committee. Brunswick, Maine. pp. 2-3. June 25, 1926. [Summary of the results of examination of 64 stomachs by C. C. Sperry of the Biological Survey.]

Judd, Sylvester D. The Grouse and Wild Turkeys of the United States, and Their Economic Value. U. S. Dept. Agric. Biol. Sur. Bul. 24, pp. 25-38, 1 pl., 1905. [Examination of 208 stomachs and crops taken in every month of the year, New York furnishing the largest number.]

King, F. H. Geology of Wisconsin, Volume 1, p. 591, 1873-1879. [Food of 6 Ruffed Grouse.]

King, F. H. Trans. Wisc. State Agr. Soc. Vol. 24, pp. 472-473, 1886. [Same as the preceding item.]