

It was taken again on December 9, 10, 13, and 21; January 2 and 27; February, 2, 4, 11, 16, 21, 23 (4 times), 24 (twice) and on the 25th.

On February 23, and 24 the ground was covered with snow, which accounts for the number of repeats on these days. At this time it was very noticeable that the bird was becoming rather tame, it would stand still in the trap or gathering cage and allow one to inspect it closely, previous to this it would not stand still for a fraction of a second.

On February 28 and March 2 it was seen on our lawn within thirty feet of the kitchen window.

The trap in which this bird was taken is situated on a southern slope among a group of wild cherry and elm trees about ten feet tall, and is about twenty feet from a state road where there is travel all the time. On the lower edge of the group of trees is a low marshy spot where water lays all winter and along this marsh are some thick clumps of grass and on one side is a dense blackberry thicket. Every time the bird was released it flew either to this blackberry thicket or one of the clumps of grass, apparently the noise of cars passing along the road did not disturb it in the least.

On February 24, Mr. W. Howard Ball of Washington, D. C., Mr. Henry Underdown and Mr. C. E. Underdown of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club visited me and while here this bird came into the trap and my identification was corroborated by them.—RAYMOND J. MIDDLETON, *Jeffersonville, Pa.*

Summer Tanagers and other Southern Visitors in Massachusetts.

—On April 13, according to our weather reports, a severe storm passed over Texas, travelling east and reaching South Carolina late on April 14. Then it changed its course, following the coast and increasing in intensity, reaching a maximum on April 16 between the Delaware Capes and Massachusetts. Near my home in the latter state much property damage was caused by the extremely high tide which accompanied a wind of about seventy miles velocity.

On the morning of April 17, following the storm, Mr. Francis A. Foster telephoned me from Marthas Vineyard that a male Summer Tanager and an Indigo Bunting were at his feeding station. On April 18, Mr. Everett R. Eldredge, Jr., of Chatham, reported a male Summer Tanager picked up dead in that town. On the same date Mr. Allan Keniston of Marthas Vineyard reported two Summer Tanagers, one male Scarlet Tanager and an Indigo Bunting on the Island, and sent a female Summer Tanager to the Boston Society of Natural History. On April 20 my youngest son, Dick, aged thirteen, brought me a male of this species which he picked up dead near my home at Cohasset, and on April 22, Mr. Keniston sent a male in changing plumage to the Boston Society, and reported that a bird had been seen on Nantucket Island. He also sent a male Hooded Warbler from the island of Marthas Vineyard.

At Ipswich on April 19, there were three Indigo Buntings (their usual

migration date being about May 15-20) and a Wood Thrush. A Yellow-breasted Chat was reported at Amherst April 22 by Miss E. M. Smith.

I see no reason to doubt any of these sight records and these birds were undoubtedly all brought north by the storm described above.—JOHN B. MAY, *Director Div. of Ornithology, State House, Boston.*

Black-whiskered Vireo on Florida Keys.—The following notes on the Black-whiskered Vireo may be of interest to the readers of 'The Auk.'

On June 10, 1927, I was on Plantation Key Florida. This is one of the string of keys over which the F. E. C. R. R. passes on the way to Key West and is about seventy-five to eighty miles south of Miami. I had left the highway and gone up a line through the forest which had been cut by a surveying party. Not far from the road I flushed a Vireo.

The bird was easy to approach and as I had a pair of good Field Glasses I was easily able to identify it as a Black-whiskered Vireo. I looked around for a nest and soon located it when the other bird flew off. It was about fifteen feet up over the path and the four eggs were fresh.

I had no gun with me as I was not out for birds but I have the eggs and nest.

I believe the nesting of *Vireo calidris barbatulus* is very casual in southern Florida. This is the only set which I have personally taken in the state.—CAPTAIN KARL SQUIRES, *Ft. Humphreys, Va.*

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) in New Hampshire.—

On May 22, 1929, a Prothonotary Warbler was discovered at "Sanborn's Pond" in Concord, N. H., by J. J. Welsh and was under observation the two days following by the undersigned, and several other interested persons. This pond is a very small body of water between hill-slopes wooded with deciduous growth; it drains over a dike in a little brook that works its way through a swampy spot overgrown with alders and with larger second-growth trees. The Warbler was found at the lower end of the pond, at the little waterfall each time, and frequently sang its strong monotonous song, from four to six syllables in the series. It was accustomed to perch quietly at intervals, near the same spot, with or without delivering the song; then it would drop down and swing off to right or left some fifty yards or less. It fed on the wet ground of the swamp and on the edge of the pond and searched over decaying stumps. It was to all appearances a male.

It is believed this is the first time the species has been observed in New Hampshire.—JOHN J. WELSH, G. P. MILNE, F. B. WHITE, *Concord, N. H.*

Worm-eating Warbler at Ipswich, Mass.—On April 19, 1929, while driving along the road from Ipswich toward Little Neck with Messrs. Charles E. Clarke, of Medford and John H. Conkey, of Boston, we stopped to look over some birds in an adjoining field and discovered a Worm-eating Warbler in a low bush beside the road. We had it under observation through our binoculars for about ten minutes, and carefully noted the