

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