

ginia, by the late Dr. B. H. Warren, was so identified at the Biological Survey. Curiously enough, all three specimens here mentioned were collected in September, and at least two of them were birds of the year.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Late Nesting of the House Wren at Lexington, Virginia.—On Sept. 1, 1931, after returning from a vacation trip, I discovered a House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon aedon*) carrying food into a box at my front porch commonly used by them. On investigating I found three young in the nest apparently about four days old. The development of the brood was normal, and they left the nest early on the morning of September 12. Apparently only one adult was taking care of them. In answer to some questions Mr. S. Charles Kendeigh writes me as follows: "September records of nesting House Wrens are quite exceptional. In looking over some of the back records of the Baldwin Bird Research Laboratory, I could find only one record of nestling birds in September. That was of a brood of four which were fourteen days old on September 1. Unfortunately, I was compelled to leave the laboratory on this date and so do not know exactly when they left, but it was probably within the next day or two." That was in 1927.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

Carolina Wren roosting in Hornet's Nest.—On October 30, 1931 a resident of Yellow Springs, Ohio, related the following incident: A week previously she had heard a Carolina Wren singing in the yard around her home. Wishing to coax the bird to winter near-by, she hung a carpet-covered basket just under the eaves of a door-stoop roof on the north side of the house. Much to her surprise the wren refused the use of the improvised roost and, instead, entered the rear porch of the home via the open lattice work. As a roosting place the bird chose the interior of a large old hornets' nest which the owner of the home had hung in a dark corner of the porch. The bird's entrance to the hornets' nest was through a hole on the upper side of the structure.

This may be an entirely new and individualistic adaptation of the Carolina Wren to man's civilization, or it may indicate one type of its normal winter roosting place.—LOUIS B. KALTER, *535 Belmont Park, N., Dayton, Ohio.*

Nest Construction of the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—On May 15, 1931, while crossing a wood lot I came upon two Blue-gray Gnatcatchers (*Poliophtila caerulea caerulea*) finishing a nest which they had constructed on a horizontal limb of an oak tree twenty feet from the ground and five feet from the main trunk and directly under another limb. The apparent intention of nature was thwarted by the placing of this lichen-covered nest in a lichen-less tree and thereby making it very conspicuous. An hour's observation disclosed the fact that both birds took part in the completion of the nest although one of them visited it more frequently than the other. Both took the same particular pains and worked in the same way. They