

ately took up quarters in the enlarged opening of the new nest. In their new home they are plainly visible, and they have allowed us to study them with flashlights. They do not seem in the least disturbed when we suddenly turn a light upon them. The outer bird roosts with one wing spread across the opening, and this, perhaps, shuts out most of the light.

One morning, just at daybreak, I went out to the building where the nests are hung, lighted a small gas stove, and placed before it a bucket of water over which a layer of ice had frozen. Returning in a few minutes, I found both birds perched on the rim of the bucket, as near to the fire as they could get. Whether the heat or the light was the attraction I cannot say, but they presented as charming a bird picture as I have ever seen.

An account of this new use for old nests of hornets was given my high school class in biology, and it happened that one of the students, French Page, had had for three or four years a pair of Carolina Wrens nesting behind a picture in his sleeping room. In the fall of 1930 he found a hornet's nest and placed it in his room. In the spring of 1931 the birds adopted it, built their own home in it, and successfully raised a brood of young there.

The readiness with which they have taken up such homes has led us to wonder how freely birds may utilize these abandoned nests outdoors. It might be of interest to bird students to investigate such nests as they find.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

**A Hornet-Wren Nest.**—The note by Mr. Louis B. Kalter (Auk, XLIX, p. 90) on a Carolina Wren roosting in an old hornets' nest recalls a somewhat similar incident. On June 11, 1916, Mr. W. A. Goelitz and I were hunting in the low dune and pine region along Lake Michigan at Beach, Lake County, northeastern Illinois. Under the outside eaves of an old barn we found a hornets' nest and a House Wren singing on the roof above it. After searching the barn for the Wren's nest Mr. Goelitz climbed up to investigate the hornets' nest. He found that a well thrown rock had made a large hole in it and the House Wrens had used this for a home in which they had laid eight eggs. The nearest houses were about a mile and a half from here.—COLIN CAMPBELL SANBORN, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.*

**A Late Fall Occurrence of the Wood Thrush, in Cheshire County, New Hampshire.**—On November 14, 1931, while I was crossing through a piece of young-growth hardwoods, a thrush calling *pip pip* was heard a short distance back of me on a coniferous knoll. It soon came into view and was instantly recognized as *Hylocichla mustelina*. By easy stages it worked nearer, passing close by me and affording an excellent view, continuing its course through the small piece of woodland. It spent fully as much time on the ground as it did on low perches to which it frequently mounted, but did not make any attempt to feed. Its *quit quit* was followed by the scold note *pip pip* when a hound appeared. Whereon the thrush crossed the main highway into another hardwood growth and was lost to

sight and hearing. This date is thirty-five days later than Forbush (Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States, Vol. III, p. 388) records as the latest fall date for Massachusetts, which I believe has been somewhat later than for any previous New Hampshire record.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

**The Bohemian Waxwing in Ohio.**—On December 31, 1930, I was walking along the Miami River about two miles northeast of Quincy, Logan County, Ohio, with my sister, Mrs. Herman Allinger. In a small side valley we saw a bird which on closer examination proved to be a Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*). It was observed with 8 x binoculars at a distance of less than twenty feet as it was feeding on the fruit of some rose bushes. It was identified by its large size, the gray color of the underparts, the rufous markings about the head and especially by the rufous under tail-coverts. This waxwing was alone and was much tamer than any Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) I have ever seen.—A. LAWRENCE CURL, *Quincy, Ohio.*

**Occurrence of the European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in the James Bay Region.**—At Moose Factory, Ontario, on October 11, 1931, I saw a flock of seven European Starlings flying about and performing characteristic aerial evolutions. The hour was near noon and an extended snow-flurry was just ending. The birds coursed back and forth over a small refuse heap behind the residence of the district manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, while I watched them at short range for about two minutes with x 6 binoculars. Finally they flew to a small island in the Moose River in front of the settlement and alighted on some low willows. Moose Factory is situated on an island in the Moose River about ten miles up-stream from the southern part of James Bay. The mainland near this post was connected with the outside world by railway early in September, 1931.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Ottawa, Canada.*

**The Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) on the South Carolina Coast in Winter.**—The first specimen of *Mniotilta varia* ever to be taken in South Carolina in winter, was secured by the writer on Edisto Island, about forty miles south of Charleston, of February 10, 1932. In company with Mr. F. M. Weston, of Pensacola, Fla., I was investigating bird life in a patch of woods about a mile from the salt marshes, and among many other small species, Mr. Weston described this warbler. We watched it with glasses for a few moments, and as the occurrence was so thoroughly unusual, decided to secure it. This was done, and the specimen is now in the Charleston Museum.

We were under the impression that it was the first time it had occurred in winter in this state, but my friend Mr. Herbert R. Sass tells me that he saw a warbler of this species in his garden in the city of Charleston, in December, 1906. Mr. Sass does not collect birds and his specimen was