

Visits to the shores of the pond, where the birds in question can now be heard, failed to reward my search for them in the early summers of 1924 and 1925.

Nests were again found at Great Pond in the autumn of 1930, and some brought in by Mrs. Frank Kittredge, and on May 18, 1932, she informed me that the birds were building. On May 22 I joined Mr. and Mrs. Kittredge in a visit to the place, with the result that we found not less than thirty nests in the process of building, and saw a dozen or more of the birds, flitting about them, singing or scolding as their moods dictated.

Several of these we were able to observe with great care at a distance of only a few feet, with, and without binoculars. These birds were well out among flag beds toward the north shore of the pond.

On June 6, 1932, with Mr. Jed F. Fanning of Portland I visited the pond again, finding the Wrens as before; they were equally obliging in revealing themselves, close at hand, and in excellent light. We found one of their nests containing two of their characteristic chocolate brown eggs.

A circuit of the shores of the pond revealed many more nests and birds in the marshes on the south side of the pond. We estimate the number of birds seen, in the two sections, as about forty pairs.

From the fact that this pond has been much visited, at all seasons for many years, and neither nests nor wrens have attracted attention, except as stated, I believe the bird to be a newcomer to this section.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum of Natural History, Portland Maine.*

Does the Robin ever Lay White Eggs?—On May 13, 1931, my friend, Henry I. Shaw, of Norton, Mass., told me he noticed five white eggs on his lawn that morning. They probably had been blown out of some nest, and he thought they were eggs of the Robin, although he had always supposed this bird's eggs were blue.

On my expressing interest he brought two of the eggs to me the following day,—the three remaining eggs being too badly broken to pick up. These two eggs appear to be typical Robin's eggs in size and shape,—in fact, in everything except color. The color is white with no indication of blue, and showed no noticeable differences before and after blowing. One was damaged and was not preserved but the remaining egg is in my collection.

Although the Bluebird sometimes lays a set of white eggs, I do not recall having seen any reference to white eggs of the Robin. None of the standard ornithological reference books at hand make any mention of it. It is unusual, also, in this locality to find sets of five eggs.—F. SEYMOUR HERSEY, *Easton, Massachusetts.*

Willow Thrush, a New Bird for Alabama.—On September 7, 1932, a dead Willow Thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*) was found at Fairhope, Alabama, and was brought to me for identification. The bird was skinned and sent to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey, who identified it as a Willow Thrush. The specimen, retained in the collection