

by the proprietor and his employees, and migrational records have been preserved by them. From 1925 to 1935, inclusive, the spring arrival dates of the Purple Martins (*Progne subis subis*) at this bird house were, in order, April 6, 3, 12, 5, 4, 6, March 26, April 1, 7, 19. Some personal observations approximately confirm these drugstore dates. Also, although I saw Purple Martins forty miles further north several days before, I know they had not arrived at the city house by April 17, in 1935. The dates of fall departure have been kept for the past four years only. They were July 25, 1931, August 4, 1932, August 1, 1933 and August 30, 1934. The times for beginning of migration may depend upon local conditions at the point of departure but these few fall dates bear no relation whatever to the local variations in temperature or rainfall. None of these Martins was banded.—HAROLD B. WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

Ravens in the Kittatinny Ridge of Pennsylvania.—I was much interested in R. S. Freer's notes in the last issue of 'The Auk,' relating to the unsuspected population of Ravens (*Corvus corax principalis*) in a portion of the Virginia Blue Ridge. The numerous ranges of the Blue Ridge may harbor more of these birds than we are wont to suppose.

Running to the northeastward, the Blue Ridge merges into the Kittatinny Ridge. "Hawk Mountain," near Drehersville, is roughly two hundred miles from the area mentioned by Freer. In the course of my duties protecting the Hawks at the mountain during the fall of 1934, I saw two Ravens. It is possible that they may have been the same individual. The first bird occurred on October 14, at 4.37 P. M.; the next on November 2, at 4 P. M. On both occasions the birds passed close to the observation rocks, and on a level with my position. They followed the mountain as did the southward bound Hawks. Earle L. Poole of the Reading Public Museum informed me that Ravens are rare in this region, the last seen in Berks County being some forty years ago.—MAURICE BROWN, *Orleans, Cape Cod, Mass.*

Eastern Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata faxoni*) in Song in Florida.—On three memorable occasions in New England I have heard migrating Hermit Thrushes in song. That members of this species should exercise their vocal powers in the South, however, in violation of all known precepts of Turdine behavior, nearly borders on the incredible. (Howell, in his 'Florida Bird Life' says of the Hermit Thrush ". . . this charming songster is never heard in the South.")

About one P. M. on March 6, 1935, I was taken by surprise to hear the clear cadences of a Hermit Thrush, at the southern end of Apopka Lake, in Citrus County. Although the bird sang for about five minutes, its notes were never so full as when heard in the North. Three days later, in the early forenoon, I again had the good fortune to hear, and to see, this unusual songster. This time the song was even richer, and continued for more than ten minutes. On four more occasions, up to March 21, I was regaled with this bird's music. I have assumed that one bird was responsible for this unprecedented behavior, inasmuch as I saw a single Hermit Thrush about our cottage during this period.

On April 1, while botanizing in the woods adjacent to Buzzard's Roost, seven miles west of Gainesville, I paused to hear once again, a Hermit Thrush singing with marvelous fullness and clarity.—MAURICE BROWN, *Orleans, Cape Cod, Mass.*

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher at Cambridge, Mass.—On May 14 a Mrs. Sampson directed me to a bird she could not identify in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., which bird turned out to be a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila c. caerulea*). It allowed an approach to within five feet, and even without my 12x glasses the blue