

company with Robins in their garden, 421 Edinboro Road, Richmond, New York. It appeared first on November 24, 1936, and was still present on November 26, when it was identified by Mr. William T. Davis as a Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus varius* subsp.). On November 27, the bird was observed for several hours by Dr. William H. Wiegmann, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wilmott, and Mr. Davis. Mr. Wilmott focussed his camera on some persimmons placed as bait and in due time secured a picture of the bird, which, although the image is small in the photograph, is perfectly identifiable as of this species. It was seen in the garden or vicinity until December 6, 1936, and was observed by a number of persons in addition to those mentioned.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Penna.*

**Varied Thrush at Clementon, New Jersey.**—On November 26, 1936, a male Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus varius* subsp.) appeared at a feeding station about ten feet from the sun porch of my house, and was seen about the place almost daily until March 20, 1937. Dr. Witmer Stone tells me he has record of four other appearances of this bird in the East since 1848.—M. L. PARRISH, *Pine Valley, Clementon, New Jersey.*

**Bicknell's Thrush in Virginia.**—On October 3, 1936, in the course of field work at Kiptopeke, on the eastern shore of Virginia, I came upon the remains of a Bicknell's Thrush (*Hyllocichla minima minima*) that had apparently been killed by some bird of prey. The feathers of the side of the head were grayish, lacking the buffy tone as well as the prominent eye-ring of the Olive-backed Thrush, while the breast feathers were only lightly tinged with creamy. The wing, tail and bill were intact, and measured as follows: wing, 3.8 inches; tail, 2.6; bill, 0.5. From these dimensions it seems safe to conclude that the bird was a Bicknell's rather than a Gray-cheeked Thrush. This seems to be the first instance of the discovery of the bird in Virginia.—WILLIAM J. RUSLING, *335 Central Ave., West Caldwell, New Jersey.*

**Parula Warbler in Washington in December.**—On December 14, 1936, J. P. Schumacher of Washington, D. C., brought me a fine specimen of the Northern Parula Warbler (*Compothlypis americana pusilla*) that had been found dead the day before by Mrs. Schumacher in Woodridge, a section of northeastern Washington. The bird was obviously a male, a fact later proved by dissection, which also established the fact that it had died from a fracture of the anterior cervical vertebrae. It was in excellent condition and preparation of the specimen necessitated the removal of a considerable amount of fat from the skin.

The latest previous record for this species in the Washington region was October 17, 1919, and for this race, October 5, 1917 (Cooke, May Thacher, 'Birds of the Washington, D. C., region,' Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 42, pp. 1-80, 1929).—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**A note used during migration by the Yellow Warbler.**—Here in New England, toward the middle of August, before there is any hint that summer is ending, there come sometimes warm, tranquil days, when the trees, still dense with green leaves, stand motionless and we can hear the slightest sound. Most of the birds have stopped singing and the woods are silent; there has been little sign that birds are moving southward, except, in the night, the notes of the flying migrants. As we walk under the trees, listening, we hear a long, wild, high, sharp bird-note, abrupt, and very slightly vibratory, lasting perhaps half a second. It is a characteristic sound of this time of year, and we hear it best on these quiet, silent days. It comes from a bird moving restlessly up in the trees, and before we can see the bird, it is gone. I have