

migrations at Point Pelee, and she reports an "enormous" migration of Blue Jays from early morning until 2 p. m.—more jays than she "ever imagined sojourned in Ontario" (Jack-pine Warbler, 17: 115, 1939).

This unusual mass movement of Blue Jays is doubtless significant. A dearth of beechnuts and acorns in the northern forests may be the answer, in part. A sudden population increase may have attended an exceptionally favorable breeding season. In any event, it is interesting that this remarkable migration of Blue Jays was concurrent with the heaviest flight of hawks that we have experienced (22,704 raptors for the season).—MAURICE BROWN, *Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Route 1, Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania.*

Fish Crow in Center County, Pennsylvania.—Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, in his excellent work on the 'Birds of Western Pennsylvania' does not include the Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) because it has been "attributed to the eastern part of our region" on records that are "unacceptable" (p. 378).

In 1918, I spent the last week of April and the first two weeks of May at State College, Center County, and observed the Fish Crow every day I was there, usually a pair, but on several occasions I saw four birds and on April 30, a flock of seven birds flew over early in the morning uttering their noisy, characteristic cries. At that time, I was staying with Mr. Richard C. Harlow, who had spent ten years at State College and had never identified the Fish Crow. He doubted my belief at the time that the birds were Fish Crows, but subsequently acknowledged that I was right in my identification. On April 26 and April 30, I found two Fish Crows' nests at State College at widely separated localities, but did not examine them as the date was too early for eggs according to my experience with the birds at Philadelphia. Both nests were typically situated, in tops of pin-oak trees over eighty feet high. At both nests the owners circled overhead crying at my intrusion, a characteristic habit of nesting Fish Crows.

Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh spent four years at State College, 1916–20, and he also never identified the Fish Crows there. Neither he nor Harlow includes the Fish Crow in their respective papers on the breeding birds of Center County (Harlow's, 'The breeding birds of southern Center County, Pennsylvania,' *Auk*, 29: 465–478, 1912; Burleigh's, 'Notes on the breeding birds of State College, Center County, Pennsylvania,' *Wilson Bull.*, 43: 37–54, 1931).

Before I visited State College in 1918, I had over ten years' acquaintance with the Fish Crow at Philadelphia and in southern New Jersey where it is common, and know it positively, as there is no mistaking its cries, which are quite dissimilar to those of the Eastern Crow (*Corvus b. brachyrhynchus*).—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Short-billed Marsh Wren in the western Adirondacks.—On June 15, 1940, a pair of Short-billed Marsh Wrens, *Cistothorus stellaris*, were seen in a marsh near Wanakena, New York, just within the western border of Adirondack State Park in southeastern St. Lawrence County. The male sang frequently and both birds were kept under observation by 'squeaking' when they would appear briefly from among the rank growth of sedges and other marsh vegetation. The birds showed great concern when I searched for a possible nest, and though none was found I believe they were breeding there.

The flora of this entire region is typical of the higher Adirondacks and is characterized in general by spruce flats, balsam-tamarack bogs, river marshes, and mixed coniferous-hardwood forests. The marsh surrounding Heath Pond, wherein