

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 BROUN, *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

the birds were found, is 1500 feet above sea level and dominant plants are *Kalmia polifolia*, *Andromeda glaucophylla*, *Eriophorum viridi-carinatum*, and *Carex* spp.

Records for the occurrence of the Short-billed Marsh Wren in the Adirondack region are apparently quite rare. Dr. Merriam (Auk, 1: 59, 1884) says that Romeyn B. Hough collected two females on October 27, 1877, in Lewis County where they evidently were breeding every year. Bedell (Auk, 40: 700, 1923) recorded a male throughout the summer of 1922 near Waterford, New York, in Saratoga County. These are the only published accounts of this species I have been able to find that would indicate its approach to the Adirondacks as a breeding bird.—J. KENNETH TERRES, 220 Pleasant Street, Ithaca, New York.

Mockingbird in New Hampshire in midsummer.—A Mockingbird, *Mimus polyglottos*, was observed at Wentworth, New Hampshire, on July 19, 1940. It flew across the road one-half mile south of the town, where the Baker River crosses the State highway, route 25A. Time did not permit a search for the nest or a mate and it is doubtful if the bird were nesting, although this is not an impossibility. Successful nesting has occurred as far north as Bangor, Maine, Lunenburg, Vermont, 1884, and Brattleboro, Vermont, 1931 (Bagg and Eliot). I have found no nesting records for New Hampshire. The birds have been recorded at various times in New Hampshire but mostly in the fall and winter. However, a male was heard singing at Winchester, New Hampshire, in mid-June 1935, and another was observed at Manchester, New Hampshire, May 25, 1927 (Goellner). Winter records for the two States include: one at East Andover, New Hampshire, October 26–November 4, 1939 (K. Elkins); one at Norwich, Vermont, January 15–March 1939, and one at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, November 17–30, 1939, and several others in the southern portions of Vermont and New Hampshire.—RICHARD WEAVER, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Bicknell's Thrush in West Virginia.—On the morning of May 16, 1940, on the University Farm about one mile northeast of Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia, I collected a thrush whose measurements seemed to indicate that it was referable to Bicknell's (*Hyllocichla minima bicknelli*). This identification has since been confirmed by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, of the U. S. National Museum. This specimen, a female with a wing length of 93 mm., constitutes the first record of this subspecies in West Virginia, and one of the very few west of the Appalachians. It is of interest to note that for a time Gray-cheeked Thrushes were observed fairly commonly in a certain wooded area, associating with the more numerous Olive-backed Thrushes, and that three others were collected by J. L. Poland. All of these birds, one taken May 15 and two May 21, 1940 (the latter two also examined by Dr. Wetmore) have proved to be referable to the larger form (*H. m. minima*).

Wallace (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 41: 211–402, 1939), reviewing the alleged occurrences of *H. m. bicknelli* in the interior, concludes, "The few remaining records, if authentic, can best be explained as stragglers or accidental records rather than regular migrants."—WILLIAM A. LUNK, Fleming Avenue, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Warbling Vireo in Cape May County, New Jersey.—Dr. Witmer Stone, in his classic 'Bird Studies at Old Cape May,' says he has been "unable to obtain a single record" of the Warbling Vireo in the county, and also that "none has been recorded" for that region. When I gave Dr. Stone my nesting data of Cape May birds I overlooked a record of the Warbling Vireo, *Vireo gilvus*, of a bird that Mr. T. E. McMullen and I observed on June 8, 1919, at Cold Spring. It was a