

The bird was observed along the Lake Michigan shore at a point east of Cedar Grove in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. It was flushed twice from a shallow dried-up slough, which was sparsely overgrown with willow and fringed with cat-tails, and finally from among the higher dunes. It was reluctant to leave the immediate locality. Having observed it only in flight, but feeling quite sure that it was a Burrowing Owl, I collected the bird and it proved to be of the Western variety.

Mr. William Elder of the University of Wisconsin Zoology Department collected a specimen of the Western Burrowing Owl at Faville Grove, Lake Mills, Jefferson County, on April 9, 1939 (see Passenger Pigeon, 1: no. 4, 1939). To the best of my knowledge our specimen would therefore constitute the second known record of the taking of this species in Wisconsin.—WALTER C. PELZER, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin*.

Catbird wintering in Maryland.—A Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) first seen on November 3, 1940, remained in the northwestern part of Baltimore city through February 23, 1941, disappearing between that date and the 26th. This appears to be the most extended winter stay on record for a Catbird in this region. Others of the species were last seen in the same locality in 1940 on October 14, and first seen in 1941 on April 30, both averages dates.

After a threat of severe cold, including a snow, in the second half of October, the winter of 1940-41 was mild and open. The mean temperature for the four-month period of the Catbird's stay was 40° F., 1.8° above normal; the minimum reached was 18°, in December and January. A snow of 5.2 inches on January 26-27 was the only one that lay as long as one day; snow for the four months totalled 10.5 inches, 7.0 inches less than normal. Both colder weather and heavier snow came toward mid-March. From December 1 on, the wintering bird was visited every few days and watched, as opportunity offered, for from several minutes to an hour and a quarter at a stretch; it was actually under observation for a total of ten and a half hours.

Its habitat, in some undeveloped land, was a little hollow densely grown with blackberry bushes and a variety of saplings. Much of that growth, in turn, was heavily overrun by vines, chiefly Japanese honeysuckle. The flat bottom of the hollow was made marshy by a tiny stream.

At first the bird confined itself closely to the marshiest area that contained both dense ground cover and an abundance of wild fruits, but later it extended its movements to include more and more of the sides of the hollow. Thus on December 4, it was roving only about 25 yards north and south and 25 yards east and west; on January 1, these distances were 85 and 35 yards, on January 29, they were 90 and 65, and on February 19, they were 185 and 65. The bird did not exhaust the fruits of one area before adding another to its range; for example, honeysuckle berries were still being eaten on February 23 from a large vine first fed from on January 1. Another seasonal change in habits was an increase in hours of activity. Throughout most of the winter the bird could be found only in the morning. Searches on six afternoons between November 4 and December 22 were vain. No other was made in the afternoon, then, until February 9; on that afternoon it was found, and also on all of several later ones when it was looked for. It was feeding on each of these occasions.

Feeding was seen on twenty-three days, and five foods were observed. The abundant berries of the Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) were eaten on

twenty-one days from December 1 through February 23, and in such quantities as thirty in twenty-two minutes (December 29), and forty-five—besides some other food—in seventy-two minutes (January 8); forty-five of the berries were found to weigh 4.87 grams. Haws of the cockspur thorn (*Crataegus Crus-galli*) were eaten on six days, chiefly between February 2 and February 20, when honeysuckle berries were becoming scarce. Frost grapes (*Vitis cordifolia*) were eaten on two days through January 8, after which they were unavailable. Seeds of poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*) were eaten on December 22, and seeds of dwarf sumac (*Rhus copalina*) on February 2. The bird also frequently fed on the ground.

The Catbird associated with White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), a small flock of which wintered in the same hollow. This association was first consciously noted on January 19; from that date through February 16, the Catbird was initially found with the White-throats on three-fourths of all the visits paid to it. And although the sparrows also fed heavily on honeysuckle berries—the two species were each other's chief competitors for these—the association seemed to be sought by the Catbird, rather than based merely on the identity of food. The berries were available all over the hollow, and when the sparrows went well up the hillsides for them the Catbird usually stayed apart; but when the White-throats were feeding in lower areas the Catbird often fed among them on the vines, or fed from a vine ten or fifteen feet above while they foraged over the ground below, and a number of times it was seen to follow them when they moved from place to place. After February 16, when the Catbird was roving most widely, however, this association was only occasional.

Only two notes were heard: the mewling one, and the explosive, ratchety one.

Although the bird's extensions of area and hours of activity suggest strongly, when set down on paper, that its departure was finally caused by an exhaustion of food supplies, this was not so clear from actual observation. On February 23, honeysuckle berries were extremely scarce, but they were found by the White-throats on through March 12; a fair number of haws remained on the one thorn tree; poison-ivy seeds were still available; and the ground was free of snow. There was no marked change in the weather to account for the departure.

Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln has kindly checked the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service files for comparable stays in this vicinity, and writes that for Washington, D. C., "there is a late date of departure of December 6 in 1917, while there are at least four winter records as follows: one was noted December 25 to 31, 1883, and one was killed on January 13, 1889. One was noted at the Zoological Park from December 13, 1924, to January 6, 1925. One appeared at a feeding table near the Zoo about February 2, 1925. . . . Your date of February 23 is the latest that has come to my attention for this general region."—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 3201 Carlisle Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Wood Thrush nesting in the coniferous bogs of Canadian Zone.—The Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) was first found nesting in the vicinity of the University of Michigan Biological Station, Cheboygan County, Michigan, by Dr. Frank N. Blanchard on July 4, 1930, along Carp Creek near Burt Lake. On July 2, 1941, Dr. O. S. Pettingill, Jr., found a nest at North Fishtail Bay on Douglas Lake. Both nests were built in balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) in low cedar-spruce-fir bogs. The first nest was twelve feet above the ground and contained three well-developed young. The second was eight feet from the ground, saddled on a horizontal branch two feet from the main trunk. It contained one young