

bird which left the nest when approached. Both nests were lined with mud. The second nest was collected after it was no longer in use.

Since 1911, the Wood Thrush has been reported sporadically in the vicinity of the Biological Station (F. N. Blanchard and Theodora Nelson, MS.). In the majority of instances the birds were found in bogs. In 1941, while making a special survey of the bird life in the coniferous bogs of Cheboygan County, I identified four singing male Wood Thrushes in two widely separated bogs. Two of these birds were seen clearly. The bog woods in which the Wood Thrushes were found are frequented by such birds as the Myrtle Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Winter Wren, and Red-breasted Nuthatch,—birds which clearly designate these areas as typical of the Canadian Zone. Eaton (Birds of New York, 1: 41, 1910) has indicated that in New York State the Wood Thrush is a nesting bird of the Canadian Zone in some parts of the State, and Roberts (Birds of Minnesota, 2: 122, 1932) has noted the northward spread of this bird, in recent years, into the Canadian Zone in Minnesota. These conclusions are supported by observations in Cheboygan County, where the Wood Thrush has shown a decided preference for the Canadian with no tendency to inhabit the Alleghenian Zone which is present in much of the county.—OSCAR M. ROOT, *Brooks School, North Andover, Massachusetts, and University of Michigan Biological Station, Cheboygan, Mich.*

**Golden Warbler nesting in Lower Florida Keys.**—While exploring one of the Bay Keys in the Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge off Key West, Florida, on June 15, 1941, with Roger Tory Peterson of the National Audubon Society, a male warbler, in full song, was located. In coloration and song it was similar to the well-known Eastern Yellow Warbler, *Dendroica aestiva aestiva*, but the fact that it was several hundred miles south of the known breeding range of that bird and also certain differences in notes, led us to believe that possibly some West Indian form was nesting in these keys. On June 26, the writer located it again on the same key, and on the 28th the male, female and nest were found. The last was in the top part of a red-mangrove tree (*Rhizophora mangle*) and was composed of seaweed and feathers; it contained one egg, white with brownish markings chiefly about the larger end. On July 10, the egg was found broken, apparently jabbed, possibly by a Red-wing nesting nearby. On July 16, the male bird was collected, and on the 30th the female. Identification of these birds was made by Dr. John W. Aldrich, Biologist of the Section of Biological Surveys, Division of Wildlife Research, of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., who states that they are specimens of the Golden Warbler, *Dendroica petechia gundlachi*, never before recorded in the United States, but known to breed in Cuba and the Isle of Pines.—EARLE R. GREENE, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Key West, Florida.*

**Louisiana Water-Thrush breeding in New Hampshire.**—The following record concerns what is to my knowledge the first positive breeding record of the Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) in New Hampshire. The only other record I know of is a hypothetical sight record made by Mr. G. E. Thayer at Dublin, in August 1901.

I am quite familiar with the Louisiana Water-Thrush from my experience with the bird in Chester Co., Pennsylvania, where I have lived for the past two years. I had never seen the bird in New England until April 22, 1941, when Mr. Samuel Eliot showed me two pairs on the Mount Tom reservation at North Hampton, Massachusetts.