

Bohemian Waxwings at Watertown: Bohemian Waxwings were found in Thompson Park, in Watertown about the first week of January, 1962. I did not see any until January 14 when there were eight. During the next few weeks several persons saw the Bohemian Waxwings, and some reported the number to be 30 to 25. There was also a flock of Cedar Waxwings in which no Bohemian Waxwings could be found. Some days no Waxwings could be found. This probably was due to the size of the area covered with shrubs and trees and the fact that deep snow made walking difficult.

On the afternoon of March 17, R. Dudley Ross, Mrs. Ross, Cecil Dake, Mrs. Dake, Mrs. Clinch and I saw three hundred Bohemian Waxwings, and with them a very few Cedar Waxwings. We watched them for several minutes and this gave us time enough to estimate the number. The next morning Arthur W. Allen and Mrs. Allen saw a large flock of Bohemian Waxwings in almost the same place. They estimated the number to be more than 300. The Cedar Waxwings were in a separate flock.

In New York State the Bohemian Waxwings are highly irregular winterers. The records which I have found show only very small numbers, usually only one or two. Examples are the reports from Region 5 (*The Kingbird*, Vol. X, No. 1 and Vol. XI, No. 4). It will be interesting to see what future records of the Bohemian Waxwings may be, either in the winter or during their nesting season. — Frank A. Clinch, 173 Haley Street, Watertown.

Winter Sighting of Scarlet Tanager: During the Christmas Count on December 30, 1961, one of the field teams of the Alan Devoe Bird Club (Chatham) obtained an unusual record in the southwestern part of Rensselaer County. The team, composed of Beatrice Shineman (captain), Juanita Cook, Vivian and Lee Burland observed a Scarlet Tanager for approximately 45 minutes between 8:30 and 9:15 A.M., at distances varying from eight to fifty feet.

The temperature was near 0°F. The sky was clear. There were five to six inches of snow on the ground and the wind was light and variable.

The tanager was first discovered hopping about the lower branches of some shrubs in a hedgerow along the edge of a dirt road. Throughout the period of observation, the bird remained within four to six feet of the ground. Its movements were slow and seemingly uninfluenced by the relative closeness of the observers. At times the bird remained nearly motionless. Occasionally it dipped its beak into the snow on the branches and appeared to be eating the snow. After 25 to 30 minutes in the hedgerow, it flew across the road to a window feeder where it remained for another 10 to 15 minutes. From here, after it had picked around rather leisurely, and disinterestedly, it flew out of sight behind the house.

During the observation, the following features of the bird were noted: The back and head were olive green, the underparts were bright yellowish and unstreaked. The wings and tail were brownish black. There were no distinguishable bars or markings on the wings. The bill was rather horn-colored with the coloration deepening toward the base. At the closer distances it could be noted that the edge of the upper mandible was toothed near the base.

The family living in the house where the window feeder was located, have reported that a similar bird was seen again on January 17, and also sometime in February. — Lee J. Burland, 34 Green Ave., Castleton-on Hudson.

Editorial Note By S.F.H. — The Scarlet Tanager ordinarily winters in South America. This bird evidently was unable to migrate at the usual time, and remained north. The sluggish behavior is typical of Tanagers, and it has been noted in the past that unfavorable conditions turn Tanagers into ground-level feeders (*The Kingbird*, Vol. VI, No. 2). It would appear doubtful that the bird could survive the winter.

A Hawk, a Pigeon, and Two Panes of Glass: On Monday, Dec. 11, 1961, an immature Cooper's Hawk flew through the glass of both a storm window and