

specimens of *P. erythromelas* there is no trace of the reddish wash on the black—though several show red feathers among the black coverts. The characters of *P. erythromelas* are the stronger on the whole, as might be expected, as it seems the hardier bird of the two.

Measurements show that it is intermediate in size between the two species. I give a few (in inches), with those of Ridgway's 'Manual' for comparison.

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
Hybrid	3.90	2.85	.60
<i>P. rubra</i>	3.55-3.95 (3.69)	2.80-3.15 (2.99)	.82-.90 (.86)
<i>P. erythromelas</i>	3.55-3.90	2.80-3.25	.55-.60

The specimen is now in the collection of the U. S. National Museum—L. M. McCORMICK, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Summer Tanager in Connecticut.**—An adult male *Piranga rubra* was taken here April 28, 1893. The weather was quite cold at the time. Although in rather poor flesh, the bird shows no signs of ever having been aged.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

**Cape May Warbler at Shelter Island, New York.**—While collecting birds here on May 11, 1893, I secured a fine male Cape May Warbler. It was leisurely searching for insects in an oak grove on the very highest point on the island, and showed no alarm at my presence. It came in a 'bird wave' consisting of Warblers, Orioles, Chimney Swifts, Bobolinks, and Thrushes, which came on in numbers on that date or during the night previous.—W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island Heights, New York.*

**Nesting Habits of *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.**—This spring (1893) a pair of Catbirds (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*) took it upon themselves to build a nest in a small but dense honeysuckle vine that runs over a wire netting under the very roof of the side veranda of my house. Not in the least daunted by either cats, children, or constant passers-by, they had evidently come to stay and rear a brood. It occurred to me that it might be a good opportunity to note the exact times of their egg-laying, and also the precise number of days included within the period of incubation. After the nest had been completed twenty-four hours the female deposited her first egg, and then laid three more, making four in all, upon the hours and days as set forth in the subjoined record.

First egg laid	May 11, 1893,	at 10.35 A. M.
Second " " "	12, " "	9.40 A. M.
Third " " "	13, " "	9.15 A. M.
Fourth " " "	14, " "	10.15 A. M.