

Breeding of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Beverly, New Jersey.—On May 2, 1896, I recorded the first arrival of this bird at Beverly, and afterwards from day to day noted a male bird whistling from the tree tops in the lawns of adjoining properties to where I live. Knowing they were not early breeders I did not pay any particular attention to him until June 1, at which time he became so noisy with his continual outbursts of song, that I concluded to investigate, and soon discovered the female building the nest. The male would accompany her about the neighborhood while gathering material, and perch on the topmost branch of a nearby tree and whistle one strain after another. After incubation commenced he became more quiet, only whistling occasionally, and going off by himself on feeding trips, as I often heard him several squares away.

The nest was situated in the topmost branches or twigs of a small maple tree, about eighteen feet above the ground, and fifteen feet from the rear of a house along the river bank within the city limits of Beverly.

As this seems very unusual, as well as the most southern record for New Jersey, so far as I can ascertain, I concluded to record the note.—J. HARRIS REED, *Beverly, N. J.*

On the Status of *Lanius robustus* Baird as a North American Bird.—Having recently had occasion to again examine the type of *Lanius robustus* Baird, which I was fortunately able to do through the kindness of the authorities of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, I feel more sure than ever that the bird is not North American at all. It agrees in all characters but two, namely, the larger, more strongly hooked bill and peculiar pattern of the secondaries, with *L. algeriensis*; and two examples of the latter in the National Museum collection approach it so closely in the last respect that I have little doubt it is merely an 'aberrant' specimen or possibly a local form of that species.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Vireo flavoviridis in Nebraska—a Correction.—In order to avoid confusion, it becomes necessary to state that the bird on which the note in 'The Auk' (XIII, 263), recording the capture of *Vireo flavoviridis* was founded, has been found to be *V. olivaceus*.

In explanation of how this error occurred I will state that the specimen was somewhat abnormally colored, and according to the measurements given by Ridgway (Manual, 470), had a tail at least one inch shorter than the minimum length in *V. olivaceus*. Hence it was identified as *V. flavoviridis*. Since that time I have found, however, that the measurement of the tail, 3.15–3.30, given by Ridgway is in all probability an error. All of the authorities, Coues, Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway himself in his 'Ornithology of Illinois', do not give a maximum measurement of more than 2.50.—L. BRUNER, *Lincoln, Nebraska.*