

had done before. I began searching over every inch of ground and after half an hour's work I found a tiny nest sunken on a level with the ground, which was so well concealed by its small size and the thick clump of grass in which it was located that I could not remove my eyes without again having to search for it. The structure was four inches in depth and well arched over at the top, resembling nothing more than a tiny burrow; so dark was the interior of the nest that the eggs could not be discerned until the surrounding growth had been displaced. This nest was composed of fine grasses, very compactly woven, and the walls were thick and strong. Incubation was far advanced in the five eggs which it contained, the ground color of which was grayish white thickly and uniformly marked with specks of light brown.

I found it no easy matter to obtain the bird, as it never flew for more than a few yards without dropping into the grass, and only took wing when almost trampled upon. At last, however, I secured the bird with a snap shot when it took a longer flight than usual. The bird proved beyond all question to belong to *Ammodramus nelsoni*, and the bird, nest and eggs are now in the collection of Dr. H. B. Bishop. Few sets, if any, of this sparrow have been taken within the limits of the United States, though Arnold and Raine have taken sets in Canada. The set described above was taken near Devils Lake City, N. D.—CHARLES W. BOWNAN, *Devils Lake, N. D.*

Henslow's Sparrow in Chester County, Pa.—On April 25, 1904, I shot a male Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*) at Cupola, Chester Co., Pa. There were some six pairs of these sparrows in an overgrown, upland field. They ran under the matted grass like meadow mice and it was almost impossible to flush them, but their weak, two-syllabled notes could be heard on every side. On another visit to the locality, on May 8, only a single bird was seen and on May 22 they seemed to have entirely deserted the spot, as none were to be found.—CHRESWELL J. HUNT, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Henslow's Sparrow at Bethlehem, Pa. — A Correction.—In view of the recent occurrences of Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*) in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, it seems desirable to call attention to an erroneous record furnished to Dr. B. H. Warren and first published in his *Birds of Pennsylvania*. On p. 236 he says: "Nests have been taken in our state by Dr. Detwiller of Bethlehem and Mr. Roddy of Millersville." In my *Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey*, after corresponding with both gentlemen, I published more explicit data concerning the dates and localities of these nests.

Subsequently a portion of the late Dr. Detwiller's collection came into possession of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and among other specimens are two birds labeled "*Coturniculus henslowi*, Bethlehem, June,

1883, shot after procuring three sets of eggs." Further comment is hardly necessary when I state that both birds are Baird's Sparrow (*Coturniculus bairdii*), the "male" being an adult, the "female" a juvenal specimen. From the peculiar make-up of the skins I have no hesitation in saying that they were taken by Mr. Krider on a trip which he took to North Dakota with Dr. W. L. Abbott in 1881. Dr. Detwiller obtained many specimens from Krider.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

What has happened to the Martins?—Last summer the Martins (*Progne subis*) were suddenly either destroyed or driven away from their boxes in this town where for many years they have been domiciled. I watched interestedly for their arrival this spring, and was delighted on May 8, 1904, to see one about their old homes; but my delight has been short-lived, as the one lone bird disappeared and no others have come. Does it mean that the largest Concord colony I know of, where for many years at least fifteen pairs have nested, is wiped out? I would like to know if other New England towns have so mysteriously lost their Martins.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Concord, Mass.*

Breeding of Lawrence Warbler in New York City.—It is with pleasure that I am able to place on record some notes of the breeding of Lawrence Warbler (*Helminthophila lawrencei*). This is, I believe, the twelfth individual of this species to be recorded, and the first instance of its breeding, the other eleven birds being migrants.

The discovery of the nest was first made by Dr. Wiegmann early in June of the present year, and many of the following notes are from his observations.

Occurrence.—On May 15, 1903, Dr. Wiegmann observed a Lawrence Warbler in the New York Zoölogical Park, and on June 6 of last year I made a note of this species in my journal, but the glimpse I had of the bird was so brief that I then recorded the identification as not sufficiently certain for publication. The bird was first observed in the Park on May 18 of this year, and almost every day thereafter until June 16.

Plumage.—The individual Lawrence Warbler under consideration was exactly like the type specimen of Herrick as described in Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America' (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. No. 50, Part II, p. 452) except that the gular patch of black extended over the entire chin. The bird was in finest plumage, the markings of the throat and lores being jet black. The wing bars were white with just a tinge of yellow when seen in a favorable light at short range.

Habitat.—The bird's breeding place in the Zoölogical Park was in an open hardwood growth, near one of the Society's buildings, hardly a stone's throw from the Bird House.

Song.—This resembled very closely the dreamy *zree-e-e, zwee-e-e-e* of the Blue-winged Warbler (*H. pinnus*). An acute ear, however, could