

Whether or not any special significance attaches to the taking of this bird is problematical. Since *chrysoptera* and *pinus* are known to be hybridizing rather freely in certain parts of their breeding range, it is not strange that specimens of the hybrid type should be forthcoming from a locality in their migration route. Doubtless, it is only because actual collecting has become so limited in the eastern United States, that more specimens of this sort have not been recorded.—WILFRID H. OSGOOD, *U. S. Biological Survey*.

Capture of Lawrence's Warbler on Staten Island, N. Y.—At Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on May 11, 1907, I found a Lawrence's Warbler (*Helminthophila lawrencei*) on some dead bushes out in a dry field. Its black throat and cheeks, sharply contrasted with the rich yellow of its breast and crown, rendered it particularly conspicuous among the other warblers present. Fortunately I was able to verify my observation by shooting the bird, which proved to be a male, of typical color, with two white bars on each wing, washed with yellow, and somewhat wider and more confluent than is usual with the Blue-winged Warbler.—JAMES CHAPIN, *New Brighton, N. Y.*

The Breeding of Brewster's Warbler near Boston.—On May 19, 1907, in the Arnold Arboretum, near Boston, Mass., I heard a bird song which I supposed at first was that of a Golden-winged Warbler. Upon investigation, I found the bird on a low birch tree, feeding and singing by turns. To my surprise, though, it had the broad yellow wing-bars, bluish gray back, and yellow crown which I had expected to see, there was only a narrow black line through the eye, and an entire absence of black on the cheeks and throat, the entire under parts being silky pearl-white. Though I was entirely unfamiliar with Brewster's Warbler in life, I had seen stuffed specimens and had read with much interest the latter-day discussions of its relation to Golden-winged and Blue-winged Warblers. A few days later I was allowed to see, through the kindness of Mr. Walter Deane, Mr. Brewster's specimens of all three species, *Helminthophila pinus*, *Helminthophila chrysoptera*, and *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*, among which was the type specimen of *leucobronchialis* taken by Mr. Brewster in Newtonville, Mass., on May 18, 1870. The resemblance between the type specimen and the bird in the Arboretum, as I remembered it, was absolute, except that there was a very slight wash of yellow on the breast of the type specimen which I had not observed on the living bird. Interest in the Arboretum bird quickly spread and it was soon seen by many other observers, all of whom agreed that it was a Brewster's Warbler; the first record for Massachusetts, I understand, since the taking of the type specimen thirty-seven years ago. On June 8, a thorough search of the vicinity was made by several of our more expert local ornithologists, and the female, nest, and five eggs were discovered, the nest being located, I believe, by Mr. C. J. Maynard. The nest is on the ground, at the foot of a tiny elm

tree situated among other low trees and shrubs, and is within six or seven feet of the main driveway through the Arboretum. Across the driveway at this point is a spring and the beginnings of a small brook. In the structure of the nest are interwoven brown leaves with upturned stems, after the fashion of the Blue-winged Warblers as stated in Mr. Chapman's 'Handbook of the Birds of Eastern North America.'

A number of interesting circumstances are to be noted: first, the female has blackish areas on the throat and cheeks, shaped like those on a Golden-wing, but has also a still blacker, narrow line extending through the eye; second, a pair of Golden-winged Warblers has been known to breed in the Arboretum, in the immediate vicinity of the present nest, for a number of years; third, this year the Golden-wings seem to be absent.

Of course the most intense interest centers in the expected young, and it is to be fervently hoped that so accident will befall to prevent the successful hatching of the eggs and rearing of the young birds.—HELEN GRANGER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Ten Birds New to the Avifauna of Kansas.—Through the kindness of my friend Dr. R. Matthews of Wichita, Kansas, I have received for the Museum of the University of Kansas a mounted adult male specimen of the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*). This specimen was shot ten miles south of Wichita in 1906 by Mr. T. H. Griffith.

Dr. Matthews has also presented to the University Museum a specimen of the Red-breasted Merganser (*Merganser serrator*), which was shot in November, 1906, by Mr. Dan Breese on his lake near Colwich, Sedgwick Co., Kansas. This species was included in the early editions of my Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas on the authority of Professor S. F. Baird, but was omitted from the fifth edition, which contained only those species which were personally known to me as occurring in Kansas.

I desire also to note the capture on the Kansas-Colorado line in the spring of 1905, by Mr. Edward R. Warren, of the eight following species new to the Kansas list: The Scaled Partridge (*Callipepla squamata*); the Spurred Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus megalonyx*); the Green-tailed Towhee (*Pipilo chlorurus*); Swainson's Vireo (*Vireo gilvus swainsoni*); Virginia's Warbler (*Helminthophila virginiae*); Macgillivray's Warbler (*Geothlypis macgillivrayi*); the Sage Thrasher (*Oroscoptes montanus*); and the Dwarf Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla aonalaschkae*).

The above ten species, together with the seven species previously reported to 'The Auk,' in addition to the 342 species enumerated in the fifth edition of my Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas, make a total of 359 species whose actual capture in Kansas has been verified by me.—J. H. SNOW, *University of Kansas, Lawrence.*

A Kentucky Warbler near Boston, Massachusetts.—At Wellesley Hills, in the forenoon of May 14, 1907, having just left the electric car and passed in the rear of the stores and dwellings which front on the little village