

fauna, as it was considered a characteristic bird of the Alleghanian and Canadian faunas, particularly of the former zone.

The first nest, I believe, to be recorded from the Carolinian fauna was discovered by Mr. J. Harris Reed at Beverly, Burlington County, N. J., (see Auk, 1897, p. 323), and the second was found by G. H. Moore at Haddonfield, Camden County, N. J. This nest and eggs was acquired by the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club of this city for its matchless collection, and its discovery was reported at the February 2, 1899, meeting of the Club.

Reed has also found the Rose-breasted Grosbeak nesting in Upper Makefield township in Bucks County, Pa., and I have found it to be a summer resident in Bensalem township in the same county, in the vicinity of Cornwell's Station, where, also the Scarlet Tanager breeds. And further investigation would no doubt reveal the bird as a breeder at other localities in the Carolinian fauna, as it appears to be becoming a regular resident in various parts of this zone.

On May 28, 1907, I found a nest of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Torresdale, Philadelphia County, Pa., which is the only record of a nest for this county, and the most southern record for Pennsylvania which I have been able to find.

Until I found my nest Reed held the next record for southern nesting of the Rose-breast, but his record must now be accorded third place, as the nest I found is several miles further south.

The nest I found was collected with two fresh eggs. It was situated 6 feet up in a many-forked elder bush, in a thicket of elder, alder and spice bushes along the Poquessing Creek, bordering a wood of deciduous trees.

If there are any other records of the nesting of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak in the Carolinian fauna I should be glad to hear of them.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

An Intergrade between *Helminthophila pinus* and *H. leucobronchialis* captured in Hyde Park, Mass.—This bird, a male, was discovered by me on the morning of June 13, 1907, on a hillside covered by a dense growth of low oaks and birches, in the town of Hyde Park, Mass. I was drawn to the bird by his song, which was identical with that of the Golden-winged Warbler, being sometimes composed of three notes, *zee, zee, zee*, sometimes of four, and once only of two. I thought likely that it might be breeding here, but I could find no trace of the nest, so I decided to return in the afternoon and shoot the bird if it could be found, in order that a proper examination and record of it might be made.

I returned about three o'clock and shot it near the place where I had seen it in the morning. The description and measurements of this specimen are as follows:

Crown yellow, with a few dark feathers. Back and wings greenish yellow, some of the wing feathers being bluish gray edged with greenish. Tail bluish gray above, the three outer pairs of feathers partly white.

Both wings and tail light gray underneath. Two yellow bars on each wing, not so broad as in *H. chrysoptera*. A black line through the eye; sides of neck a little whitish; chin, throat, breast, sides, and belly decidedly yellow, this color being strongest on the breast. Some bluish gray feathers on the upper back and wings. Eyes hazel. Bill black. Tarsi and feet greenish black. Length, 5.05 in.; extent, 7.75; wing, 2.40; tail, 1.90; tarsus, .75; middle toe, .50; bill, .40. This specimen is now in my collection.—H. G. HIGBEE, *Hyde Park, Mass.*

Additional Notes on the Brewster's Warbler in the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.¹—The five eggs hatched June 15; the young left the nest June 22, after remaining in the nest but seven days. This tallies exactly with what I observed in a nest of *Helminthophila chrysoptera* in Arlington, Mass., in 1897: the five eggs hatched June 8, the young quit the nest June 15.

An agent was sent from the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy on the 22d to collect the young birds and the two parents, but he was forbidden by the authorities of the Arboretum to shoot any of them. The nest is now in the Museum (No. 5083). The parent birds in this case were, as far as I could see, a normal male *H. leucobronchialis* without any yellow below, and a female *H. chrysoptera* (essentially), the only abnormal mark that I could detect on her being a blackish line bounding the gray cheek patches above and separating them from the white superciliary streaks. The five eggs, it may be noted, were dark-spotted near the larger end and appeared like those of *H. chrysoptera*.—WALTER FAXON, *Lexington, Mass.*

***Helminthophila leucobronchialis* (Brewst.) in Lexington, Mass.**—On the 14th of June, 1907, while walking in company with Dr. Winsor M. Tyler through a hillside pasture sloping down to a wooded swamp in the town of Lexington, Mass., I came upon a male Brewster's Warbler in full song. This bird was often scrutinized by Dr. Tyler and myself at short range and with the aid of powerful glasses, from this time forth up to the end of June, about which time it stopped singing and disappeared from view. It wore the pure, unadulterated *leucobronchialis* dress, revealing not the slightest trace of yellow on the lower parts, even when seen at close quarters and by the aid of the most favorable light. Its crown was bright yellow, lores black, this color continued behind the eye as a short, thin postocular streak (as in *H. pinus*). Back gray (as in *H. chrysoptera*). Wing-patch yellow, indistinctly divided into two bars. Lower parts silkwite, purest on the chin and throat.

There were two male *H. chrysoptera* in the immediate neighborhood—so near that all three could be heard singing at the same time. The Brewster's Warbler had two different songs, absolutely indistinguishable from two of the songs of the Golden-winged Warbler. The first of these

¹ See Note by Helen Granger, in the July number of 'The Auk,' p. 343.