

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.

was the familiar *zee, zee, zee, zee* of *chrysoptera* varied at times by docking one or two of the last notes. The second song may be represented thus: — *ti-ti-ti-ti-ti-ti, zee*, the preliminary notes (sometimes increased to as many as eight) delivered rapidly and without any of the buzzing quality of the long, higher, final note. This song also was indistinguishable from the second song of the Golden-winged Warbler.

Let us now compare the song of this bird with what has hitherto been recorded concerning the song of Brewster's Warbler. The type specimen (Newtonville, Mass.) was singing the first song of *chrysoptera* when it was shot (*test.* Brewster and Maynard). The Arnold Arboretum bird recorded by Miss Granger in the last number of 'The Auk,' usually sang the same song (*zee, zee, zee, zee*) but on one occasion it was heard singing the second song, described above, several times in quick succession (Miss Granger, *in litt.*). The intergrade between *H. pinus* and *H. leucobronchialis* shot by Mr. Higbee in Hyde Park, Mass., on June 13 of this year (see Mr. Higbee's note above) sang the first, ordinary song of *chrysoptera*. In brief, the few observations on the song of Brewster's Warbler in Massachusetts disclose no differences between it and the Golden-wing. Connecticut observers, on the contrary, find that in that State Brewster's Warbler sings sometimes like *chrysoptera*, sometimes like *pinus*, while Mr. Eames (Auk, VI, 309) and Mr. Sage (Auk, X, 209) aver that at times it utters notes peculiar to itself. But are Mr. Eames and Mr. Sage familiar with the second, less often heard song of *chrysoptera*? If not, the "peculiar" notes may prove to be those of the Golden-wing.

In this connection it may be worth while to complete the account of the musical repertory of *H. chrysoptera*. One bird, observed last June, varied his score by combining the first and second songs into one long and varied melody,— *zee, zee, zee, zee, ti-ti-ti-ti-ti-zee*; another, discovered by Dr. Tyler near the Lexington Golf Links, sang in addition to songs 1 and 2, a third peculiar song, two long-drawn notes, *zee, zee-e-e-e*, the second note higher than the first and delivered with a quaver. This song No. 3 singularly suggested the ordinary song of *H. pinus*, though the relative pitch of the first and second notes was reversed.

On one occasion we heard the second song given when the bird was on the wing, and modified by that rapturous delivery which goes with the flight songs of birds. The author of this song was probably the Brewster's Warbler, though the proximity of two Golden-wings at the time made this a little uncertain.

It was my intention to secure the Brewster's Warbler at last, but I delayed shooting so long in the hope of finding through him his mate, nest, or young, that he eluded me by lapsing into silence.

This is the fourth specimen of Brewster's Warbler in Massachusetts. The other records are, Hudson, May or June, 1858, ♂, Sam'l Jillson, now in the collection of Williams College (Purdie, B. N. O. C., IV, 184); Newtonville, May 18, 1870, ♂, the type, W. Brewster (Amer. Sportsman, V, Oct. 17, 1874, p. 33); Jamaica Plain, May 19, 1907, ♂, Helen Granger

(Auk, XXIV, 343). Of these the type specimen (in Mr. Brewster's collection) has a very faint tinge of yellow on the breast, the others showed no trace of yellow on the lower parts. Then there is the specimen recorded in this number of 'The Auk,' Hyde Park, Mass., June 13, 1907, ♂, H. G. Higbee, which is midway between *H. pinus* and *H. leucobronchialis*, heavily washed with yellow from the base of the bill to the under tail coverts.—WALTER FAXON, *Lexington, Mass.*

A Correction.—In Mr. Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America,' Part II, 1902, p. 572, the citation "*Dendroica caerulea* Loomis, Auk, VIII, 1891, 170 (Chester Co., South Carolina, Apr. 15 to May 3 and Oct. 4 to 26)" should be cancelled and transferred to the Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). The correct citation for *Dendroica caerulea* is "Loomis, Auk, VIII, 1891, 170 (Chester Co., South Carolina, April 13 to 30, and Aug. 8 to Oct. 22)." —ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Northern Water-Thrush again Nesting in Massachusetts.—In 1905 I recorded in 'The Auk' the nesting of the Northern Water Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) in Lancaster, Mass. I found two sets of eggs, May 21, 1905, well incubated.

This year, June 23, 1907, not in the same swamp, but near it, I found a brood of young of this species that could fly. I shot one. It would seem to establish the fact that this bird breeds regularly in this locality.

The eggs must again have been laid early in May, despite the cold spring and the late arrival of the north-bound migrating Water-Thrushes.—JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*

A Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) in Lexington, Mass., in Winter and Summer.—A Mockingbird appeared near my house in Lexington on the 8th of February, 1907, and was seen by me at intervals up to the 29th of March. On the 31st of March and the 4th of April a Mockingbird, doubtless the same one, was seen by several persons in another part of the town, about a mile to the eastward. He was neither seen nor heard again until the 9th and 10th of July, when he reappeared near my house. This bird sung at the end of March, early April, and on both the days when he was seen in July. He was an unusually fine singer, even for a Mockingbird. Among his very perfect imitations the notes of the Phoebe and Great Crested Flycatcher were conspicuous. The winter of 1906-07, it should be remembered, was an unusually cold one in eastern Massachusetts.—WALTER FAXON, *Lexington, Mass.*

The Great Carolina Wren in Southern Rhode Island.—As has been previously noted in 'The Auk' by the present writer, this bird has been within recent years known to summer in southern Rhode Island. Last year and year before (1905-1906) there was no indication of his presence in the neighborhood of Peace Dale in South Kingstown in the Narragansett