

in Concord, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1908. This bird was identical in plumage with the one shot by Mr. Kennard in Auburndale last May, which specimen is in the Collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. The bird I saw was associated with Yellow Redpoll and Yellow Warblers and was unmistakable. Two other experienced bird students were with me.—LIDIAN E. BRIDGE, *West Medford, Mass.*

A Prothonotary Warbler in Central Park, New York City.—On May 4 of the present year I saw and identified a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) flying back and forth over one of the inlets of the lake in Central Park. I watched it nearly an hour, many times seeing it light in a bush not four feet from where I was sitting. I pronounced it a Prothonotary Warbler, then went to the Museum and examined a skin to make sure of it. I was attracted to the bird by its song which was new to me.

On May 5, Mr. Chubb, of the Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Wiegman saw and identified it also.¹—ANNE A. CROLIUS, *New York City.*

Brewster's Warbler.—Thursday, May 14, 1908, I saw a Brewster's Warbler, a male singing, in the Arnold Arboretum near Boston, Mass. At the time he was singing the regular three-syllabled song. He is in the same part of the arboretum as last year, and is, to all appearances, the same bird.

He was seen the following day by Mr. Charles F. Faxon.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Jamaica Plain, Mass.*

The Kentucky Warbler in Vermont.—A specimen of the Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosa*), was taken May 30, 1905, at Lunenburg, Vt., by Mr. W. E. Balch and identified at the Biological Survey. The specimen is now in the Fairbanks Museum at St. Johnsbury.

This is probably the first authentic record for the State.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Mockingbird in West Medford, Mass.—From November 17, 1907, until April 20, 1908, we had a Mockingbird — *Mimus polyglottos* — on our place the greater part of each day, with few exceptions, feeding on suet, barberries and cedar berries. The bird, presumably a female, as it did not sing, scolded and drove away the Shrike, Jays, Cedar Birds and Robins.—LIDIAN E. BRIDGE, *West Medford, Mass.*

Nesting of the Short-billed Marsh Wren in Philadelphia, Pa.—The Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) is of exceedingly rare occurrence in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where it is rarely seen even as a migrant,

¹[This is the bird recorded in 'Bird-Lore,' May-June, 1908, p. 128, where, however, the date of the observation is accidentally given as May 8 instead of May 4.—EDD.]