

capture extends its range and makes a new record for Idaho. I believe the bird is a not rare winter resident in this section, as I have several times noted a large sparrow resembling the Harris's, though except on this one occasion I have been unable to make a positive identification.—L. E. WYMAN, *Nampa, Idaho.*

**Nesting of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak near Philadelphia, Pa.—**In 'The Auk,' 1907, p. 442, I recorded the nesting of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*) in Philadelphia County, Pa., along the northeastern boundary, in the Carolinian fauna, in which zone it is a rare breeder in this vicinity. This nest was found at Torresdale, along the Poquessing Creek.

In 1909, I found three nests of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak on the other side of this stream in Bucks County, at Andalusia, directly opposite Torresdale, and practically the same locality. The first was discovered on May 18 and held two fresh eggs; the others were found on June 18. One was a new nest and the other a deserted one, containing broken egg shells. Another nest was found at this locality in June, 1909, by Dr. J. B. Ball, of this city, in which were also fragments of eggs, and was an abandoned nest also.

During the summer of 1910, the doctor and I were unsuccessful in our limited searches for the nest of this bird at both of these localities along the Poquessing Creek, although on both of our trips we observed several of the birds.

On April 23, 1910, I observed several Rose-breasted Grosbeaks at both of these localities, which is much earlier than they usually arrive in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The nesting of the bird here as early as May 18, is also an unusual occurrence.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Aramingo, Philadelphia, Pa.*

**The Orange-crowned Warbler in Pennsylvania.—**During the spring of 1909 it was my good fortune to be able to establish the occurrence of this bird at State College, Center County, Pennsylvania. During a late flight of warblers on May 16 I observed several which I took to be Tennessee Warblers but on collecting a pair of them, they were found to be of this species. There were probably six or seven in the flock and another taken was too mutilated for preservation. When seen the birds were in willows along a small stream in company with Nashvilles and Northern Parulas and a few Redstarts. This date is remarkable because of the fact that the few Pennsylvania and New Jersey specimens have almost invariably been taken in late February or early March.—RICHARD C. HARLOW, *State College, Pa.*

**The Cuban Pine Warbler.—**I beg to report having found the Cuban Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pityophila* Gundl.) in the pines at Mayari, on

the north coast of Santiago Province in eastern Cuba on May 20, 1909. These pines are locally known as "Pinares de Mayari," and extend over an area of some 50 square miles, the ground underneath them being covered to a depth of from 6 to 12 feet with loose iron ore which is being crushed by the Spanish American Iron Co. and sent to the "States." The altitude of the Pinares is 1800 feet above sea level.

It is worthy of note that this warbler is not found in the pines on the south coast of this province, where I have looked for it diligently; nor is it found, according to Dr. Gundlach, on the Ile of Pines where there are to be found large extents of pine woods. Although there are clumps of other timber scattered here and there through the pine forest *D. pityophila* is not to be found in them, it living strictly on the pines and usually in the highest branches, where were it not for its song it would be next to impossible to locate, as it is very difficult to see among the branches. I have never seen it on the ground and believe it does not leave the trees.

On the above date I found full grown young flying about showing it to be an early breeder. Heretofore it has been reported only from western Cuba, where Dr. Gundlach found it.—CHARLES T. RAMSDEN, *Guantanamo, Cuba.*

**A New Breeding Record for Wayne Co., Michigan.**—In a hawthorn pasture on P. C. 669, Ecorse Township, August 13, 1910, I found a nest of the Mockingbird containing three young that would have flown in a day or two. The adult birds were present in dirty and worn plumage with a suggestion of molt and with sexual organs reduced to minimum size, indicating a conclusion of the breeding season. The nest was placed two and a half feet above the ground in a hawthorn tree, a typical Brown Thrasher site, but it differed somewhat in construction from the nest of that species or the Catbird. The foundation was composed entirely of dead hawthorn twigs, those with the greatest profusion of thorns being selected. The sides were of the same material except that near and on the top an abundance of small dried aster plants were interwoven, including the stems, leaves and flowers. The inner foundation consisted of black horse-hair, about a quarter of an inch thick on the bottom and thinning to nothing an inch up the sides; this and the inner sides of the walls were concealed beneath a covering of dried aster leaves and flowers. The nest presented an excellent example of protective coloration, for viewed from any angle above its surface the general aspect of gray blended with the backs of the young birds. On the other hand it was very poorly concealed, in fact, I first saw it at a distance of about thirty yards. Later, both the pasture and surroundings were thoroughly searched but no trace of a previous brood was found. Of the three nestling Mockingbirds two were males and the other a female.

Southern birds occasionally appear here during the spring migrations, apparently carried north in flocks of other species. This may explain the