

brachyrhynchos Brehm, apparently thus far unchanged in the new island home into which it has been introduced by man.—OUTRAM BANGS, *Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Cambridge, Mass.*

The Orange-crowned Warbler in Cambridge, Mass., in December.

— On Sunday, December 13, 1914, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I noticed a small bird flitting to and fro in a vine which grows on my neighbor's piazza railing about 30 yards from the room in which I was sitting. The actions of this bird at once attracted my attention. While they somewhat resembled a kinglet's, they were not so quick and restless, and were those of a warbler.

The bird was not shy and during the 10 minutes I observed it I got within 4 or 5 feet of it, and had ample opportunity to observe it carefully through field glasses. Its under parts were dull greenish yellow becoming a little darker on the breast, there was a whitish eye-ring and a very faint showing of dull greyish wing-bars. The head was about the same color as the back and tail, a greenish olive brown. It appeared to be feeding on seeds and berries that grow on the vines.

The bird was unquestionably an Orange-crowned Warbler, and its occurrence in December seems worthy of notice. So far as I know, while there have been a number of November records (W. Brewster's 'Birds of the Cambridge Region') and one for Jan. 1, 1875 (Dr. C. W. Townsend's 'Birds of Essex County') this is the first December record for Massachusetts.—HENRY M. SPELMAN, JR., *Cambridge, Mass.*

A Winter Record for the Palm Warbler on Long Island, N. Y.—

In the plains country south of Hicksville, on Dec. 13, 1914, the writers saw an example of *Dendroica palmarum palmarum* (Gmelin), and were enabled to examine it carefully through field glasses at a distance of only a few paces. The bird was first flushed from a pile of brushwood overgrown with brambles. Thence it flew into a cultivated field and skulked among growing cabbage heads, but after being stalked by us for a few minutes it returned to the thicket where we positively identified it.

Eaton's 'Birds of New York' (1914) quotes no winter record of the species in New York State, and Braislin's Long Island 'List' (1907) gives the latest autumn record of this subspecies as October 10 (and on this date I saw one at Forest Hills, L. I., 1914 — C. H. R.).—R. C. MURPHY, *Brooklyn Institute Museum*, and C. H. ROGERS, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

The Blackburnian and Bay-breasted Warblers at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.— These warblers are quite rare in eastern Massachusetts, therefore it may be well to record the following observations:

Chapman notes in his 'Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America': Blackburnian Warbler, "Cambridge, T. V., uncommon." Bay-breasted: "Cambridge, rather rare T. V."

Howe and Allen in their 'Birds of Massachusetts' say: Blackburnian Warbler: "Martha's Vineyard: 'Transient. Rare.'" Bay-breasted: "Martha's Vineyard: 'Transient.'"

When at my summer place at Oak Bluffs, M. V., which is located in an oak grove, I am usually alert for birds, it being a favorable place for observation. About 10 A. M., May 21, 1905, a most delightful morning, I heard a warbler's song with which I was unfamiliar. Upon investigating I discovered a pair of Blackburnian Warblers (*Dendroica fusca*) in the lower branches of an oak, 15 feet from cottage. They were beautiful, graceful birds; flitting from branch to branch, catching insects, singing now and then; spreading their tails, showing their white webs and their black and white and orange parts showing to perfection. I had a near view of the handsome male and his slightly plainer mate, both being in their faultless nuptial dress. I had waited years for this sight and enjoyed it thoroughly.

September 12, 1914, while exploring the pine barrens near East Chop, Martha's Vineyard, where the Grasshopper Sparrow and the Heath Hen sometimes occur, I encountered a flock of probably 125 migrating sparrows and warblers. I examined several of the latter which proved to be Blackpolls, and then a warbler attracted my attention which had an unusually deep yellow breast. I at first thought it one of the comparatively highly colored, fall Pine Warblers. I quickly lost sight of this bird and searched for another, which I soon found, and by its chestnut flanks and white tail patches I recognized the Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*). There were surely two in the mixed flock and doubtless more.— CHARLES L. PHILLIPS, *Taunton, Mass.*

The Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) as an Abundant Autumnal Migrant and as a Destructive Grape Juice Consumer at Berwyn, Pa.— For several years, previous to the crushing sleet of the past winter, a pie cherry tree crowned with the foliage of a fugitive Clinton grapevine overhung my shop platform; and a thirty foot pine bending under the weight of several Niagara grapevine runners, stood close to my bedroom window. These vines remained unpruned principally because the fruit served as a capital lure for many migrating birds in just the places most convenient for observation.

From the cherry tree I secured an adult female Cape May Warbler on September 25, 1909, a notable capture at that time since it was my first fall record.

From the same tree, on September 12, 1913, I took a specimen each of the Cape May and Tennessee Warblers, and on the 14th and 15th observed twenty and thirty adult and immature female Cape Mays on the pine tree. These birds were almost constantly on the move, darting after one another, only now and then pausing an instant to gather some minute insect from leaf or fruit, especially about the grape bunches; and six shots failed to drive the survivors from the tree. By the 19th, the number diminished to