

and about three fourths of a mile from where I saw the Cowbird in November. Today, December 30, I found Mr. Bubier's Cowbird within a few rods of the place he reported him, and still accompanied by his English retinue.—ARTHUR P. STUBBS, *Lynn, Mass.*

Another Hybrid Warbler from Northern New Jersey.—On July 8, 1915, while in company with Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads on the edge of a rhododendron swamp near Sussex, N. J., the writer secured a specimen of the hybrid, supposed to result from the interbreeding of the Golden-winged and the Blue-winged Warblers (*Vermivora chrysoptera* and *V. pinus*). The specimen was a young bird of the year on which the wing bands were not fully developed. Nevertheless they were developed sufficiently to show bright yellow. This marking, taken with the general appearance of the bird, made it approximate *leucobronchialis*, but on the other hand the under parts were quite strongly suffused with yellow and the throat was dusky.

This bird, in company with several other young, at least two more, and with an adult male *chrysoptera*, was under our observation for nearly an hour. On several occasions the birds were within a few feet of us, so that fairly accurate field observations were possible, and yet they were flitting about so constantly in search of insect life, which was very abundant on the sunny edge of the swamp, that it was almost impossible to get a good shot at any of them. The depth of the water between the swampy islands also impeded us greatly.

Our conclusions in regard to the birds we did not secure, were as follows: one adult bird was certainly present and that was a pure male Golden-winged Warbler. This bird, though not actually observed feeding the young, was with them at all times, sometimes occupying the same branch with them and exhibiting the subtle behavior of a parent bird. If the other parent was present, we could not distinguish it from the young. It should be stated, however, that a Blue-winged Warbler, sex undetermined, had been noted in the neighborhood not a hundred feet away, but this bird was constantly associated with other warblers and was not once seen with the hybrid family in question. As to the color of the other young birds, I noticed particularly that they were all very light, especially on the under parts. One of them had a more pronounced, dusky throat than the others, and none of them seemed to have the under parts suffused with yellow, as did the specimen secured. And yet they might have had, as the character of under parts is very difficult to determine in the field, even when birds are as close as these were.

It was most unfortunate that we were chased away by an excited farmer, otherwise we might have contributed something more definite to the store of knowledge gradually accumulating about these interesting species.

The specimen was mailed to Dr. Witmer Stone at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Unfortunately it arrived in such bad condition that it could not be preserved, but before it was thrown away, it was

carefully compared with specimens in the Academy's collection. Dr. Stone stated that it was undoubtedly one of the hybrid warblers, and that it was somewhat similar to a specimen in the collection marked *leuco-bronchialis*.—ROBERT THOMAS MOORE, *Haddonfield, N. J.*

Cape May Warbler in Virginia in Winter.—On December 7, 1915, about 8:00 P.M., a Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) was brought to me alive but in a much weakened condition. According to the captor of the specimen, it was secured in the morning, in the snow, being barely able to flutter along. It revived considerably when taken to warmer quarters, but refused to eat. On the morning following it seemed even better, and ate banana from the hand. It rejected peanuts, but ate the banana readily. By the following evening it seemed weaker, however, and the next morning it was dead. The bird was apparently a young male, and with the exception of the fact that it had but three tail feathers, the plumage was comparatively perfect.—GEORGE M. SUTTON, *Bethany, W. Va.*

The Occurrence of the Western House Wren on Smith's Island, Northampton County, Virginia.—On May 13, 1910, I collected an adult male of *Troglodytes ædon parkmani* at Smith's Island, Northampton County, Virginia. The specimen is Cat. No. 312912, U. S. National Museum. (Original number, 18946.) It was identified by Messrs. Ridgway, Oberholser, and Mearns.—EDGAR A. MEARNs, *Washington, D. C.*

Bicknell's Thrush in Northeastern Illinois.—On September 6, 1909, while collecting migrating warblers in the woods near Highland Park I shot a rather small specimen of *Hylocichla aliciae*, which on more careful examination proves to be a typical example of *Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli*. It is an adult male (H. K. C. No. 13169), and measured before skinning: length 7 in., extent 11.5 in., wing 3.75 in., tail 2.70 in. The average measurements of several males of *Hylocichla aliciae aliciae* in my collection are: length 7.5 in., extent 13 in., wing 4.25 in., tail 3.25 in. The only other record for the state is a specimen taken by Charles K. Worthen at Warsaw, May 24, 1884 (Ridgway, Orn. Ill. 1889).—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

Additions to the Birds of Custer County, Montana.—In the months of November and December, 1909, I spent some time in the extreme southeastern part of Custer County, Mont., close to the South Dakota border. During this time I found three species of birds not included in the late Mr. E. S. Cameron's list of the Birds of Custer and Dawson Cos. (Auk, Vol. XXIV, p. 241 to 270 and 389 to 406. Vol. XXV, p. 39 to 56.) I sent these records to Mr. Cameron, who wrote me that he intended to publish some additions to his list later, and would include them then. Since the recent death of Mr. Cameron prevented the publication of these additions, I have decided to put them on record myself.