

dozen males were in full song and there can be little doubt that nesting had begun. This point is about forty miles from the original place of nest discovery in Oscoda County, and nearly as far from Grayling, Crawford County, near which place I found the bird nesting in 1918. The Clare County locality is on the western watershed of the lower peninsula, the Muskegon flowing into Lake Michigan. The altitude is approximately 600 feet above the Lake or about 1200 feet above sea-level.

Three weeks later, June 20, 21, 22, I found this warbler nesting in numbers in the Michigan National Forest, in Iosco County, about 20 miles southeast of the Oscoda County discovery and about forty miles northeast of the Clare County station noted above. Colonies were found at two different points within two or three miles of each other, and twenty-five or thirty pairs in all were located. After our return one of the forest rangers reported a third colony a few miles farther away. The single nest found contained one egg of the warbler and three eggs of the Cowbird, while a fourth Cowbird egg lay on the ground just outside the nest. Subsequently the warbler laid another egg and apparently removed one of the Cowbird's. Here the birds were found among young Jack pines on land which had been burned just five years before. The altitude is less than 100 feet above Lake Huron, or between 600 and 700 feet above sea-level, which upsets our previous belief that the nesting grounds were restricted to the higher Jack pine plains. This region is drained by the Tawas River which is not a tributary of the Au Sable but empties directly into Lake Huron.

So far as we now know Kirtland's Warbler is restricted in the nesting season to an equilateral triangle of about forty miles on a side, with its points in Crawford, Iosco and Clare Counties. A more extended notice may be looked for in a later number of 'The Auk.'—WALTER B. BARROWS, *East Lansing, Mich.*

Female Bay-breasted Warbler in Male Plumage.—An adult female Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) was taken at South Chicago, Ill., on May 21, 1915, that is of more than ordinary interest. The cheek patches and forehead are gray instead of black, otherwise the specimen is in the plumage of the adult male. The ovaries and undeveloped eggs were prominent and showed no sign of disease. The bird was also under-sized as the following measurements show: length (skin), 4.40 in.; wing, 2.60 in.; tail, 2 in. The small size was evident in life which led to the capture and careful examination of the specimen.—H. L. STODDARD, *The N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.*

Bewick's Wren and the Cape May Warbler in Kansas.—**Thryomanes bewicki bewicki.** BEWICK'S WREN.—This species has not, so far as I am aware, been included in any of the lists of Kansas birds outside of Goss's 'History of the Birds of Kansas,' 1891. Snow's 'Catalogue of