

a collecting permit, and prayed that it would arrive before the Sparrows had departed southward. They were studied almost daily, and while consorting with other species were noticeably wild and shy. The call note was a weak one for a Sparrow, and I should describe it as about halfway between that of the Savannah and Field Sparrows. My permit finally arrived on September 14, and I proceeded at once to the spot. Only four could be found, and after twenty minutes careful stalking I was finally able to collect an immature female in perfect condition. Two were left on the 15th, and these disappeared the next day. It was not until the specimen was compared at the American Museum of Natural History that it could be identified as *Spizella taverneri*, recently discovered by Swarth and Brooks in the mountains of Northern British Columbia. I do not recall having seen a published record as yet of this very close relative of Brewer's Sparrow away from its breeding grounds.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*.

Goldfinches Summering in Central South Carolina.—On July 2, 1928, while sitting near a sunflower stalk, I was surprised to see a male American Goldfinch (*Astragalinus tristis tristis*) alight upon one of the flowers and begin his evening meal. The next day two males and a female came to the same flower and since then they have returned almost every day.

I attempted to find their nest and followed them for about a mile and a half to a swamp but without result.

Later, on a peach farm about six miles from Chesterfield I saw three Goldfinches and at McBride's Pond about seven miles in the other direction I saw another. All were in full summer plumage. My last record was on August 21, 1928.

As Mr. Arthur T. Wayne gives July 8, 1903, as the latest date for the bird in South Carolina and Mr. A. L. Pickens regards it as a winter visitor, my observations seem worthy of record.—H. B. STEVENSON, *Chesterfield, S. C.*

Lawrence's Warbler near Norristown, Pennsylvania.—On May 7, 1928, I saw a Lawrence's Warbler near Norristown. The Warbler wave on that day was not unusual but during the afternoon I saw five Golden-wings which I consider noteworthy as I do not see them in this vicinity every year. In a small clump of oaks and beeches bordering a stream the Lawrence's appeared. It was in full sunlight and was an adult male in beautiful plumage. It did not bear any close resemblance to any other species that I could think of. It was feeding in the top of an oak and minutely examining the oak blossoms in that pretty fashion that Warblers have. Occasionally it would sing, much like the Golden-wing I thought. It remained in the same tree until I had completed a sketch of it and was tired of watching it. The black on the throat made a conspicuous triangle when seen from below.—CONRAD ROLAND, *Norristown, Pa.*

(Mr. Roland's admirable color sketch of the bird was exhibited at a meeting of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club.—Ed.)

Brewster's Warbler in Ohio.—On June 20, 1928, I had the good fortune to observe a very fine specimen of Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*) at Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio. I was skirting the edge of an old field densely overgrown with hawthorns, aspens and shag-bark hickories, when a familiar song came to me from the middle of the field *swee-dzee-dzay-dzay*, with an upward inflection to the latter notes,—the song of the Golden-winged Warbler.

I found the singer perched on a thorn bush about twelve feet above the ground. His upper parts were uniform light gray; wings and tail gray, the former broadly barred with yellow; narrow black line extending through the eye, crown yellow but the forehead whitish; throat and under parts whitish with no suggestion of yellow on the throat. Except for the white forehead this description is typical of Brewster's Warbler in its lightest form (according to Chapman) I was able to observe the bird for about fifteen minutes in excellent light at all angles, through 6x glasses. As I approached nearer than about twenty feet he would fly on to the next thicket, but the constantly repeated song served as a means of re-locating him each time. The bird seemed to be devoting his entire efforts to singing as he made no move toward feeding while I watched him.

The Blue-winged Warbler is a common summer resident in this region, breeding quite abundantly but the Golden-wing I have never seen in this particular locality although it is noted as a rare summer resident at Oberlin, 50 miles west, by Dr. Lynds Jones. I have covered the immediate vicinity about this field twice since June 20 but have not been able to find any trace of my bird.—WILLIAM H. WATTERSON, *Cleveland, Ohio.*

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) nesting on Nantucket.—On June 4, 1928, Miss Ethel A. Capen, and her brother Mr. Frederick M. Capen of New York City while out driving at the western part of the island of Nantucket, Mass., saw two Mockingbirds, that acted as if they had a nest in the vicinity. They rode out again on June 7 and got out of their car and waited. In a short time one of the birds, both of which had remained around, alighted, with a worm in her bill, on a large old brush heap, without any foliage of any kind, which stood about fifty yards or so from the farm house, and disappeared. The bird soon came out, and Miss Capen went at once and in a short time saw the nest, containing four fledglings. It was located about two feet from the ground, in the midst of this tangled mass of bare brush, and constitutes the first authentic record of the Mockingbird breeding on the Island. Miss Capen and her brother calling on me on June 16, 1928, told me of her find, and suggested that I go out and see the birds, and nest, that I might authenticate her identification. We went out the same afternoon, I saw both parent birds, which remained around in close proximity all the time we were there.