

(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.

They called a solicitous note at intervals. The four nestlings filled the nest full; they appeared to be asleep, and were without movement of any kind. Their backs which were all I could see without disturbing them, had the scapulars showing a light yellowish brown, with some few pin feathers. Not wishing to disturb the birds any more than was necessary we left them.

On visiting the nest on June 17, we found it empty. The two parent birds were still in evidence but nothing was seen of the young. This breeding took place on the Walter Lupig farm towards the western part of the Island. It is my pleasure to see that Miss Capen gets the credit of this most interesting find.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

Thryomanes bewickii in New York City.—On April 10, my brother observed a Wren in Central Park, New York City, which passed so quickly he was unable to determine the species. On the 13th of April, a Wren, probably the same individual, was seen by two other observers, but it was not until April 20 that the bird was positively identified as *Thryomanes bewickii*. This, according to all authorities, is the first record of Bewick's Wren in New York State. The little visitant from other parts seemed to like Central Park, for he stayed with us until May 15, favoring us daily with his sweet, Song Sparrow-like warble, always uttered *sotto voce*, as if a little awed by the noises of a great city; and he obligingly showed himself to the many bird lovers who came from all over the city to see him. We were sorry to have him leave us, and hope he will repeat his visit next year.—ETHEL A. CAPEN, *New York City, N. Y.*

Black-capped Chickadee in Southwestern Illinois.—Two examples of *Parus atricapillus atricapillus* have been taken by me in English Township, Jersey County, Illinois. The first, a male, was secured on November 28, 1925. The second, also a male, was shot on April 9, 1928. *P. carolinensis*, of course, is the breeding form.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois.*

Fuertes' Latest Work.—In the July number of the Auk 1928, Mr. R. Heber Howe discusses the early work of Louis Agassiz Fuertes. We have in our possession two exquisite small paintings representative of the artist's latest work. More than any of Fuertes' paintings that we have seen, they combine the truly artistic as well as the scientific qualities. Special attention has been given to the details and the background.

One represents a Lake Erie scene showing seven Canvasbacks flying in the foreground, coming in to a rush-lined shore. White foamy crests of the wind-swept lake cover the lower half of the picture; the upper half a gray leaden sky revealing the on-coming gale. In the mists are dimly seen other flocks of Canvasbacks scurrying to safety. The artist called it "Storm on Lake Erie."

The second painting portrays a "Winter Scene on the Hudson River." Resting on the ice edging the river in the foreground is a wintering flock of