

nest with the young. On an eleven mile stretch below Hesperia, at least a dozen pairs were seen and heard.—C. ELIOT UNDERDOWN, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.*

Brewster's Warbler in Calhoun County, Michigan.—While searching for nests of the closely related *Vermivora, pinus* and *chrysoptera*, I was surprised, when I examined a singing male through my binoculars, to see that it was a Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*). The song was of the Golden-winged Warbler type in that it was zwee-zwee-zwe-zwe. The coloration was like that of the Golden-winged Warbler except that there were no chin or face markings, only the black eye-line as in the Blue-winged Warbler. The top of the head and the wing bars were yellow, I did not note any yellow on the breast.

Two days later, June 13, 1931 I returned with friends and we found this same bird. We also found on the same brush covered hillside a male Golden-winged Warbler and a duller colored Brewster's Warbler both scolding us from the same bush. A search for nests was fruitless.

On June 21, Miss Clara Cartland and I returned to the same area, locating the male Brewster's but were unable to locate any nest, while one week later H. A. Olsen and I had difficulty in locating the bird. He was singing very little. Blue-wings and Golden-wings were present on all of these trips.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Mich.*

Chestnut-sided Warbler Breeding in Montgomery County, Pa.—On June 7, 1931 while exploring a tract of thorn bushes and second growth about one-half mile north of Laverock, Pennsylvania, I saw and heard a male Chestnut-sided Warbler. I continued to hear this bird on daily trips thereafter, and was convinced that he must be nesting in the vicinity. The female was not seen during this period nor could the male be discovered taking any part in the construction of a nest.

On June 15, I discovered a practically completed nest about two feet from the ground, well concealed by the leaves of the low bush and entwining vine in which it was built. The bush was on the side of a dried-up stream bed and was well protected by second growth on all sides. This nest was completely built, cup-shaped, lined with rootlets and covered on the outside with milk-weed. Although neither male nor female Chestnut-sided Warbler was visible, I judged this to be their nest and accordingly did not visit the spot again for several days. My next visit was five days later, June 20, I was disappointed not to find any eggs, but had the good luck to see both birds near the nest, scolding violently. This visit identified the nest almost certainly as a Chestnut-sided Warbler's, but it caused another disappointment, as visits on June 24 and June 29 proved that the nest had been deserted. The male was heard singing on both occasions, but much searching failed to disclose the site of any second nest.

I was unable to visit the location again until July 13, when I at once heard the male singing and soon discovered him gathering grubs at a spot

about 125 feet from the first nest. This time a short search revealed a second nest, almost identical with the first in structure and in position, again about two feet up in the crotch of a low bush; milk-weed had again been employed for the outer covering. The second nest had evidently just been vacated, as it was considerably beaten down at the rim and crawling with parasites. I observed the male twice quite close to this nest gathering grubs and caterpillars, but was unable to trace the female or the young.

While the results of this investigation were not wholly satisfactory, I had the pleasure of collecting both nests and later of comparing them with a nest of the Chestnut-sided Warbler in the collection of Mr. William H. Trotter, which they closely resembled. Other birds discovered nesting in this immediate vicinity were Brown Thrasher, Cardinal, Catbird, Song-sparrow, Field Sparrow, Yellow-breasted Chat and Maryland Yellow-throat. No birds were seen whose nest could possibly be mistaken for that of the Chestnut-sided Warbler, and in addition I observed the male Warbler almost continuously from June 7 to July 13. I feel that this is conclusive evidence that the Chestnut-sided Warbler is extending its range, as I understand that breeding records of this bird in Montgomery County have been extremely rare.—CHARLES PLATT, *Laverock, Chestnut Hill, Pa.*

Palm Warbler Breeding in Michigan.—A small group of observers from southern Michigan spent several days on the Jack Pine plains in Crawford County. At Lovells, on June 16, 1931 Mr. N. T. Peterson noticed a Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*) which was scolding. He attracted our attention and we were soon able to locate three young which could not have been out of the nest more than one day. They were easily captured, then banded and photographed. The following day a male Palm Warbler was heard to sing from the top of a jack pine tree.—RICHARD E. OLSEN, HUMPHREY A. OLSEN AND LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Michigan.*

Prairie Marsh Wren Wintering near Madison, Wisconsin.—The Prairie Marsh Wren (*Telmatoodytes palustris iliacus*) arrives at Madison in spring on the average date of April 27. The earliest acceptable date of arrival is March 25 (1928). A bird found near a spring at Lake Wingra on March 5, 1922, induced the belief that this Wren occasionally winters. Search in winter of likely localities was fruitless until Dec. 31, 1928, when I worked the Mud Lake region. Here I found three birds in the dense beds of cat-tails bordering the open water of the Yahara River and at the "spring holes" in the marsh. I was unable to secure a specimen as the Wrens moved for the most part under cover of the rushes, only a fleeting glimpse being obtainable. The breeding bird is *T. p. iliacus* but the possibility remained that *T. p. palustris* might occur sparingly and winter. On Jan. 3, 1931, I took a specimen in the same locality. Subsequently, through the kindness of A. H. Howell, I was able to compare it with specimens of *T. p. iliacus*, in winter plumage, in the U. S. National Museum.