

Wayne's Warbler, An Addition to the Virginia Avifauna.—On a recent trip into the Virginia end of the Dismal Swamp, in company with Dr. William B. McIlwaine, Jr., we were fortunate enough to find definite breeding evidence of Wayne's Warbler (*Dendroica virens waynei*), thus confirming a hypothetical statement in the 1931 'Check List.' In 'The Auk' (XLIII, October, 1926, pp. 552, 553) Russell Richardson, Jr., reported finding the Black-throated Green Warbler in the Dismal Swamp on the North Carolina side in June, 1926, but did not find any evidence of its breeding. I judge that it is this record to which the 'Check-List' refers when under the Black-throated Green it has, "recorded in Virginia (Dismal Swamp) in summer (possibly *D. v. waynei*)."¹ In the range of Wayne's Warbler, "resident" should, of course, have been "summer resident" (cf. Sprunt 'Auk,' XLIX, April, 1932, p. 238) and mention should have been made of the breeding of the Black-throated Green in southeastern North Carolina 'Birds of North Carolina,' p. 295, by Pearson and the Brimleys).

We found Wayne's Warbler fairly common wherever we went in the Swamp. These were not late migrant Black-throated Greens, for at two places on May 24, 1932, we found a pair accompanied by young birds which were just able to fly and which were being fed by the adults. One of these family groups was seen along the trail leading from the government property at the mouth of the Feeder Ditch across to the mouth of the Portsmouth Ditch. The other pair was seen about half a mile up the Jericho Ditch from the northern shore of the Lake. We watched the first pair for about thirty minutes using 8x glasses. There was no question from the first moment as to the identity of the adult birds, but we wanted to be absolutely sure as to whether the young birds belonged to them. There were two of the young, with very short tails. They continually called for food and the adult birds made dozens of trips to them during this time. While we never succeeded in actually seeing the transfer of food from mouth to mouth, we saw the adults go to the young birds with food again and again. During this thirty minutes or more the group did not move more than seventy-five yards from the spot where we first saw them. The adults at times came within ten feet of us in their search for food but the young were usually high up in the trees. I had no good opportunity to collect one of the young and did not wish to shoot either of the parents while the young were still so dependent on them.

We saw the second pair later on during the same day and watched them for a shorter period but long enough to be sure that they also were accompanied by young to which they were carrying food. In addition to these two family groups we heard two males singing on May 23 as we came down the Washington Ditch to the Lake; two males singing on the 24th near the entrance to the Feeder Ditch on the northeastern shore of the Lake; and six males on the 26th as we went along the Washington Ditch on our way out of the Swamp. I may add that the various other warblers which we found in the Swamp, with the exception of the Black-polls, acted as if settled for breeding. We found Prothonotary nests with eggs

and young, and saw Redstarts and Hooded Warblers carrying food. It would seem that although no specimens were taken the data here presented should establish the breeding of this form of the Black-throated Green Warbler in the southeastern corner of Virginia.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*) Nesting in Florida.—Howell, in giving (p. 415) the status of this species classes it only as a transient in Florida, and adds that it "probably breeds in extreme north-western Florida"—an opinion based upon my report of having seen singing males near Pensacola in June and July of several years.

On May 15, 1932, Messrs. Donald Purdy, Frederick Wicke, and I came suddenly upon a pair of Kentucky Warblers deep in the heavily wooded swamp of the Escambia River, about fifteen miles north of Pensacola. It was certain, from the excited behaviour of both birds, that a nest was near at hand, and we retired for a short distance to give the birds an opportunity to return to it. Upon approaching the spot the second time, the female immediately flushed from the nest, in which were five newly hatched young birds. The nest was a bulky structure of dead leaves—particularly dead reed blades—lined with fine rootlets, its upper edge about eight inches and its bottom about four inches above the wet ground. It was concealed on the edge of a small clump of young cane (*Arundinaria* sp.) within five feet of a well-marked path. We passed that way again about thirty minutes later and found the female sitting closely. She allowed us to inspect her from the path for as long as we wished, but flushed as soon as we stepped out and rustled the underbrush. Another visit on May 18 showed the nest conspicuously exposed and empty.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, *Bldg. 45, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*

Bobolinks Nesting in Southeastern Pennsylvania.—On June 25, 1932, Miss Emily Haines of Haddonfield, N. J., when visiting in our neighborhood informed me that on the preceding day she had found a colony of at least six adult male Bobolinks in a grass field about a half a mile from Kennett Square, Pa. On July 1, during a half hour's observation I found four males and at least two females, one or more of the birds being visible almost constantly the males either flying with their slow fluttering movements or perching on trees or fences. I heard but few songs but my companion heard frequent songs from both perching and flying birds. On her earlier visit she reported having seen a female with food in her bill drop down into the high grass. On July 3 we saw but two of the birds probably on account of the high wind.

The location is four miles from the Pennsylvania-Delaware line and nine from the Maryland line and the elevation about 450 feet. It is perhaps the most southern breeding record of the species at least so near the Atlantic Coast.—CHARLES J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*