

three days and the parent female" Mr. A. D. Tinker of Ann Arbor on June 26, 1932, established the most southerly record for the state of Michigan. This was in Hartland township, Livingston county; and Hartland township is about seventy miles north of Toledo.

In Lucas County, Ohio, the Mourning Warbler is a regular migrant usually lingering until the first week in June, but is never plentiful. On June 23, 1929, and June 20, 1930, I recorded singing males which suggested nidification; but no signs of nesting were discovered nor were any females seen on those occasions. The male birds were not seen at any later date which seemed to indicate that occasionally a male lingers in a suitable location until quite late, and then, unable to find a mate, moves on.

A pair, however, was found on June 21, 1932, in the "oak openings," a sandy area about ten miles west of Toledo which marks the shore-lines of several post-glacial lakes—principally Lake Warren. These oak openings consists of a slightly elevated sandy plain broken up by low oak-covered dunes, between which one may find wet prairies, patches of swamp forests, or shallow bogs. The two birds seemed to confine themselves to one of these bogs which lay in a clearing in a heavily timbered section and was thickly overgrown with alder, cornel, and a few large willows.

This pair was kept under observation as much as my weekly trips would permit. The male was a very persistent singer during courtship, but became silent apparently about the time the eggs were laid, and a silent Mourning Warbler is a difficult bird to find. Furthermore they refused to show themselves when a bird in distress was imitated and fifteen minutes of patient "screeeping" did not bring either parent to view, although at least a dozen other species were attracted. Just as I was about to despair, I saw the female carrying a large worm and later both were seen to carry food, the female silently but the male continually scolding. As the parents entered the undergrowth more than fifteen feet from the nest and worked their way towards it, this loquaciousness of the male was of great assistance and a short search disclosed the nest with three fledglings two-thirds grown.

Constructed of weed stalks and coarse grasses, it was a rather bulky structure with a lining of fine rootlets. It had been built about three inches above the ground in a clump of slender nettles (*Urtica gracilis*) and boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) about eight feet from the base of a large willow. The young birds with heads of mouse-gray and rows of bright yellow feathers on the underparts already resembled their parents; the flight feathers were just beginning to emerge from the sheaths.

My discovery of the fledglings seemed to bring misfortune upon them for two hours later, when I returned to the nest, only one remained. Three days afterward the nest was deserted.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, 304 Fearing Blvd., Toledo, Ohio.

**Northern Yellow-throat at Lexington, Virginia.**—Although the Northern Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*) must be common

in migration in the South-Atlantic states there are not many records backed by specimens. I shot two Yellow-throats near Lexington, Va., on September 12, 1932, and sent them in the flesh to Dr. H. C. Oberholser. He identified both of them as *brachidactyla*. One of them was shot out of an apple-tree in a meadow.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

**Most Southern Pennsylvania Breeding Record of the Bobolink.—**

During the last few days of May, 1922, I was visiting my bird loving friend, Ansel B. Miller, near the village of Springs, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and on the 29th was taken by Mr. Miller to a thirty acre field in which he had located four male Bobolinks. In former years he had observed the species about the same place.

That there were four breeding pairs in the field I was convinced by the constant anxiety of the birds which seemed to belong to different sections of the tract, a low rolling knob partly surrounded by woodland along the lower edges.

Selecting one of the babbling males for observation, we watched him from a growth of brush along a border fence, where we had concealed ourselves. Presently the bird flew to a point about a hundred and fifty feet away and after circling about a few times, settled upon a tall weed, where to keep an anxious watch in our direction. We came from cover and made directly toward the weed upon which the bird was perched. He launched into the air and began circling directly over and around the weeds leading us to believe the nest was concealed in the grass nearby. When we had covered about half the distance the female flushed from about ten paces to the right of the weed. We searched there for the nest but without success, and finally returned to our blind. All the time both old birds were circling over head, sometimes advancing toward us and sometimes going in the opposite direction.

After we had remained hidden thirty minutes the birds quieted and eventually both approached and lit upon the lookout weeds. They remained in view for several minutes, then the female glided into the grass while the male again took up sentinel duty.

After half an hour we advanced again and saw the female dart from the grass some twenty-five feet to the right of the weed-clump but no nest was found.

We now reasoned that since the female always flew over the weeds, the nest must be farther to the right than where she flushed, and so it proved to be after a careful search of the ground ten feet farther on. The nest was in a partial depression in the ground, highly but inadequately arched to render concealment, and contained five slightly incubated eggs.

The location was in the extreme south-central part of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and about one-half mile from the Maryland state line. The elevation of the surrounding country is about 2300 feet above sea level. In two other nearby locations, that year or since, we have observed Bobolinks in June. One of them being in Garrett County, Maryland.—J. WARREN JACOBS, *Waynesburg, Pa.*