

June 20, 1935, I saw a male Summer Tanager attack a colony of wasps, killing some and apparently driving off the rest and then, tearing the nest to pieces from the top, he set to work on the comb apparently devouring the larvae and carrying some of them away.

The nest of this common black and white paper nest wasp was in a pine tree near the kitchen window from which I watched the performance for about half an hour. When I first noted some unusual activity the bird was pecking at something which he held. Then perching on a twig about three feet from the wasp nest, he sat for a moment facing the nest. I noted then that about a dozen wasps were flying about the nest in an excited manner. The bird then made a dive toward the swarm, seized a wasp and flew off to a resting place nearby. I was at first in doubt whether he was eating the wasps or merely killing them. I afterward found several dead wasps beneath the tree on the ground. After several times repeating the attack the wasps all suddenly disappeared whereupon the Tanager alighted on the nest and rapidly tore the upper protecting layers away and attacked the comb.

The nest was not more than six inches high and had two combs.

Within the next several hours about a third of the comb was destroyed. The finish of the performance I did not witness as we left home that morning and on our return six weeks later there was practically nothing of the nest left.

The wasp nest was less than ten feet from the window of the kitchen from which I was looking. The Tanagers have been at home at the rear end of the lot for several years.—J. I. HAMACHER, *Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.*

**Cardinal at Milton, Mass., in Winter.**—A female Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis cardinalis*) was seen at my home in Milton, Mass., on December 8, 1935, and again on the 16th when I had an excellent opportunity to study her in detail with 8x glasses. Since then she has visited the feeding box daily up to the present (January 10, 1936) usually in company with Juncos and Chickadees. She seems especially interested in sunflower seeds which she has some difficulty in cracking by a sideways motion of the mandibles which gives the appearance of chewing. I have seen only one other Cardinal here, a male, on June 29, 1897.—HENRY S. FORBES, *Milton, Mass.*

**The Name of the Antiguan Bullfinch.**—In his account of the birds of Anguilla (Auk, Vol. XLIV, Oct. 1927), Mr. Peters states that the subspecific name *chazaliei* Oustalet should apply to the Bullfinch of Antigua, if Barbudan and Antiguan specimens should prove identical. This is, in fact, the case, but *ridgwayi* Cory has three years priority over Oustalet's name, so that the Bullfinch of Anguilla, St. Martin's, Barbuda and Antigua should be known as *Loxigilla noctis ridgwayi* (Cory).—JAMES BOND, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia.*

**Sporophila lineola Taken in New Hampshire.**—From time to time many unusual species of birds have been taken at the University of New Hampshire Marine Laboratory, located at the Isles of Shoals, ten miles off Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The most unexpected visitor of this sort was an adult male specimen of *Sporophila lineola* taken at the Isles of Shoals, August 8, 1935. Aside from the fact that the tail feathers were being molted, the plumage was in good condition. Identification was made by comparison with specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The species is normally found in South America, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, it has never been taken before in the United States.—C. F. JACKSON, *Professor of Zoology, Univ. New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.*