

of my boxes hold nests and full complements of eggs. When I made my first survey, I was not surprised to find that only forty-six per cent of the boxes contained nests.

In normal years during the second nesting, I have about fifty-three per cent of my boxes occupied. During 1940, only twenty-three per cent contained nests and eggs, which leads me to the conclusion that the past season was a disastrous one to the Bluebirds of this section. My deductions suggest that probably fifty per cent of all our Bluebirds were killed by the ice-storm. Recently I received a letter from Mr. George Lynn of Lockport, Illinois, who similarly has a series of thirty-five Bluebird boxes. He tells me that in 1935-36 he had 60 per cent of his boxes occupied. In 1937-38-39 he had about 50 per cent occupancy. This decrease he felt was due to an invasion of Sparrow Hawks. The spring of 1940 found but one box occupied. This fearful decrease in the number of pairs that normally nested in his boxes undoubtedly reflects the general reduction in birds due to the spring's ice-storm. The severity of the tragedy cannot be figured for another year, when my statistics will give a better idea of the true nature of the catastrophe.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, *Quincy, Illinois*.

**Brewster's Warbler in Maryland.**—The first-known record of Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*) in Maryland is a specimen collected by A. H. Thayer at Beltsville on May 1, 1895, as reported by Richmond (Auk, 12: 307, 1895). It was described as "a typical male." On May 7, 1940, I collected, so far as I am aware, the second-known specimen of this hybrid from the State. It was found with other warblers near a small stream in a damp section of a young woods in the Loch Raven area of Baltimore County. This specimen is also a typical male. The under parts are pure white, upper parts grayish; the crown and a broad band on the wing-coverts are yellow. The lores and a thin stripe through the eye are black, bordered above by a white superciliary stripe that joins on the forehead. There is no indication of any yellow or green in the rest of the plumage. The specimen is deposited in the Natural History Society of Maryland.—HENRI C. SEIBERT, *The Natural History Society of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland*.

**Mourning Warbler breeding in central Massachusetts.**—In northwestern Massachusetts, *Oporornis philadelphia* has long been known to breed at elevations of 1600 feet upward—and not solely in Berkshire County, as stated by Forbush in his 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States' (3: 293, 1929), but also in western Franklin County where his friend, John A. Farley, found it as long ago as 1918 and 1920, and where, in the valley of the Deerfield River, at as low an elevation as 960 feet, a male was observed singing 'territorially' on July 7, 1938 (Eliot). But this occupied corner of the State is small—some 25 miles from east to west and 15 miles from north to south—and outside it, the species is accounted a scarce transient. In 1940, however, it bred in the town of Princeton, Worcester County, at least 50 miles farther east than any previous Massachusetts record, 18 miles south of the New Hampshire line, and at only 940 feet above sea-level. The location was 'Four Winds Farm', the summer home of the family of Douglas L. Kraus, who made the crucial observations with the assistance of James Peabody, a younger summer resident at Princeton. Many of the farm's tall white pines had been felled by the hurricane of 1938, and somewhere in the second-year growth of raspberry-canecanes, etc., among the fallen trees, the warblers, quite characteristically, nested. The nest itself was never (again characteristically) found, but on

June 28 both parents were seen with bills full of food for young presumably not yet a-wing; on July 14 the male's flight song was observed and next day he was watched feeding two full-fledged young; and on July 24 the female was seen with one juvenile. Mr. Kraus is a teacher in the chemistry department of Rhode Island State College, and a bird student of eight years' experience in many parts of North America. His identification of the species on these four dates is unquestionable.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.*

**Baltimore Oriole in Tompkins County, New York, in winter.**—On October 28, 1933, the late Victor Gould brought to me for preparation an immature male Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus galbula*, that he had collected that day near Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York. Gould informed me that he had seen one or two other "young-looking" Baltimore Orioles with his bird, so I am of the opinion that the little company were a late brood starting a much-delayed autumnal migration. The specimen was in good condition internally and externally. It weighed 42 grams.

On January 19, 1941, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Vosbury found a female Baltimore Oriole dead in the snow near the door of their garage at 119 Ferris Place, Ithaca. This bird was in excellent feather so could hardly have escaped from a cage; but it was very thin, weighing but 25.3 grams. Mr. and Mrs. Vosbury said they had seen the bird alive about their feeding station one or two days previously.

Both specimens are now in the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Memorial Bird Collection at Cornell University.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**A new series of *Habia rubica rosea*.**—In a recent collection, made by Chester C. Lamb at Sauta, Nayarit, two adult males and four birds in full female costume, one of them marked "male", have been found. These birds were secured apparently only about fifty miles north of the type locality, at Arroyo de Juan Sanchez on the coast of Jalisco, which was given in the original description by Nelson (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12: 60, 1898) as "fifty miles north of Ixtapa, Jalisco." Hellmayr (Birds of the Americas, pt. 9: 309, 1936) seems to be in error in recording this type specimen as having been taken in "Jalisco." A letter from Major E. A. Goldman confirms that his "Juan Sanchez" is in the State of Nayarit as at present known and is shown on Rand McNally's map as approximately thirty miles south of the capital city of Tepic. Mr. Lamb took his specimens south of it, but about fifty miles north of the type locality. I cannot seem to find any record of *rosea* having been obtained since the securing of the type series. It is for this reason that it seems worth while to record these specimens.

Although I have not seen the type, these Sauta birds are exactly like the description given by Nelson in his original paper and by Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, pt. 2: 147, 1902) and have been compared with the series of more than fifty specimens belonging to the various races of *Habia rubica*, all in the Moore collection. *H. r. rosea* is a very well-marked form.—ROBERT T. MOORE, *Pasadena, California* (Contribution from the California Institute of Technology).

**Second flight of the Sitka Crossbill to Massachusetts.**—In my monograph of the crossbills (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 41: 94, 95, 123-124, Jan. 1937) I sought to show that a great flight of the small, stubby-billed crossbill from the Alaskan coast crossed the continent and occurred in some numbers in the Atlantic seaboard States during the winter of 1887-88, and that vagrants were collected in 1900 and 1914.