

young bird, which flew for a few feet in the uncertain manner of a fledgling. From a point of concealment close by, after a short wait, we observed an adult Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) feeding the young we had under observation. By watching the old bird we later located three more young. For the record we collected the group. In the same locality on the same date, but on higher ground, we saw and heard several Mourning Warblers (*Oporornis philadelphia*).

The foregoing will be interesting in the light of the following. In referring to *Oporornis philadelphia*, Kumlien and Hollister in their 'Birds of Wisconsin,' (118, 1903) state: "Notwithstanding the general breeding range of the two species, as usually given in works of authority, we are of the opinion that this species never breeds in Wisconsin, although the other does, quite the opposite of the case, as usually given. We think any breeding record of this species for Wisconsin that may ever have been published, must surely refer to *agilis*."

In referring to *Oporornis philadelphia*, A. W. Schorger in his 'Birds of Dane County, Wisconsin' (33, 1931) states: "Contrary to the statement of Kumlien and Hollister, the breeding bird in northern Wisconsin is *O. philadelphia* and not *O. agilis*." In his reference to *O. agilis* on p. 32, he states that "all breeding records for the state are questionable."

Mr. Schorger published the first Wisconsin breeding record for *O. philadelphia* in 'The Summer Birds of Lake Owen' (Auk, 42: 69, 1925) and there have been several unquestionable nesting records published since. It can therefore be stated that both species are known to breed in Wisconsin.—O. J. GROMME, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin*.

Hooded Warbler in Wisconsin.—Because of the rarity of the Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) in Wisconsin, the appearance of one in Milwaukee is of ornithological interest. On April 27, while on a field trip sponsored by the Milwaukee Public Museum, an adult male was observed at Lake Park in a well-wooded ravine that has a small creek flowing through it. When first observed the bird was taking a bath. It was not concerned over our intrusion, and after completing its ablution, it flew to a low overhanging branch and proceeded to preen its feathers. It was quite fearless and allowed a group of five to approach close enough to observe its characteristic markings even without the aid of a glass. After completing its toilet, it flew to the ground and started hunting for insects. We watched the bird for perhaps twenty minutes, when another group arrived, all of whom were able to observe its markings.

None of us had ever seen this species before, but the markings were so characteristic, that each and every one identified the bird without difficulty. Besides its characteristic markings, the broad yellow mask extending over the forehead, and behind and below the eyes, set off by a black framework which formed the cap and bib, the bird continually spread its tail, showing its outer white tail-feathers. One member of the party called Mr. Phillips and Mr. Jones of Waukesha, who drove into Milwaukee and managed to take colored motion-pictures of the bird. On April 29 and 30 the bird was again seen by various parties.

The records for this species in Wisconsin are very few. Hoy in his 'Notes on the Ornithology of Wisconsin' records them from Waukesha County. Kumlien and Hollister in 'The Birds of Wisconsin' record them from Jefferson, Dane, Rock, and Milwaukee Counties.—WALTER J. MUELLER, 3043 North Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.