

brown, tinged with bluish, especially on the upper parts. The other birds in this lot averaged as the normal bird would do.

Of the twenty stomachs examined the food consisted as follows: Corn, fruit and other grains, 40 per cent; beetles, 10 per cent; vertebrates, 23 per cent; lepidoptera, 15 per cent; spiders, 2 per cent, and miscellaneous invertebrates, 10 per cent.

Of the first division, corn (yellow) made up 75 per cent and the remainder consisted of oats and rye. In the second division ground beetles composed wholly the food of this class; of the vertebrates, were remains of several species of batrachians and field mice; of the lepidoptera were numerous caterpillars and moths; of the arachnida were numerous Geometrical spiders and an occasional crayfish, and the miscellaneous invertebrates consisted of earthworms and other unrecognizable materials.

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TWO BREWSTER'S WARBLERS AT LEONARDO, N. J.

On May 4, 1913, at Leonardo, Monmouth Co., New Jersey, two specimens of the *Helminthophila leucobronchialis* appeared among a small group of second growth maples near the northern end of the town between the New Jersey Central Railroad tracks and the seashore. The first of these birds to be seen was an adult male and differed slightly from the typical male of this species by having a small circular spot of clear yellow in the center of the breast about one-quarter of an inch in diameter. The wing bars were white as in the *H. chrysoptera* and the side, just below the middle of the wings, was washed with a faint but conspicuous yellowish tinge.

The second was also a male and differed very slightly from the typical male. In this specimen the yellow on the breast was replaced by a very faint tinge of black appearing under the surface of the feathers of the breast. These two birds were in company with fifteen or sixteen *Helminthophila chrysoptera* and were present about an hour, during which time they afforded excellent opportunities for observing them at close range, as they were very sociable and allowed me to approach within five or six feet of them before moving off to another branch of the saplings in which they were feeding.

LOUIS S. KOHLER.