

York, and nest in upland woods where no *Usnea* grows. In 1921, one pair was observed building a nest somewhat in the form of that of an oriole on the down hanging branch of a pine tree. The material used was largely skeletonized leaves and pine needles, but the nest was blown down before it was quite finished." Arthur A. Allen at Ithaca, New York, found and photographed (*Bird Lore*, 21, 1919) "a nest composed entirely of leaf skeletons." It was located "at the edge of a small lake, hung in the tip of a drooping hemlock branch about 25 feet above the water. There was no *Usnea* moss in the vicinity, but the substitute had been quite as skillfully used."

J. Warren Jacobs (*Gleanings*, No. 4, 1905: 9) describes two nests that he found at Blacksville, West Virginia, where *Usnea* was scarce. One was "well concealed among the twigs at the end of a drooping spruce branch, nine feet up. The composition was chiefly of fine grasses, with a slight mixture of *Usnea* moss, vegetable fiber and small bits of wool." A second, similarly placed, resembled the first, but "contained a goodly supply of hickory catkins and hair, as well as some fine rootlets in the lining."

Around Washington, Parula Warblers are found in summer in widely varying woodland habitats. Apparently, mature or partly-mature forests are preferred, but open woods composed of trees between 30 and 50 feet tall are often inhabited. Mature pine stands are rare here, but mixed woods and pure deciduous forests seem to be equally occupied. No preference is apparently given either flood plains, hillsides or ridges.

On three large mature and partly-mature woodland areas near the city, the parula population during late June, 1942, averaged about one singing male per 20 acres. My attempts to locate nests in these areas then were fruitless. All individuals observed appeared to be nesting in the crowns of rather isolated 80- to 130-foot forest trees. Two juvenile birds with tails about half grown were observed near the ground on June 28 as they were being fed by their parents, and Robert Bartl of Washington witnessed the feeding of an offspring by an adult male on June 27.—GEORGE A. PETRIDES, *National Park Service, Washington, D. C.*

**Myrtle Warbler Feeding Young Cowbird.**—On June 30, 1942, Ruth Gilreath and I watched a Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) feeding a young Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) near Bryant's Bog, Douglas Lake, Cheboygan County, Michigan. The Cowbird was a full grown juvenile, well able to fly. No young Myrtle Warblers were observed in the vicinity.

Friedmann ("The Cowbirds—A Study in Social Parasitism," 1929: 242, 244) describes the Myrtle Warbler as a species very rarely imposed upon, probably because its breeding range overlaps that of the Cowbird in but few places. He gives two records: a nest in Ontario, July 17, 1914 (Harrington, *Oologist*, 32, 1915: 99), containing two eggs far advanced in incubation and one fresh egg of the Cowbird; a nest near Hessel, Mackinac County, Michigan, June 20, 1919 (Van Tyne, *Auk*, 41, 1924: 169), containing a Cowbird egg and a warbler egg.

Friedmann (*Wilson Bulletin*, 46, 1934: 36) later adds another record of a set of one egg of the warbler and 3 eggs of the Cowbird collected at Pittsfield, Maine, May 26, 1891, by C. H. Morrell.—OSCAR M. ROOT, *Brooks School, North Andover, Massachusetts and University of Michigan Biological Station, Cheboygan, Michigan.*

**Ornithological Writings of the Late Prof. Frank Smith.**—Compiled with the aid of Dr. Harley J. Van Cleave and Miss Alice S. Johnson of the University of Illinois.

1904 An unusual flight of sparrow hawks in Michigan in 1904. *Bull. Mich. Ornith. Club.*, 5(4), December: 77-78.