

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.

- 1906 A plan for a co-operative study of bird migration. *School Science and Mathematics*, 6(3), March: 224-225.
- 1907 Advantages of migration records in connection with bird study in schools. *School Science and Mathematics*, 7(3), March: 221-224.
- 1908 A migration flight of purple martins in Michigan in the summer of 1905. *Wilson Bulletin*, 20: 41-43.
- 1911 Double-crested cormorants breeding in central Illinois. *Auk*, 28(1), Jan., 16-19.
- 1915 The relation of our shrubs and trees to our wild birds. *Ill. Arbor and Bird Days*, 1915: 7-17, illus.
- 1915 The value of birds to the gardener and fruit grower. *Trans. Ill. Hort. Soc.*, n.s., 48: 272-277.
- 1916 (See last title below)
- 1917 The correlation between the migratory flights of birds and certain accompanying meteorological conditions. *Wilson Bulletin*, 29(1), March: 32-35.
- 1918 Bird migration and the weather. [*Ill.*] *Audubon Bull.*, 1918, Spring and Summer issue: 15-17.
- 1918 A snowy owl in captivity. [*Ill.*] *Audubon Bull.*, Spring and Summer issue: 24-25.
- 1921 Illinois birds as travellers. *Ill. Arbor and Bird Days*, 1921: 21-29, 6 maps.
- 1922 Starling invaders arrive in Illinois. [*Ill.*] *Audubon Bull.*, 1922, Spring issue: 16-17.
- 1922 The European starling in Illinois. *Trans. Ill. State Acad. Sci.* 15:185.
- 1925 Interesting results from bird-banding activities. *School Sci. and Math.*, 25(6): 569-573; also in *Trans. Ill. State Acad. Sci.*, 18: 107-112.
- 1930 Records of spring migration of birds at Urbana, Illinois, 1903-1922. *Bull. Ill. Nat. Hist. Survey*, 19: 105-117.
- N. A. WOOD, FRANK SMITH, and FRANK C. GATES
- 1916 The summer birds of the Douglas Lake region, Cheboygan County, Michigan. *Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. Occ. Papers* No. 27: 1-21.—W. L. McATEE, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois.*

New or Uncommon Utah Bird Records.—In a study of bird specimens in the U. S. National Museum collected on some of the early expeditions in the West, I found that a considerable number of the birds taken in September and the early part of October during the Hayden Survey of 1870 were secured on the north rim of the Uinta Mountains, Utah, instead of in Wyoming as had generally been assumed. Among the birds taken are two that are new to the recorded avifauna of Utah. These are:

(1) Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*).—U. S. N. M. 60974, collected by H. D. Schmidt, October 9, 1870, near the Green River, south of the mouth of Henrys Fork. It is quite probable that this species occurs occasionally in Utah, at least during migration, but has been confused with its close relative, the Audubon Warbler.

(2) Common Redpoll (*Acanthis l. linaria*).—U. S. N. M. 60970 and 60983, collected October 10, 1870, by H. D. Schmidt in the same locality. This species has been suspected for some time of being a winter visitor to northern Utah, but no additional specimens have been taken. Large flocks have been reported in Bear Lake and Cache valleys near the Idaho-Utah line during the winter, although no specimen or positive record was obtained from the Utah side of the line.

Other uncommon Utah records that have come to my attention are:

(1) Hybrid Flicker (*Colaptes cafer* x *Colaptes auratus*).—U. S. N. M. 61093, Green River, apparently near Utah-Wyoming boundary, October 13, 1870, Hayden and Schmidt.