

During the last two weeks, by which time the wings are well developed, the young exercise their wings vigorously. Bent says that the birds may leave the nest as early as July 26, but Yellowstone records indicate that the young may leave any time in August (there are no records of young Ospreys unable to fly after the last of that month). According to Skinner's records (Bent, page 375), October 7 is the latest date on which Ospreys have been recorded in Yellowstone; Condon noted one in the Park on October 7, 1946; he remarked, however, that Ospreys may have remained there much later.

On September 23, 1946, I saw young Ospreys in three nests on pinnacles in the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. In one of these nests the young bird was just beginning to emerge from the downy stage. In the other nests the primaries were about half developed. In two hours of observation I did not see the young exercise their wings, a fact which would suggest that they were far from ready to leave the nest. Their size, appearance, and habits indicated that the birds would require at least another two weeks before they could fly.

Other species also were known to nest late in Yellowstone in the summer of 1946. On September 22 and 23, 1946, I noted a female Barrow's Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta islandica*), with her brood of six downy young, on Yellowstone Lake near the "Thumb." The young appeared to be less than two weeks old.

In Yellowstone the mercury is low before the last of September, and snow almost invariably has covered the ground before that time. The cold wet spring of 1946 may have caused failure of the first nesting attempts of these birds, so that the young Ospreys and Golden-eyes noted on September 22 and 23 were probably the result of second nestings.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago 54, Illinois.*

Another atypical House Wren song.—Along the Greenbelt road near Branchville, Prince George's County, Maryland, on July 10, 1946, I heard a completely unfamiliar song given by a House Wren (*Troglodytes aëdon*). In its fullest version, the song was: three to five *chukka's*, a *tsuh-swee* (the *swee* rough, yet musical, and rising in pitch), then a typical bubbly wren-song. Sometimes the *chukka's* were omitted and the song began with the *tsuh-swee*; at other times the bubbly song was omitted and only the first two sections given—it was this version that led me to search the bird out and watch it sing, which I did at only a few yards' distance. Murray (1944. *Wils. Bull.*, 56:49) has reported atypical song by a House Wren in Virginia.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

Western Palm Warbler in Colorado.—The Western Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*) has been listed from Colorado on the basis of one observed by H. G. Smith in Denver on June 20, 1891. We now have a specimen (No. 25375) collected in the State, a female taken near Limon, Lincoln County, by Joseph Stephens, on May 13, 1947.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver.*

An Oven-bird incubates a record number of eggs.—On May 23, 1947, I found a nest containing one egg of the Oven-bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) and three eggs of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) in a woods five miles southwest of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where I had previously studied the Oven-bird and the Cowbird (Hann, 1937; 1941. *Wils. Bull.*, 49:145-237; 53:209-221). On the following day, about 11 a.m., I revisited the nest and found the same Oven-bird egg (which I had marked) and four Cowbird eggs. (Three of the Cowbird eggs were quite similar in coloration, being finely mottled with brown, but the fourth was whiter and had larger markings, a possible indication that more than one Cowbird had laid