

**Nesting of the Worm-eating Warbler (*Helminthoherus vermicivorus*) in Southern Connecticut.**—One of our most trustworthy collectors, Mr. Harry W. Flint, formerly of Deep River, but now of New Haven, Conn., took a nest of this rare species at New Haven, June 7, 1885, containing five eggs. He writes that "the nest was on the ground, and composed almost wholly of leaves, and lined with red rootlets; it was not roofed over, but the leaves of the *Kalmia*, near the roots of which it was placed, almost hid it from sight. Indeed, it was so clearly hidden that when I took my eyes off it to follow the bird, it required fully a minute to find the nest again, although I had not moved." It was on a hill-side, in a very secluded and dark spot in deep woods.

The nesting of this species at New Haven was noticed by Mr. George Woolsey in 'Bulletin N. O. C.,' Vol. V, p. 116.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

**Probable Breeding of the Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*) on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.**—I have before me three specimens of *Saxicola œnanthe*, all of which were shot at Godbout, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, near the point where the river widens into the Gulf, by Mr. Napoleon A. Comeau. Two others were seen, making five individuals noted within thirteen months. Following is the complete record: May 18, 1884, one shot. Sept. 19, 1884, male shot. May 24, 1885, one seen. June 9, 1885, female shot and mate seen.

Mr. Comeau writes me that in the female shot June 9, "the eggs were pretty well developed." He adds, "I think there can be no question now about the bird breeding on this coast."

It is safe to infer that the five individuals seen were but a small portion of those actually present along the coast; hence the species can no longer be regarded as "an accidental straggler from Europe." Moreover, the finding of two birds (presumably a pair) at Godbout so late as the 9th of June, taken in connection with the statement that the female contained ova which "were pretty well developed," point strongly to the conclusion that they would have nested at no very great distance. And this conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the Wheatear is known to breed in June at Disco, Greenland,\* fifteen hundred miles north of Godbout.—C. HART MERRIAM, *Locust Grove, N. Y.*

**Nest and Eggs of the Philadelphia Vireo.** The nest and eggs of the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) have hitherto been unknown, so far as I can find. But on the 9th of June, 1884, while camped near

\* Fabricius says of it: "Nidificat mense Junio inter lapides majores, gramine arido cum muscis et plumis raris intermixtis," etc. (*Fauna Groenlandica*, 1780, p. 123); and nearly a century later (July 19, 1875), Sir George S. Nares found "several parties of young Wheatears . . . flying about the rocks near the shore" at Prøuen, nearly two hundred miles north of Disco (*Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Sea*, Vol. I, 1878, p. 29).