

first appeared in the Park in 1879, having probably crossed the Hudson River from Hoboken, N. J., where some birds had been set at liberty the previous year. The species is now common and apparently resident.

On April 20, 1886, I discovered, in precisely similar situations, two nests, one of which, containing five fresh eggs, has been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution. It was placed in a pine tree, resting among the tufts of long needles near the end of a slender horizontal limb, some twelve feet from the ground.

The species seems to be gradually extending its range, as on May 23, 1886, I met with a pair occupying a clump of pines six or seven miles to the northward.—E. T. ADNEY, *New York City*.

Ammodramus lecontei near Charleston, South Carolina.—During the past two winters Mr. Wayne has been searching carefully for Leconte's Sparrow, and his efforts are at length crowned with success, for he now sends me a female, shot January 26, 1886, about seven miles inland from Charleston. This extends the range of the species practically to the coast of South Carolina, but it is doubtful if it ever occurs there in anything like the numbers which Mr. Loomis finds in Chester County.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

The Cardinal Grosbeak and Tufted Titmouse breeding in Essex County, New Jersey.—Although not remarkable, it may be worthy of note that these two species are residents in greatly increased numbers in this vicinity, during my residence here of the last three years. They are quite common in suitable localities at all seasons. In 1884 a nest of a Cardinal was brought me, and this season I found two more, containing respectively two and three eggs each, on May 24 and May 28, which had been incubated some days.

Although I have not been fortunate enough to take the eggs of the Tufted Tit myself, they breed in considerable numbers at Springfield, two miles from here, while near Chatham a boy found two sets last year and two this year, in the early part of May.—H. B. BAILEY, *South Orange, N. J.*

Vireo solitarius alticola at Charleston, South Carolina.—Among other interesting birds collected for me by Mr. Wayne, during the past winter is a typical specimen (♂) of this new bird. It was shot February 20, 1886, within a few miles of Charleston, where it may prove to be a regular winter resident, although all the winter and early spring specimens which I have hitherto seen from that locality, as well as from Georgia and Florida, have been true *solitarius*.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Occurrence of the Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) in Massachusetts.—On the afternoon of May 9, 1886, I was rowing up the Assabet River in Concord, Massachusetts, when my companion, Mr. D. C.

French, called my attention to a small bird, which was hopping about in some driftwood at the edge of the water. Getting only a glimpse at it I mistook it for a Yellow Warbler and was about to take up the oars again when it came out in full view and I at once recognized an old friend which I certainly never expected to see in Massachusetts, viz.: the Prothonotary Warbler. It seemed perfectly at home, flitting from twig to twig, jutting its tail, and occasionally chirping sharply. Once it sang in an undertone. It was very tame, and as we sat watching it our boat drifted past within a few yards without alarming it. Finally I shot it. It proved to be an adult male in high plumage. Its skin was well covered with fat, its stomach filled with insects, chiefly beetles. The weather was fine at the time, but on the preceding day an easterly storm of some violence prevailed along the Atlantic coast, from Cape Hatteras to New England. To this storm I doubtless owe the pleasure of adding the Prothonotary Warbler to the fauna of our State, for my specimen is the first that has been reported from Massachusetts, although the bird has occurred once previously in Maine, and once in Rhode Island.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Helminthophila leucobronchialis in New Jersey.—A specimen of this hybrid was killed about ten miles from this place by Mr. Auguste Blanchet in the latter part of May, 1859. The entire dorsal plumage is tinged with greenish-yellow; the throat and cheeks are pure white, very lightly tinged with yellowish; upper breast grayish; breast yellow, extending toward the crissum; a small black line through the right eye, a large grayish patch behind the left; wing-bars yellow. The whole plumage resembles somewhat that of the female *H. chrysoptera*, but the grayish on the breast is not so deep.—E. CARLETON THURBER, *Morristown, N. J.*

An Interesting Specimen of Helminthophila.—Mr. E. Carleton Thurber, of Morristown, New Jersey, has kindly sent me for examination a *Helminthophila*, which differs considerably from anything that has been hitherto described, and which is apparently a hybrid between the hybrid *H. lawrencei* and the typical *H. pinus*. It is most like the adult male *H. pinus*. The wing- and tail-markings and general coloring, both above and beneath, being essentially the same. But across the jugulum there is a broad band of heavy black spots, and the black eye-stripe, short and well defined in *pinus*, is in this bird narrowed to a mere line anteriorly, and posteriorly extends to the auriculars, over a portion of which it spreads, forming a dusky or blackish patch more or less broken or overlaid by a plentiful mixture of yellow. The black-spotted space on the jugulum is widest in the middle, narrowing gradually as it approaches the sides. Its greatest width is rather more than one-quarter of an inch. The spots are sub-terminal, all the feathers being tipped, and many of them edged as well, with the rich yellow of the underparts generally. This, of course, tends to conceal the black, but it cannot be entirely concealed by any arrangement of the feathers, and when they are disarranged ever so slightly it is a