

elder seeds. Their habits of feeding were exactly as given by Mr. Keyes in the January 'Auk' (p. 114). The remaining flock of six females stayed for three weeks and then departed.—GEO. A. COLEMAN, *London, Nemaha Co., Nebraska.*

Tameness of the Pine Siskin.—On April 29, 1888, while walking near Oak Hill in Newton, Mass., I noticed two Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*), about a heap of hops by the roadside. One of them flew away at my approach, but the other remained there feeding, and, though perfectly able-bodied and in good condition, was remarkably tame. I stood watching him some time. After a while I reached out and stroked him, and finally succeeded in catching him in one hand. When I let him go, he flew off to some distance. Before I caught him, he went and perched in a bush near by and apparently went to sleep, putting his head over his left wing under the scapular feathers, so that it was completely hidden. When I approached too near, he would take his head out and look at me and then put it back again when I drew back. The ground about there was sprinkled with droppings, showing that the birds had probably been there for some time. Was this bird affected by the hops, or is there any other explanation of his curious conduct? The hops were to be used as dressing for a field of grass.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Further Notes on Seaside Sparrows.—A series of six specimens of Seaside Sparrows kindly loaned me for examination by Mr. G. S. Miller, Jr., of Peterboro, N. Y., includes four specimens from Sapelo Island, coast of Georgia, one from Cedar Keys, and one from Corpus Christi, Texas. The Corpus Christi specimen (male, May 26, 1886) is typically *Ammodyramus maritimus sennetti*; the Cedar Keys example (female, Jan. 30, 1880) is typical *A. m. peninsulae*, as is also one of the four specimens from Sapelo Island, the other three being *A. maritimus*. All of the Sapelo Island specimens were taken in December, examples of both forms being labelled Dec. 14, 1887. Mr. Miller kindly wrote me concerning the Sapelo specimens before sending them, as follows: "They all seem to be true *A. maritimus*, excepting one female taken Dec. 14, which is, so far as I can see, typical *peninsulae*. It agrees in almost every particular with a specimen taken at Cedar Keys, Fla., which I should refer without hesitation to this form. Should the Sapelo Island specimen prove to be *peninsulae*, it would extend the range of that form considerably."—J. A. ALLEN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.*

A Second Instance of the Breeding of the White-throated Sparrow in Eastern Massachusetts.—On the 13th and 14th of June (1888) I found a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) singing in Wakefield, Mass.; and on the 16th and 17th, in the same spot (a bushy roadside swamp), I saw a female of the same species. The male was in full plumage, and the identification was absolute in every case. I saw nothing more of either bird, as I left home on the 18th and did not return

till July 11; but the presence of the pair (within a radius of two or three rods) for five days in the middle of June would seem to leave no doubt of their breeding. The only previous record of such an occurrence, so far as I am aware, is that of Mr. Browne, in the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club,' Vol. V, p. 52.—BRADFORD TORREY, *Melrose Highlands, Mass.*

A Third Specimen of Lawrence's Warbler.—While collecting in a piece of low, swampy woods at Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Aug. 31, 1888, I shot a Warbler, which, on the identification of Prof. J. A. Allen, proved to be a Lawrence's Warbler (*Helminthophila lawrencei*). This bird, an adult male, is in excellent plumage. In comparison with the specimen in the American Museum of Natural History, taken at Hoboken, N. J., the throat patch is a more intense black while the black stripe through the eye is broader, being of exactly the same extent as in *H. chrysoptera*. In its actions it resembled *H. pinus*, though, of course, I did not wait long to study its actions. The stomach contained very small beetles and larvæ.

This is the third specimen of this bird to date.—CLARK G. VOORHEES, *New York City.*

Notes on *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*.—On May 26, 1888, I captured a male *Helminthophila leucobronchialis* which from comparison with the original description appears to be typical. Length 4.80, spread 7.60 inches. The testes were 5-16 inch long. The stomach contained insects only. Attracted by a new song, I found it among the branches of an apple-tree close by. Apparently it was alone. During the half-hour I watched it, it alighted in the apple-trees in the orchard it was in every time but one, then, for a moment only, on a small hickory. The locality was dry, all the neighborhood being scrubby pasture with very little woodland.

On May 29 I heard this song again, and soon found the bird among the branches of a gigantic and solitary hickory in a high, dry, scrubby pasture-lot. It was extremely shy, but was unwilling to leave the spot. On the 31st I again saw it, feeding and singing in the same tree, and equally shy. Patient watching during three hours revealed nothing more than occasional short and apparently inquisitive flights to several hickory saplings growing about a hazel thicket in the edge of a bushy tract adjoining this pasture. Its errand there seemed to be more with an eye to something below in the bushes than for the sake of feeding. June 3, after ascertaining the bird's presence, I secreted myself and waited. Several times did it come in my vicinity, but only casually as it were, never evincing the least alarm; yet it certainly made the rounds of the aforementioned saplings more frequently than before. At last with more eagerness than usual it descended, and disappeared in the bushes (an unusual occurrence) where it apparently took possession of its nest, as in less than half a minute thereafter an *H. pinus*, the first I had seen in the neighborhood, flew hastily from about the same place. This occurred at