

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

about sunset, and between that and dark *leucobronchialis* did not again appear in sight. I had previously had it in view, or could hear its song, almost continuously. On several days following I searched this thicket thoroughly, as it seemed, and once succeeded in flushing a *pinus*, but could not even then find its nest. In company with *pinus*, *leucobronchialis* cautiously approached and surveyed me for a short time, then departed with no apparent misgivings. At all other times *leucobronchialis* was near by and always reconnoitred the track of my careful search when I had moved to some distance, then, apparently satisfied, pursued its avocations as before.

I was not able to visit the spot again until June 17, and neither then nor since have I found this *leucobronchialis*, but I did find a brood of several young being fed by an *H. pinus*, possibly the result of a union between the two. These two birds were the only ones of the genus which I had at any time detected in the locality.

During this time I had seen four other *H. leucobronchialis* (*i. e.* six in all, this season), and in widely separated localities, as follows:

June 1, one was seen for a moment only in a hickory tree whence it flew into an adjoining alder swamp. It was never seen afterward.

June 4, one in the edge of a dry woodland was watched some time, but never seen again, although upon a subsequent visit some time was spent in hunting for it.

June 10, two were seen by a friend and myself. One, among the branches of the taller trees in a pasture-lot adjoining a dry wood, was again seen June 19 and July 7, this being the latest date I have heard its song or seen the species. The other was seen about one hour later in a similar situation, but fully three-quarters of a mile from the first. I saw this one again June 22. It was always in full song, otherwise I might never have detected it.

The peculiarities of the species are numerous, especially its song, so that, aided by my field-glass, identification was perfectly satisfactory to me in each instance. Moreover, its leisurely movements in conspicuous places always gave good opportunity for study. By actual count all these birds with the exception of the one shot May 26 were seen in hickory trees seven times to three in trees of all other species combined. Its flight on many occasions was protracted to at least 400 feet, always, when so continued, to a tree towering far above the surroundings.

I have heard of one other *H. leucobronchialis* taken in Connecticut this year, at Stamford by a Mr. Hoyt.—EDWIN H. EAMES, *Seymour, Connecticut*.

Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*) at Key West, Florida, in July and August.—The following extracts are from two letters received by the writer from Mr. J. W. Atkins, of Key West, dated July 30 and August 9 of the present year.

"I have the pleasure of announcing the capture on the 26th and 28th (July) and to-day of nine Bachman's Warblers, seven of the nine being