

Who were the pair, and what did it all mean? Was this the same kind-hearted Chestnut Warbler that we had watched before, or is there a peculiar strain of human kindness in the blood of the Chestnut family? If he was the same bird, he certainly deserves a position at the head of an orphanage, for perhaps his combination with 'fresh air' work is a bit of Warbler wisdom that might be imitated.—FLORENCE A. MERRIAM, *Locust Grove, Lewis County, New York.*

Capture of a Second Specimen of the Hooded Warbler in Massachusetts.—Some time ago my friend, Mr. Wilmot W. Brown, Jr., of this city, showed me, among other interesting birds in his collection, a specimen of the Hooded Warbler (*Sylvania mitrata*) taken at Provincetown, Mass., by Mr. Harry C. Whorf of Winthrop. I have since obtained full particulars of the capture from Mr. Whorf, who kindly permits me to write this note. The bird was an adult male in high plumage, and was shot June 25, 1888, while busily catching insects in a thicket of scrub oaks and bushes. From the date of capture it would seem probable that the Warbler was breeding in the vicinity; but Mr. Whorf, who watched it for some time before shooting, saw nothing in its behavior to indicate that such was the case, the bird showing no signs of anxiety at his presence, nor any of the actions characteristic of a bird having a nest or young near by. There is, I believe, but one previous record of the occurrence of *Sylvania mitrata* in Massachusetts, that of a specimen taken in Brookline, June 25, 1879, as noted by Mr. Ruthven Deane (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. V, 1880, p. 117).—FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, *Somerville, Mass.*

Interesting Nesting Site of a Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*)—Instead of being in "thick, coniferous woods," I found this nest in an upturned beech root in an open part of our deciduous woods. The tree had lodged after falling to an angle of about forty-five degrees, and the nest was stowed away in the earth among the rootlets. The beech was just off from an unused wood road that had grown up to jewel-weed (*Impatiens pallida*); and ferns filled the space up to the very edge of the gap from which the tree turned back, and formed a pretty fringe on top of the root. The May rains had turned the cavity beneath into a clear pool of water, and filled the swampy land back of the tree with similar pools where Red-eyed Vireos and Scarlet Tanagers came to bathe.—FLORENCE A. MERRIAM, *Locust Grove, Lewis County, New York.*

The Hudsonian Chickadee (*Parus hudsonicus*) in Vermont and Massachusetts.—While passing through a large larch swamp in Sutton, Vt., Aug. 16, 1889, I saw three or four Hudsonian Chickadees in company with a number of common Chickadees. A specimen shot proved to be a bird of the year. I do not remember to have seen any previous record of this species in the State of Vermont. From the date and from the nature of the locality it is probable that the birds bred there.

On October 18, 1889, I found two individuals of this species in a white