

making a patch of buff-colored stain that would be mistaken for the prescribed yellow wash by any but a very close observer. This, however, might perhaps be removed with turpentine.

When it has been proved that Brewster's Warbler does, as was to be expected, achieve a perfectly pure coloration, it is obvious that the description of true Brewster's Warbler should be taken from a bird thus purely colored. For, granted that it is sometimes entirely white-breasted, it would be exactly as rational to take as a type a strongly yellow-tinged specimen, or one from any point in the gradation toward *pinus*, as one with a faint, concealed yellow wash.

The extreme form is of course the best representative of this obscure race; and the form best representing the race is, except in the narrow technical significance of the word, most *typical*.

There is another point which does not seem to have received due consideration in discussion about Brewster's Warbler. It is the fact that, though the bird is most generally believed to be a hybrid between *pinus* and *chrysoptera*, and the gradation between the former and pure *leucobronchialis* is cited as corroborative of this theory, there are absolutely no intergrades between pure *leucobronchialis* and *chrysoptera*. Until such specimens are found, the evidence in favor of this view is at best extremely incomplete. On the other hand, there are several points that tell against it, and one of the most important of these is the existence of Lawrence's Warbler. This bird is very evidently a hybrid between the two common species already mentioned, and is itself extremely rare, as such a hybrid would naturally be.

Typical specimens are nearer in general aspect to *pinus* than to *chrysoptera*, though they have the black head-markings of the latter; and the remarkable parti-colored bird shown at a recent meeting of the A. O. U. is intermediate between *lawrencei* and *chrysoptera*; while none of these shows any affinity with any plumage of *leucobronchialis*, which has always a light throat and a *narrow* black eye-line.

It seems scarcely possible that two species of Warbler should produce together two perfectly distinct types of hybrid. If it depended on which species furnished the male parent, one type of offspring could only be much commoner than the other if one combination of parents were much commoner or more prolific, which in this case seems very unlikely.

All this leads one to believe that Brewster's Warbler is either a distinct species whose normal habitat has yet to be discovered, but whose hybrids with the Blue-winged Yellow have frequently been found, or that it is an independent color-phase of the latter species.

This last explanation seems to me by far the most plausible of all.—  
GERALD H. THAYER, *Monadnock, N. H.*

**Rare Birds for Eastern Long Island, New York.**—Two Summer Tanagers (*Piranga erythromelas*) were seen, and one taken on the 9th of April, 1902. The specimen taken was somewhat emaciated, but the

plumage was in fine condition. The early date seems to carry out the theory of Dr. Braislin, "that these birds were driven off shore far to the south by storms."

On my return from a fishing trip on July 28, the first day this summer, by the way, that I had failed to carry my gun, I saw a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) in the road searching for grain among the horse droppings. The bird seemed to be very reluctant about leaving this spot, and I came near knocking it over with my fishing rod. The broadly white-tipped tail feathers were very conspicuous as the bird flitted about within about twenty feet of me.—W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.*

Notes and Additions to 'Birds of Parry Sound and Muskoka.'—Through the kindness of Professor John Macoun of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, I have been allowed to make use of the notes made by his assistant, Mr. William Spreadborough, during the summer of 1900, in the Algonquin National Park, Ontario. Mr. Spreadborough was at Cache Lake, on the Canada Atlantic R. R., forty-seven miles east of Scotia Junction, from May 25 to June 17, and in various other parts of the Park till August 31. The altitude of Cache Lake is said to be 1837 feet, very much higher than any point in Parry Sound or Muskoka, and the highest point of the watershed. Eighty-nine species were recorded, two of which are not included in my list, namely:—

*Totanus flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS.—One observed August 31.

*Melospiza lincolni*. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—One shot at Cache Lake July 11.

The following are of interest.

*Merganser cucullatus*. An old one and four young seen July 6.

*Fulica americana*. A pair breeding on the Madawaska River.

*Melospiza georgiana*. Abundant in the marsh below Cache Lake.

*Seiurus noveboracensis*. Common everywhere in flooded woods at the margins of the lakes.

I have also the following additional species to record.

*Chen caerulescens*. BLUE GOOSE.—One taken at Gravenhurst, Muskoka, about 1886, now in the possession of Mr. Wm. Johns, Gravenhurst.

*Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—Mr. Wm. Spreadborough reports having seen two on Lake Muskoka, in September, 1899.

*Ardea egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—Ernest Seton has recorded one taken at Lake Nipissing in 1883 (Auk, II, p. 336).

*Porzana carolina*. SORA.—Mr. Spreadborough reports Soras as being far more common than the Virginia Rail near Bracebridge, Muskoka. A Sora was picked up alive at Emsdale in October, 1901, and sent to me.

*Petrochelidon lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW.—Mr. Spreadborough reports this swallow as breeding in the township of Draper, Muskoka.

*Ammodramus henslowii*. HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—I was surprised to find this sparrow on Lake Joseph and apparently breeding. I first