

1883, shot after procuring three sets of eggs." Further comment is hardly necessary when I state that both birds are Baird's Sparrow (*Coturniculus bairdii*), the "male" being an adult, the "female" a juvenal specimen. From the peculiar make-up of the skins I have no hesitation in saying that they were taken by Mr. Krider on a trip which he took to North Dakota with Dr. W. L. Abbott in 1881. Dr. Detwiller obtained many specimens from Krider.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

**What has happened to the Martins?**—Last summer the Martins (*Progne subis*) were suddenly either destroyed or driven away from their boxes in this town where for many years they have been domiciled. I watched interestedly for their arrival this spring, and was delighted on May 8, 1904, to see one about their old homes; but my delight has been short-lived, as the one lone bird disappeared and no others have come. Does it mean that the largest Concord colony I know of, where for many years at least fifteen pairs have nested, is wiped out? I would like to know if other New England towns have so mysteriously lost their Martins.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Concord, Mass.*

**Breeding of Lawrence Warbler in New York City.**—It is with pleasure that I am able to place on record some notes of the breeding of Lawrence Warbler (*Helminthophila lawrencei*). This is, I believe, the twelfth individual of this species to be recorded, and the first instance of its breeding, the other eleven birds being migrants.

The discovery of the nest was first made by Dr. Wiegmann early in June of the present year, and many of the following notes are from his observations.

**Occurrence.**—On May 15, 1903, Dr. Wiegmann observed a Lawrence Warbler in the New York Zoölogical Park, and on June 6 of last year I made a note of this species in my journal, but the glimpse I had of the bird was so brief that I then recorded the identification as not sufficiently certain for publication. The bird was first observed in the Park on May 18 of this year, and almost every day thereafter until June 16.

**Plumage.**—The individual Lawrence Warbler under consideration was exactly like the type specimen of Herrick as described in Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America' (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. No. 50, Part II, p. 452) except that the gular patch of black extended over the entire chin. The bird was in finest plumage, the markings of the throat and lores being jet black. The wing bars were white with just a tinge of yellow when seen in a favorable light at short range.

**Habitat.**—The bird's breeding place in the Zoölogical Park was in an open hardwood growth, near one of the Society's buildings, hardly a stone's throw from the Bird House.

**Song.**—This resembled very closely the dreamy *zree-e-e, zwee-e-e-e* of the Blue-winged Warbler (*H. pinnus*). An acute ear, however, could