

Whether or not any special significance attaches to the taking of this bird is problematical. Since *chrysoptera* and *pinus* are known to be hybridizing rather freely in certain parts of their breeding range, it is not strange that specimens of the hybrid type should be forthcoming from a locality in their migration route. Doubtless, it is only because actual collecting has become so limited in the eastern United States, that more specimens of this sort have not been recorded.—WILFRID H. OSGOOD, *U. S. Biological Survey*.

**Capture of Lawrence's Warbler on Staten Island, N. Y.**—At Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on May 11, 1907, I found a Lawrence's Warbler (*Helminthophila lawrencei*) on some dead bushes out in a dry field. Its black throat and cheeks, sharply contrasted with the rich yellow of its breast and crown, rendered it particularly conspicuous among the other warblers present. Fortunately I was able to verify my observation by shooting the bird, which proved to be a male, of typical color, with two white bars on each wing, washed with yellow, and somewhat wider and more confluent than is usual with the Blue-winged Warbler.—JAMES CHAPIN, *New Brighton, N. Y.*

**The Breeding of Brewster's Warbler near Boston.**—On May 19, 1907, in the Arnold Arboretum, near Boston, Mass., I heard a bird song which I supposed at first was that of a Golden-winged Warbler. Upon investigation, I found the bird on a low birch tree, feeding and singing by turns. To my surprise, though, it had the broad yellow wing-bars, bluish gray back, and yellow crown which I had expected to see, there was only a narrow black line through the eye, and an entire absence of black on the cheeks and throat, the entire under parts being silky pearl-white. Though I was entirely unfamiliar with Brewster's Warbler in life, I had seen stuffed specimens and had read with much interest the latter-day discussions of its relation to Golden-winged and Blue-winged Warblers. A few days later I was allowed to see, through the kindness of Mr. Walter Deane, Mr. Brewster's specimens of all three species, *Helminthophila pinus*, *Helminthophila chrysoptera*, and *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*, among which was the type specimen of *leucobronchialis* taken by Mr. Brewster in Newtonville, Mass., on May 18, 1870. The resemblance between the type specimen and the bird in the Arboretum, as I remembered it, was absolute, except that there was a very slight wash of yellow on the breast of the type specimen which I had not observed on the living bird. Interest in the Arboretum bird quickly spread and it was soon seen by many other observers, all of whom agreed that it was a Brewster's Warbler; the first record for Massachusetts, I understand, since the taking of the type specimen thirty-seven years ago. On June 8, a thorough search of the vicinity was made by several of our more expert local ornithologists, and the female, nest, and five eggs were discovered, the nest being located, I believe, by Mr. C. J. Maynard. The nest is on the ground, at the foot of a tiny elm