

season these are the only definite notes connected with the nesting of the crossbills in all the 278 pages. I may add that although I spend a little time in the coniferous forests of our mountains up to timber line each year I have never seen any crossbills. Dr. Ridgway, in Part 1 of his new work on 'Birds of North and Middle America,' notes several breeding records of *L. c. bendirei*, published under the names *L. c. americana* and *L. c. mexicana*.—JUNIUS HENDERSON, Boulder, Col.

**Occurrence of a White-winged Crossbill at Oxen Hill, Md., in August.**—

On August 13, 1907, Mr. Ernest Kletsch, of the Department of Agriculture, brought me a White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) that had been accidentally killed the day previous at Oxen Hill, Maryland, about four or five miles southeast of Washington, D. C. Taken in connection with the record (mentioned elsewhere in these notes by Nelson R. Wood) of a White-throated Sparrow in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution at about the same time, this occurrence of a northern bird in midsummer in the vicinity of Washington suggested a possibility of special significance, but no further unusual records have come to my attention and I merely mention the incident as a curious instance of irregularity. It would be of interest to know if similar observations were made elsewhere.—HENRY OLDYS, Washington, D. C.

**The Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*) on Long Island, N. Y., in Winter.**—In order to confirm Mr. J. T. Nichols's observation published in 'The Auk,' Vol. XXIV, p. 220, I wish to record four specimens in my collection taken on Feb. 7, 1905, near the northern part of Jamaica Bay, from a flock of these birds found roaming the snow covered fields.—J. A. WEBER, New York City.

**A White-throated Sparrow in Washington, D. C., in August.**—On the morning of August 9 a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) flew down into the grass near where I was sitting and remained in plain view for some time, about fifteen feet from me. It was in moult, as a part of its tail was gone. Wishing other witness to this, I asked Mr. William Palmer to visit the spot. He, too, saw it. The next morning found me, with field glass in hand, again at the place, and to my joy the bird was still there. I called Mr. Oldys, who was passing, and handed him the glass. He also saw and identified the bird. Is it not unusual for this bird to be here in this season, and does it not point to the fact that birds migrate when in moult?—NELSON R. WOOD, Washington, D. C.

**Nesting of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Philadelphia County, Pa.**—The Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*) was formerly regarded as a migrant of transient occurrence in the Lower Delaware Valley (see Stone's 'Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey,' page 6), and not until late years was it found to be a summer resident of the Carolinian

fauna, as it was considered a characteristic bird of the Alleghanian and Canadian faunas, particularly of the former zone.

The first nest, I believe, to be recorded from the Carolinian fauna was discovered by Mr. J. Harris Reed at Beverly, Burlington County, N. J., (see Auk, 1897, p. 323), and the second was found by G. H. Moore at Haddonfield, Camden County, N. J. This nest and eggs was acquired by the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club of this city for its matchless collection, and its discovery was reported at the February 2, 1899, meeting of the Club.

Reed has also found the Rose-breasted Grosbeak nesting in Upper Makefield township in Bucks County, Pa., and I have found it to be a summer resident in Bensalem township in the same county, in the vicinity of Cornwell's Station, where, also the Scarlet Tanager breeds. And further investigation would no doubt reveal the bird as a breeder at other localities in the Carolinian fauna, as it appears to be becoming a regular resident in various parts of this zone.

On May 28, 1907, I found a nest of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Torresdale, Philadelphia County, Pa., which is the only record of a nest for this county, and the most southern record for Pennsylvania which I have been able to find.

Until I found my nest Reed held the next record for southern nesting of the Rose-breast, but his record must now be accorded third place, as the nest I found is several miles further south.

The nest I found was collected with two fresh eggs. It was situated 6 feet up in a many-forked elder bush, in a thicket of elder, alder and spice bushes along the Poquessing Creek, bordering a wood of deciduous trees.

If there are any other records of the nesting of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak in the Carolinian fauna I should be glad to hear of them.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**An Intergrade between *Helminthophila pinus* and *H. leucobronchialis* captured in Hyde Park, Mass.**—This bird, a male, was discovered by me on the morning of June 13, 1907, on a hillside covered by a dense growth of low oaks and birches, in the town of Hyde Park, Mass. I was drawn to the bird by his song, which was identical with that of the Golden-winged Warbler, being sometimes composed of three notes, *zee, zee, zee*, sometimes of four, and once only of two. I thought likely that it might be breeding here, but I could find no trace of the nest, so I decided to return in the afternoon and shoot the bird if it could be found, in order that a proper examination and record of it might be made.

I returned about three o'clock and shot it near the place where I had seen it in the morning. The description and measurements of this specimen are as follows:

Crown yellow, with a few dark feathers. Back and wings greenish yellow, some of the wing feathers being bluish gray edged with greenish. Tail bluish gray above, the three outer pairs of feathers partly white.