

Another Record of the Philadelphia Vireo from Long Island, N. Y.

—On the morning of September 4, 1911, at Freeport, Long Island, I was "beating out" a tract of bushes on a salt marsh, in hope of seeing again a Migrant Shrike which I had flushed there the night before. The small growth fairly teemed with birds, but much to my disappointment the shrike was not to be found. When about to leave I noticed, feeding in the top of one of the taller bushes in company with some Red-eyes, a pair of small Vireos that I did not recognize. I collected one of the little fellows and great was my joy when unpacking the skin to find it to be a fine female specimen of the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphica*).

This bird, which is probably the fifth record from Long Island, and first since 1901, is in the collection of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute.—HENRY THURSTON, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Bachman's Warbler in Camden Co. and Breeding in Chatham Co., Georgia.—Under the above title Mr. Isaac F. Arnow records in 'The Auk,' Vol. XXV, October, 1908, p. 479, Bachman's Warbler (*Vermivora bachmani*) breeding at Savannah. These eggs, three in number, were found by Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol, Jr., who, however, was extremely doubtful as to their identity, as he saw no bird.

Mr. Rossignol sent me the eggs for positive determination and, upon their reception, one glance was sufficient to disprove Mr. Arnow's identification, for they are unmistakably and unquestionably eggs of Swainson's Warbler (*Helinaia swainsoni*). I, however, compared them critically with two sets of *Vermivora bachmani* representing extremes—largest and smallest—that were in my collection, and which I took near Charleston, and the difference was appreciable at a glance. Mr. Arnow says that the eggs of Swainson's Warbler are without gloss. The fact is the eggs are often *very* glossy. Mr. Rossignol had nothing whatever to do with the identification of the supposed eggs of Bachman's Warbler, as he was merely the owner, and I may add that my identification is free from bias.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Dendroica aestiva Captured by a Spider.—In the early part of September my friend, Otto Helwig, while crossing a piece of brush land on the edge of town, flushed a Yellow Warbler, which flew against a big spider-web stretched across a bush, and became entangled with wings spread out against the web. As the bird struggled to free itself, the spider (a large black one with yellow markings) ran down the web and at once began to bind its victim, by running back and forth across its body and wings and weaving its silken strands from side to side, completely tying the bird to the web. At this point Mr. Helwig stepped up, the spider dropped into the bush, the bird was released, soon revived and flew off.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

The Louisiana Water-Thrush and Broad-winged Hawk in Southern New Jersey.—In Mr. Stone's recent work on New Jersey birds the