

**The Indigo Bunting in Colorado.**—A male of this species (*Passerina cyanea*) was seen by the writer at Brighton, Colo., on August 15, 1915.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

**Numerous Migrant Pine Warblers (*Dendroica vigosii*) at Fort Lee, N. J.**—In the southern part of this locality the coniferous growth was cut away many years ago and it is therefore not suited to the requirements of the Pine Warbler. Ten years or more of migration notes by the writer in this locality show only one or two migrant warblers of this species during a spring flight. The number observed this spring is therefore noteworthy, viz:—

April 19, 1915 — 1 ♂; April 20, 1915 — 15 ♂, 5 ♀; April 21, 1915 — 4 ♂, 4 ♀; April 24, 1915 — 1 ♂; May 6, 1915 — 1 ♀. Total 21 ♂, 10 ♀.—J. A. WEBER, *Box 327, Palisades Park, N. J.*

**Black-throated Blue Warbler in Colorado.**—The writer has to record the presence of a male of this species (*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*) in Cheesman Park, Denver, Colo., where it was seen during the whole of June 13 and 14, 1915. It is such an extremely rare visitor to this State that the writer slipped into his home (only a few yards away) and took a skin of this species with him while he again watched the living bird as it flitted about in the evergreens. The writer is extremely sceptical about the correctness of many sight identifications, especially of these rare warblers when reported from Colorado, and hence he took the precaution to study the living bird and a skin simultaneously; it was deemed all the more necessary to take this precaution as the writer has not seen the living bird or heard its song in nearly twenty-five years.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

**Cape May Warblers Destructive to Grapes on Long Island.**—With much interest I read of the actions of the Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) in recent numbers of 'The Auk.' These warblers were especially abundant here last fall and there were twenty or more on our place from September 20 to October 10. They might be found at all hours of the day in the grape arbor, where they were observed to puncture the grape skins with their bills and drain out the juice.—JAMES W. LANE, JR., *St. James, L. I.*

**The Resident Chickadee of Southwestern Pennsylvania.**—Attention should be called to a mistake during past years in regard to the resident Chickadee of that region of southwestern Pennsylvania that lies south of central Washington County and east of the first mountain ridge of Fayette County.

During the writer's earlier ornithological investigations he was led to believe that the Black-capped Chickadee (*Penthestes a. atricapillus*) regu-

larly inhabited this region. This belief was due the identifications of a local oölogist, who sent out sets of eggs, taken here, labelled as *Penthestes a. atricapillus*.

The truth is that the species found with us is the Carolina Chickadee (*Penthestes c. carolinensis*). In order to prove this statement the writer has made a careful study of specimens from various parts of the region and has yet to find one *Penthestes a. atricapillus*. Breeding birds were examined as follows: A nest found May 1, 1915, was built in a cavity made by the birds in the top of a decayed fence post. This post stood in a creek valley and was at the side of a lane which wound about the base of a steep wooded hillside. The female bird was captured on the nest and proved to be *Penthestes c. carolinensis*.

A second nest, discovered May 8, was built in a cavity at the top of a fence post which stood on the border of a field and at a public roadside. The female was lifted from six slightly incubated eggs and carefully examined; she was a typical specimen of *Penthestes c. carolinensis*. Locality: One mile north of the West Virginia line.

A third nest, found on May 9, was situated in a top of a fence post. This stood on the border of a village. The birds were seen to change places on the nest and one was captured and examined. It proved to be *Penthestes c. carolinensis*. Locality: Blacks ville, West Virginia, a small town lying on the Mason and Dixon Line.

Breeding birds were examined in the region of Washington, central Washington County, and also found to be *Penthestes c. carolinensis*.

In order to further establish proof as to the species found here I have asked two West Virginia ornithologists to inform me as to the species found in their respective regions. Rev. Earl A. Brooks of Weston, West Virginia, who has studied the bird life of many parts of his state, says that *Penthestes c. carolinensis*, is the species inhabiting the hill country of northern West Virginia. He informs me that only in the higher mountain regions has he found *Penthestes a. atricapillus*.

Mr. George M. Sutton, ornithologist at Bethany College, in the Panhandle of northern West Virginia informs me that the species found there, since his arrival a year ago, is *Penthestes c. carolinensis*. He adds that only once has he noted the Black-cap: in the late fall of 1914.

Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd in charge of the birds at the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa., tells me that there is a specimen of *P. c. carolinensis* in the museum collection which was taken near Washington, Pa. He says that he is not surprised to learn that the Carolina Chickadee dwells in this region.—SAMUEL S. DICKEY, *Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Penn.*

**Winter Birds at Wareham, Mass.**—It may be of interest to record at Wareham, Massachusetts, during the past winter, the following species:

VESPER SPARROW, *Poæetes gramineus gramineus*, two.

CHIPPING SPARROW, *Spizella passerina passerina*, three.