

crawl up its smooth, glazed lining. Mr. Holway placed some fine chicken wire over the cap to prevent the birds from entering in the future. Incidentally, this suggests the lines along which a Starling trap may be made when it shall become necessary to deal more strenuously with these annoying pests.—T. E. PENARD, *Arlington, Mass.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird in New Jersey.—A specimen of the Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) was secured on Newton Creek, N. J., near Audubon, by Mr. Wm. J. Kelton on September 1, 1917. It is a male of the first year, and has been mounted. I am indebted to Mr. Joseph W. Tatum for calling my attention to the capture and for bringing the specimen to me for identification.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

The Bohemian Waxwing in Grand Junction, Colo.—In order to make more complete the local records of the remarkable wave of Bohemian Waxwings which passed over the Rocky Mountain Region last winter, I wish to put into print the following notes, made at the time by myself, on the occasions of the species' visits to Grand Junction. In order to make clear the import of some of my remarks, it becomes necessary to say that Grand Junction is on the Grand River, and is, in effect, at the western edge of the Rocky Mountain range, and its outlying foothills, its altitude being 4583 feet.

The first pair of these birds was seen February 25, 1917, in some bushes on the Grand River in the western part of the city, and on February 28 a second (or the same) pair was seen at the same place. A few days later a large flock was observed by Mr. Harmon on his ranch east and north of the city. Between March 3 and 19, many flocks — and large ones — were noticed every day on the river; they would first be seen on the river where it passes through Grand Junction, about 10.30 in the morning, travelling down stream, very slowly, and resting and flying from tree to tree, and bush to bush. The procession of birds continued all day, and ceased about four o'clock P. M. All went downward on the river, and seemed never to leave it to go into the residential portions of the city. On the ranches the general direction of movement was northwest. All of the irrigating canals and laterals were dry at this time and this may account for the river movement, though I am not sure that such is a correct explanation. I could not determine with certainty what the birds were eating but Mr. Harmon was convinced that they worked on the buds and insects of the ranch orchard trees. At times the birds seemed stupid as if they had eaten too freely before reaching my post of observation. Large flocks appeared from time to time on the neighboring ranches, and for two weeks after they had left the river and the vicinity of its banks. At times the birds seemed quite friendly, and would come down to the lower branches of a tree, to inspect the "onlookers," flying at times so near to one that to dodge was irresistible, and the most natural thing to do. No effort was

made to collect any of these birds, though one specimen was brought in to me, which gave an opportunity to clinch the previously made (field) diagnosis.—ADA B. COPELAND, *Grand Junction, Colo.*

Concerning Brewster's Warbler.—Additional notes on Brewster's Warbler in the July Auk (pp. 481 to 482) by Walter Faxon have much interest. In reading them I notice that he has not touched on one aspect which may not be clear to those unfamiliar with the laws of alternative inheritance.

Supposing, as we do, that where as Brewster's Warbler is the dominant, Lawrence's is the recessive hybrid, it could not be obtained from a cross in which one of the parents was a pure-lineage bird of either species, as the white under parts of *Vermivora chrysoptera* or the lack of throat patch of *pinus* would dominate in every such case. The comparative abundance of *chrysoptera* in the region under discussion makes it probable that the Golden-wings observed mated were pure.

Judicious shooting of *chrysoptera* over the *leucobronchialis* locality would probably induce sufficient *leucobronchialis* interbreeding, so that we would have the final chapter in this interesting colony; an heroic measure perhaps, but doubtless more specimens are frequently taken with less return to science. To interfere with *pinus* would be unwise, as the sporadic occurrence of that species in the Golden-wing's range places it in the position of the goose that layed the golden eggs.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York, N. Y.*

Brewster's Warbler in Pennsylvania.—Noticing the references to Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*) in Massachusetts in the October number of 'The Auk' I am reminded that its occurrence in Pennsylvania in May, 1916, has not been recorded in this publication. On May 20, 1916, a male specimen was observed on the north shore of Pocono Lake, Monroe Co., Pa., by Messrs. Wm. L. Baily, John Carter, Samuel Scoville, J. Fletcher Street and the writer. The bird was feeding among briars and other low bushes in an overgrown clearing in woods bordering an alder swamp, and was so accommodating as to allow us an unlimited observation at close range.—G. H. STUART 3RD, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Blackpoll Warbler Lingerin in Mass.—I had thought that the climax of the most backward spring migration I have ever known had come when I heard singing, and subsequently saw at close range, a Blackpoll Warbler in Cambridge Common on June 25 of this year, eighteen days later than any record in Brewster's 'Birds of the Cambridge Region.' However, on July 7 I observed one singing on Quarry Point, Cohasset, Mass., and subsequently recorded him regularly, though with decreasing frequency during August, as he sang less and less, and was practically undiscoverable when not singing, in spite of the fact that he appeared to