

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

keep to an area of not over twenty acres in the center of the point. Though I watched his movements closely for considerable periods I could never discover that he approached any nest, had a mate or young, nor did a search of the small cedars, pitch pines, and bushes of the area reveal them. I must conclude therefore that he was a stray, probably straggling north very late indeed and possibly stopped by the ocean lying immediately north for some twenty miles. I heard and saw him for the last time on August 27, though he may well have remained there until the fall migration.—ARTHUR C. COMEY, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Labrador and Acadian Chickadees at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.—On the early and no doubt record date of September 3, two examples of the Labrador Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus nigricans*) were obtained and three others noted between then and the twenty-first, whilst on October 11 two examples of the Acadian (*Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*) were seen at close quarters and easily identified from the former, not so much from the fact of their backs being brown instead of dusky, the caps undifferentiated, and the sides of a strong brown tint, but more from their behavior and the tone of their voice, which was entirely different to that of the sixteen *nigricans* I have so far come across. The same wheezy note was certainly there, but it was stronger and more insistent than in *nigricans*, which has a very feeble wheeze. As regards their behavior they came close down to me of their own accord and when whistled, the same as *atricapillus* will, a thing I have never known *nigricans* to do, in fact it has always been a matter of much difficulty to get a shot at these latter owing to their restless and nervous state.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Willow Thrush in Pennsylvania.—I wish to report the finding of a male specimen of Willow Thrush, *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*, August 28, 1913, in Capitol Park, Harrisburg, Penna. This bird had evidently struck a wire as was indicated by a mark found when the bird was skinned. The skin I sent to Mr. Harry C. Oberholser of the U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., who identified it as the Willow Thrush. It is now in the collection of the Pennsylvania State Museum. There is no previous record of this subspecies occurring in Pennsylvania.—BOYD P. ROTHBROCK, *State Museum, Harrisburg, Pa.*

Subsequent Nestings.—I was very interested in reading an article by Mr. Mousley on subsequent nestings, (*Auk*, October, 1917). I have seen many interesting cases, and find that most birds will lay two or three sets of eggs in succession, but the most persistent pair of birds I have ever seen, were a pair of White-rumped Shrikes.

I first made the acquaintance of these birds on the 16th of May, 1916, at the Fairview Cemetery at Wahpeton, North Dakota. The second of