

The Song of Bachman's Sparrow (*Peuceea aestivalis bachmani*).—The following account of the interesting vocal performances of this sparrow is based on notes made April 1, 1917. My records were confirmed on other occasions during several following weeks. The voice of one individual, especially, was studied. I was in the company of Mr. A. F. Ganier of Nashville, Tenn., who later collected the specimen. The bird was in its characteristic habitat, the border of a patch of open upland woods near Nashville; and it was perched on a fence post. We stood for fully five minutes not more than twenty-five feet away.

The bird sang with only short rests, and the duration of the song which was very variable, was about two to three seconds. Usually, the song started with a single long note followed by a group of short notes in a tempo so fast that we could not be sure of our count. So far as we could determine, the bird had seven to twelve notes in this group, usually about ten. As a rule, they were of essentially uniform pitch, but not of the same pitch as the long opening note. The pitch was sometimes lower than that of the first note and sometimes higher. A few performances had two or three opening notes not so long as the usual, single one. On one occasion, the song was repeated or rather one song followed another with no interruption or pause, both being a little shorter than usual.

The quality was remarkably variable, but it tended to be fairly uniform in a single song. Sometimes the series of rapid notes was thin and resembled somewhat the song of a Junco. At other times, it was relatively rich and full. Intermediate grades of quality occurred.—R. M. STRONG, Nashville, Tenn.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra rubra*) in N. E. Illinois.—The Summer Tanager is of so rare occurrence in northern Illinois, that I had never taken one in forty-five years collecting, until May 19, 1917, when my friend Lyman Barr brought me a very beautifully marked specimen, which he had shot in a clump of woods two miles west of Highland Park.

It proved to be an adult female. The upper parts are of the usual brownish olive, but are variegated with a reddish wash on the occiput and middle of the back.

The sides of the neck, upper and lower tail coverts, and a band across the breast are pale poppy red, giving the bird a very striking appearance.—HENRY K. COALE, Highland Park, Ill.

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) **Breeding within the United States**.—While carrying forward field work for the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the State of Washington, during the past summer, it was reported to me by E. F. Gaines, in charge of crop investigations, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington, that he had found the Bohemian Waxwing breeding in the vicinity of his old home place at Chewelah, Stevens County, Washington. The nest was found about June 11, 1907, on Chewelah Creek, six miles in a general northerly direction from the town of Chewelah.

In point of time the present appears to be the second actual record for the breeding of *Bombycilla garrula* within the United States. Dr. T. S. Palmer calls my attention to the fact that the first published notice of the species as a breeding bird within our borders is that of a Dr. C. S. Moody, who recorded the discovery of a nest and five eggs in the vicinity of Humbird (mail Sandpoint), Bonner County, Idaho (Pacific Sportsman, Vol. 2, June, 1905, p. 270). Mr. F. M. Dille, Reservation Inspector, Biological Survey, reported the Bohemian Waxwing nesting at Lake Clealum, Kittitas County, Washington, on July 15, 1911.

I am indebted to Miss Mary T. Cooke for calling my attention to the fact that Aretas A. Saunders published a note (Condor, Vol. 14, November, 1912, p. 224), concerning observations of the Bohemian Waxwing made at 5200 feet altitude, Canadian Life Zone, on the West Fork of Sun River, northern Lewis and Clark County, Montana, on August 18 and 21, 1912. Saunders says the birds seen had probably nested in the vicinity.

The records are all for Canadian Zone, or for Transition Zone not far from the Canadian Zone boundary. They indicate that the Bohemian Waxwing occurs, probably rarely, as a breeding bird within our borders in the coniferous forests of the northern Rocky Mountain region, in a district embracing northwestern Montana, northern Idaho, and northern Washington.

To summarize, records at hand for the breeding of *Bombycilla garrula* within the United States are four in number, as follows: 1905 (nest probably found in 1904), Humbird (mail Sandpoint), Bonner County, Idaho, Dr. C. S. Moody; 1907, June 11, Chewelah Creek, six miles in a general northerly direction from Chewelah, Stevens County, Washington, E. F. Gaines; 1911, July 15, Lake Clealum, Kittitas County, Washington, F. M. Dille; 1912, August 18 and 21, West Fork of Sun River, northern Lewis and Clark County, Montana, Aretas A. Saunders.—WALTER P. TAYLOR, Washington, D. C.

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphica*) in North Dakota in Summer.—The writer found a Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphica*) on July 8, 1917, at the south end of Carpenter Lake in the Turtle Mountains, North Dakota. The bird was in full song and evidently at home among the trees of a grove of aspens (*Populus tremuloides*) close to the shore of the lake. This represents the westernmost breeding record of the species for the United States, and is the first published summer occurrence for North Dakota.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, Washington, D. C.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) in New Jersey.—The rarity of the Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) in the state of New Jersey is sufficient reason for placing on record a specimen which has for years been in the Biological Survey collection in the United States National Museum. This is an adult male in perfect plumage, No. 137667 of the United States National Museum collection, and was taken at Morris-