

ning on account of the drifts. But I saw three Swallows flying in the morning in the driving snow. It was not, however, a cold storm, although it cleared off cooler and blustering, with a good deal of snow on the ground. Nevertheless, I saw more swallows during the day. Birds in general must be faring hard, although it is not a bitter snap." (I note in my journal of April 12 that there is still a lot of snow on the ground and that the storm must have been of some force because "I hear of great numbers of Shelldrakes in the bay at South Mashpee driven in I suppose by the storm.")

1918. Mar. 18. First swallow.

JOHN A. FARLEY, *Malden, Mass.*

**Hybrid Warbler in Missouri.**— A hybrid of the Blue and Golden-winged Warblers was collected near Lexington, Mo., May 3, 1919, by my friend, Mr. Clark Salyer. The specimen was collected on one of the heavily wooded bluffs of the Missouri River. With the exception of one particular, the specimen is a Lawrence's Warbler. It has the coloring of the Blue-winged Warbler as a basis, and has the black throat patch of the Lawrence's Warbler, but the black on the cheeks is like the black on the Blue-winged Warbler, not like that of the Golden-winged. In other words, the black does not form an ear patch, but is merely in front of the eye and through it. The specimen is six and one-fourth inches in length,—over an inch longer than either species from which it is derived. It is a male, in excellent condition, and, as a cabinet skin, now forms part of the collection of Mr. Salyer.— E. GORDON ALEXANDER, *Lexington, Mo.*

**The Orange-crowned Warbler on Long Island in April.**— On April 13, 1919, at Miller Place, Long Island, N. Y., I watched an Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*) for some time as it hunted among the buds of some apple trees. It was very active and apparently in full vigor. It was seen under the most favorable conditions, often within ten or twelve feet leaving no doubt in my mind as to its identity. I have occasionally met with this species on Long Island in the fall, but this rather unseasonable occurrence is the first vernal record I have.— A. H. HELME, *Miller Place, Long Island, N. Y.*

**Peculiar Brooding of the Black-throated Blue Warbler.**— A female *Dendroica caerulescens*, whose nest I found June 19, 1918, in Rowe, Mass., made a unique display of herself as a close-sitting bird. The nest, a beautiful and elaborate structure, was three feet from the ground in a hemlock sapling which was one of a thick clump of the same sort that bordered a wood road. The eyes of the young were open. The female was off the nest when I found it, but when I returned, a quarter of an hour later,

she was on. I got within two feet of her, but she would not fly. To get nearer seemed like "adding insult to injury," so I did not try to stroke her back, as I have done before with a brooding bird. But it was not her bravery that made this close-sitting bird unique; it was the unusual way in which she protected her young from my gaze. She had spread the white feathers of her lower parts out so completely over the young that there was not a vestige now visible of the four young birds that I had found a short time previously filling the nest so full. She "fluffed" herself out so as to hide all traces of the young. For a moment I even thought that during my absence of a few minutes she had brought a great deal of some soft white stuff as additional lining for the nest, as breeding birds sometimes do.

To quote from my journal: "She made a beautiful picture. The whole effect was wonderful. The bird seemed to be sitting in a billowy mass of eider down, or cotton, that swelled, or rather bulged up all around her, a regular 'bed of down.'" This *cærulescens* was a remarkably fearless bird. Two days later I went to the nest again. The young had flown, but were close by. It was nearly dusk in the woods. The female "chipping," and with "shivering" wings, came very close, almost as close as she could get without touching me.— JOHN A. FARLEY, *Malden, Mass.*

**The Yellow-throated Warbler in Central New York.**— In view of the fact that *Dendroica dominica* comes into recent "sight record correspondence" (Auk, July 1917, p. 373), it might be unwise to record this species on such evidence, but for the fact that none of the three or four records come from northern, central, or western New York. All previous records are from Long Island. It has hitherto been recorded as follows: The first record is from Crow Hill, Kings County (see Dutcher, 'Auk,' 10, 277; and Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. of New York, 6, 8). The second record is also from Long Island, Oyster Bay, July 4-8, 1907, a bird of this species discovered by Mrs. E. H. Swan, Jr., identified by Theodore Roosevelt, and recorded in 'Scribner's Magazine,' volume 42, page 387" (Eaton, E. H., Birds of New York, Part 2, p. 424). The third record was made at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28, 1917, by Edward Fleisher (Bird-Lore, May-June, 1917, No. 3, p. 150). The fourth was made at the same place, a day following, April 29, 1917 ('Auk,' XXXIV, July, 1917, pp. 341-342).

The bird Mr. S. E. R. Simpson and I saw was in high spruce trees one half mile west of Spring Lake, Conquest, Cayuga Co., N. Y. When we first heard it my companion was looking for Myrtle, Black and White, and Black-throated Blue Warblers to complete a list of 95, and I said instinctively, "I guess there is your Myrtle Warbler." "No," he replied, "we had better look at it. It is Yellow-throated Warbler." I felt the determination absurd considering its range, but the bird proved a fine male *Dendroica dominica*, and was clearly seen with glasses (x4) and with naked eye at 25-50 feet. I know the true Yellow-throated Warbler and could see no striking yellow before the eye in this bird. Inasmuch as we had not the